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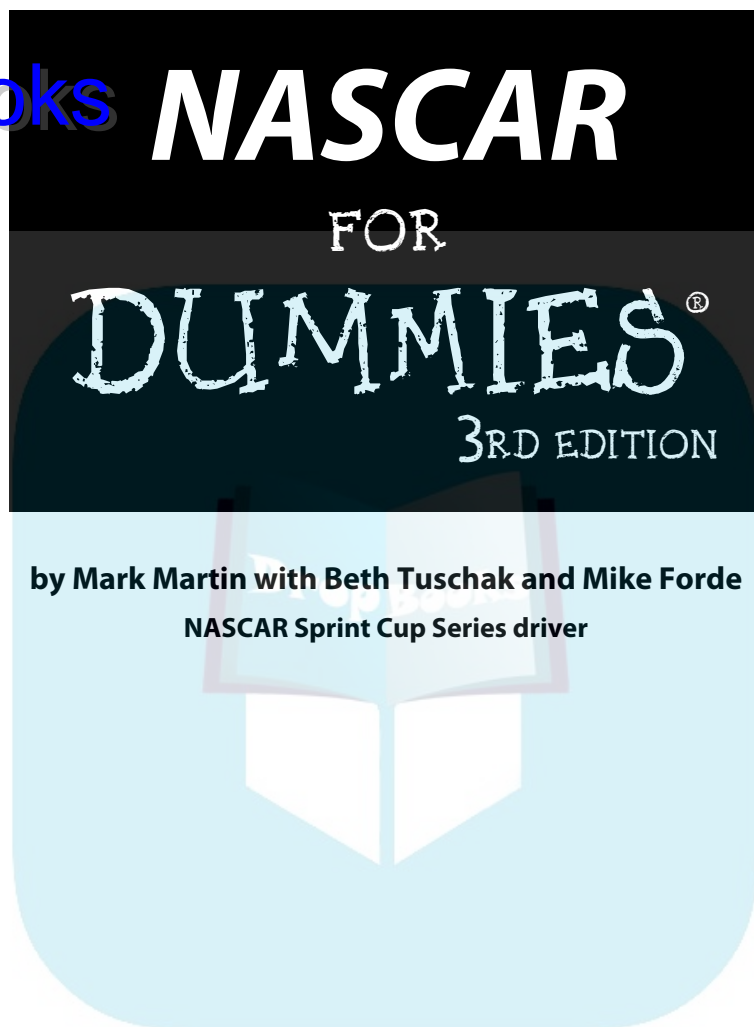
NASCAR driver and champion



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by Mark Martin with Beth Tuschak and Mike Forde
NASCAR Sprint Cup Series driver



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About the Authors

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Mark Martin has been racing nearly all his life. Martin began his professional racing career in the 1970s in the American Speed Association, where he was a four-time ASA champion. He successfully made the transition into the NASCAR scene in 1981 and has taken the sport by storm. Since 1988, he has won 35 races, fourth among active NASCAR Sprint Cup drivers. He is considered by many to be the greatest active NASCAR Sprint Cup Series driver without a championship. Martin's runner-up finish in 2002 marked the fourth time he has finished second in the final NASCAR Sprint Cup Series point standings. Martin has finished in the top 10 in 16 of his last 18 full-time seasons. In 2007 and 2008, he ran a part-time schedule on the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series. Martin rejoined the series full-time in 2009, driving the No. 5 Kellogg's CARQUEST Chevrolet for Hendrick Motorsports. Martin also has a record four International Race of Champions (IROC) titles to his credit and is the winningest driver in the NASCAR Nationwide Series, with 48 wins. He also helped build a quarter-midget track in New Smyrna, Florida to help up-and-coming drivers.

He lives in Florida with his wife, Arlene, and son, Matt.

Beth Tuschak is a freelance writer associated with NASCAR and was invaluable in updating the second edition of *NASCAR For Dummies*. She writes freelance stories from her home in Concord, North Carolina.

Mike Forde has been the Manager of Statistical Writing for NASCAR since 2007. Prior to joining NASCAR, Forde covered NASCAR for the *New York Post*. He lives in Lake Mary, Florida.

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About NASCAR

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The National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing (NASCAR), organized in 1947 by Bill France, Sr., is America's premier motorsports and entertainment sanctioning body. NASCAR is guided by the third generation of the France family. Brian Z. France took the helm as Chairman of the Board and CEO in October 2003. Mr. France's father, Bill France, Jr., led NASCAR during a period of astounding growth since January 1972. Bill Jr., as he was known, passed away in June of 2007. NASCAR's best-known and most popular series is the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series. Sprint/NEXTEL became the series' primary sponsor in 2004. Other top national series include the NASCAR Nationwide Series and the NASCAR Camping World Truck Series. These marquee divisions are well-known to the millions of fans who attend these events and to the millions more who watch them on television. NASCAR also sanctions seven other regional touring series.

Since 2004, the NASCAR Sprint Cup season features the Chase for the NASCAR Sprint Cup. In this format, the top 12 drivers in points after the 26th race are assigned new point standings and compete for the championship in the last ten races of the season.

NASCAR has become a recognized leader in the entertainment industry, with www.NASCAR.com, NASCAR Café restaurants, NASCAR Speed Parks, and NASCAR Silicon Motor Speedway.

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Most of the time, people group NASCAR racing into one of two categories: It's a sport that's too simple because the cars just go around in circles; or it's a sport that's too technical because it's centered on engines, aerodynamics, and the physics of going fast. This book shows you that NASCAR racing is really both of these things: It's simple in some ways but complicated in others. That's what makes it so fun.

At first the simplicity draws you in. You find that out when you go to a race — even if you close your eyes. When you sit in the grandstands, you can hear the cars roar by. You can feel the tremendous power of the engines when the stands shake, your seat vibrates, and your guts rumble. Then you can smell the distinct odor of burned rubber that hovers above the race track. NASCAR racing is a total body experience; you don't even have to see the cars — much less understand the inner workings of race cars — to get a thrill from racing.

If that's true, though, why read this book? Even though sitting in the stands with your eyes closed is entertaining, sitting there with an insider's view of the sport, including the technical side, enriches your experience so much more. You know what's going on when NASCAR officials give a driver a 15-second penalty. You won't be lost when the cars line up single file for a restart — and you'll know what a restart is! And a day later, you'll be able to hang out at the water cooler and talk to your coworkers with authority about the race. My job is to share with you all that a fan needs to know about NASCAR racing. That way, you can enjoy the sport as much as I do.

About This Book

I learned how to drive when I was just 5 years old, even before I could reach the pedals of a car. My dad propped me up in his lap, gave me the wheel, and then smashed his foot on the gas. From then on, I was hooked. I started to drive a race car at 15, even before I had a driver's license, and I woke up thinking about racing and went to sleep dreaming about racing. In my spare time, I worked on and raced cars. It's no wonder the sport is such a big part of my life.

Sometimes, though, it's difficult to explain why NASCAR racing is so addictive, particularly to people who've never driven a race car and competed bumper-to-bumper at breakneck speeds. It's not like basketball, baseball, football, or other sports you play during recess in grade school.

I decided that the best way to explain my love for NASCAR racing wasn't by sticking fans in a race car and making them drive laps around Daytona International Speedway. It was by writing this book. If you can't discover the beauty of this sport by doing — and riding down the highway going 80 mph in your Honda Accord doesn't count — you may as well discover it by reading.

If you're a novice to NASCAR, I help you with the basics of the sport — such as the differences between the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series and the NASCAR Nationwide Series — so you can build upon your NASCAR knowledge from there. If you're more advanced, I share the subtleties of the sport so that you can sound like an old pro. No matter what level of NASCAR knowledge you have, you can find something new in the pages of this book. I believe it's the most comprehensive book available: I talk about NASCAR's origin, sponsors, engines, race teams, race strategies, pit stops, race tracks, and all you need to know if you want to be the quintessential NASCAR fan — and that's just the beginning. My goal is for you to understand everything you see when you watch a race and be able to converse and debate intelligently with the most ardent, well-informed NASCAR fans.


I hope that, in reading this book, you'll understand why NASCAR racing is my passion. Maybe it'll become your passion, too.

Foolish Assumptions

Even though this is a *For Dummies* book, I don't assume that you're a fool. You're just trying to find out more about NASCAR racing so that you can enjoy the sport, as millions of people already do. Maybe you're a sports fan who's curious about racing. Maybe you're an avid race fan who wants to brush up on a few things. Maybe you're my mom who wants to read my book to boost my ego.

Maybe you just want the answers to some of these questions:

- ✔ Why does some guy stand above the track and wave all those flags? Is he telling the drivers something, or is he part of an off-beat, rhythmic gymnastics team?
- ✔ What is a restrictor-plate track, and what's being restricted?
- ✔ Does it really matter where a driver qualifies for a race?

- 
- A large, stylized logo for 'DropBooks' in blue and white, positioned on the left side of the page.
- ✓ Why do drivers have short tempers at short tracks?
 - ✓ Are drivers athletes?
 - ✓ Why are tires such a big deal during a race?
 - ✓ Why doesn't a regular Chevrolet Impala at a local dealership look like the one Jeff Gordon drives?
 - ✓ Who are the sponsors, and why do race teams need them?

In this book, I answer these questions and more.

How This Book Is Organized

This book isn't just a few hundred pages of statistics and scintillating commentary. It's broken into six parts to be user-friendly. Each part deals with a major aspect of NASCAR racing, and the parts are organized so you can find out more about the sport in a simple, painless manner. Each chapter within the part dissects a specific detail of the sport — such as qualifying, the race tracks, or different NASCAR series. Feel free to skip to the parts and chapters that interest you most.

Part I: NASCAR 101

If you've never seen NASCAR racing or have only glanced at a race once or twice while flipping through the channels on your TV, you're probably wondering what all the hubbub is about. Why is NASCAR one of the nation's most popular sports? What is the allure? Why do I see the drivers on different cereal boxes or soda bottles every time I go to the supermarket? Is there a NASCAR invasion no one told me about? In this part, I reveal the mystery behind the boom of NASCAR racing.

Part II: What Makes It Stock-Car Racing?

I drive a Chevrolet Impala and make it go 180 mph at some race tracks. I'm sure a few NASCAR fans wonder why their Impalas can't do the same thing. In this part, I tell you not only why your Impala can't go that fast — besides the fact that the speed limits don't allow it — but also why yours has four doors while my Impala doesn't have any. This is perhaps the most technical part of the book, detailing the race cars, the race teams, and many of the rules. It gets down to the nitty-gritty, which can help even the most avid NASCAR fan feel just a little more like a pro when tuning into a race or going to the race track.

Part III: What Happens on (and off) the Track

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Sometimes NASCAR drivers do strange things. They come in for pit stops and opt for just a splash-and-go. They draft behind other drivers on superspeedways with carburetor restrictor plates in their engines. They wear funny shoes. In this part, I decipher and explain racing itself, staying safe, and winning an event. No longer will you be perplexed when a driver talks about racing for championship points or doing the hat dance. The chapters in this part help you follow every word of racing jargon — and there's plenty of that to go around. NASCAR racing is its own world, and in this part, I invite you in and teach you about the native customs.

Part IV: Keeping Up with NASCAR Events

There's nothing worse than showing up at a NASCAR race in a hoop skirt and a bonnet. In this part, I tell you how to fit in at the race track by dressing like a NASCAR fan, talking like a NASCAR fan, watching a race like a NASCAR fan, and following NASCAR like a NASCAR fan.

Part V: The Part of Tens

If you don't have time to get drawn in by an entire chapter, The Part of Tens is perfect for you. In this part, you can find little morsels of information packaged into neat, manageable (and short) chapters about NASCAR's all-time greatest drivers, the best NASCAR races, and the closest finishes in NASCAR history.

Part VI: Appendixes

In NASCAR racing, people talk in NASCAR language — which isn't at all similar to the conversational French or obsolete Latin you studied in high school. It's a unique language used in racing circles, and you can find a big chunk of it in Appendix A. They're all the racing terms you need to know.

The other appendixes list NASCAR statistics, race car numbers, and key NASCAR milestones — good stuff to know if you're planning to be a contestant on *Jeopardy!* sometime soon.

Icons Used in This Book

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To make things easier, I use icons — little pictures in the margins — to highlight important information: giving you advice, a warning, or knowledge in order to impress friends at dinner parties.



This icon points out information that helps you save time, money, and effort.



If you know these words, you won't seem like an accountant among a group of rock stars when you're in a conversation with die-hard NASCAR fans.



Take heed when you see this caution flag. Its goal is to save you from losing money, getting hurt, or exposing yourself to other dangers.



When you see one of these icons, you'll know you're about to read a story from my years of NASCAR racing experience.



This information is for the real geeky fans who want to know all the details, no matter how complex. Non-geeks can skip these icons.

Where to Go from Here

You know when you're reading a great book and you're dying to get to the last chapter because you can't stand the suspense? Well, in this book you can. It won't ruin the story for you — because there is no story. There isn't a beginning, middle, or end, so just flip to the last chapter and read it first if you want. Go ahead. Your high school English teacher isn't looking. Actually, you can turn to any chapter and read it. There's nothing to be ashamed of because that's the way I've designed the book. Every chapter is written to stand alone and provide information about NASCAR's nuances. The Table of Contents and the Index list what's in this potpourri of NASCAR racing, so choose where you want to begin your journey — then have fun!

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Part I

NASCAR 101

The 5th Wave

By Rich Tennant



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In this part . . .

NASCAR racing is everywhere nowadays: Races are on TV, race tracks are in nearly every part of the country, and drivers have their pictures on cereal boxes and billboards. If you're new to NASCAR, you may be perplexed by this invasion, so in this part I reveal the mysteries of NASCAR racing and tell you why so many fans are flocking to the sport. I also answer all your questions about corporate involvement in the sport and why at times it seems as if NASCAR is one big, uninterrupted commercial for motor oil, beer, and laundry detergent.

I also describe each NASCAR series so that you can tell the difference between the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series, the NASCAR Nationwide Series, and the NASCAR Camping World Truck Series. You also find out about NASCAR's grassroots divisions, which are considered the lifeblood of NASCAR racing.

If your dream is to be more than just a fan of the sport, I can help you out in that department, too. This part gives you a few hints on how to become a race car driver or get a job on a NASCAR crew.

Chapter 1

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NASCAR Racing: The Best Sport Around

In This Chapter

- ▶ Getting the lowdown on NASCAR past and present
- ▶ Identifying different types of race cars
- ▶ Respecting the roles of the driver and owner
- ▶ Using strategy — not just speed
- ▶ Checking out a race in person
- ▶ Going big time with sponsors and television

Most people don't know what it's like to dunk a basketball or hit a 100-mph fastball 500 feet for a home run, but almost everyone knows how to drive a car. That familiarity is one of the appeals of NASCAR and stock-car racing. Whether they admit it or not, lots of people speed down the highway and daydream about winning the Daytona 500. That daydreamer could be a 17-year-old high school student who just got a driver's license, a 35-year-old orthodontist, or a 70-year-old retired teacher. Driving is nearly universal.

NASCAR's allure has grown in recent years because of its tremendous television exposure; the drivers' accessibility to their fans; and close, competitive racing. In 2007, nearly 5 million fans went to see the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series races, which is quadruple the attendance in 1980. And more than 250 million viewers tuned in to NASCAR Sprint Cup Series events on television in 2007, making NASCAR one of the most popular sports to watch on TV, second only to the NFL.

NASCAR has grown from an originally Southern-based sport to a truly national phenomenon. In addition to the sheer numbers of viewers, it's the number-one sport in terms of fan brand loyalty, and it generates more than \$2 billion in licensed sales.

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The first NASCAR race

In February 1948, two months after NASCAR was founded, more than 14,000 people showed up at a race course just south of Daytona Beach. The 150-mile event was held on a unique track that was half on the beach and half on the highway behind the sand, making it interesting for drivers and spectators alike, particularly when the tide came in and the beach narrowed. Red Byron, a driver from Anniston, Alabama, whose left leg was injured when his bomber was shot down in World War II, won that first NASCAR-sanctioned race, cementing his reputation as one of NASCAR's greatest early drivers. It also made him the answer to a common NASCAR trivia question: "Who won the first NASCAR race?"

Red Byron also won NASCAR's first Strictly Stock championship. This series — which is now known as the NASCAR Sprint Cup

Series — debuted in 1949 and was limited to full-sized American production, or "stock," cars. The first Strictly Stock race was held in June 1949. Anyone with a car was eligible to race, and I mean *anyone* — people who had never raced before made the trip to the .75-mile dirt track in Charlotte, North Carolina, to see how they could do. All they needed was a car and a fair amount of guts. Kansas native Jim Roper won that debut race.

The cars were plain vehicles like Buicks, Fords, and Lincolns, not like today's race cars, which are built from the ground up by multi-million-dollar teams and tuned specifically for racing. If drivers wanted to race back then, they could drive the family car right onto the track! Of course, if a driver crashed and destroyed his car, he could be stranded. Hitchhiking home was not out of the realm of possibility.

If you're one of the sport's new fans, this chapter gives you NASCAR in a nutshell, including enough details about its history, cars, drivers, teams, races, and statistics to make you sound like a veteran. If you're an old hand, you can brush up on what's new, as the sport is constantly evolving.

Moving from Back Roads to the Big Time

Decades ago, stock-car races weren't the professionally run events that they are now, even though many organizations — including the United Stock Car Racing Association, the Stock Car Auto Racing Society, and the National Championship Stock Car Circuit — sanctioned races. The schedule wasn't organized; instead, random races were held here and there, sprinkled throughout the southeastern United States wherever tracks were available. (Some tracks were well-built, but most were pretty shoddy.) Drivers didn't race in each event, so fans had no idea which of their favorites would show up until they got to the track. Worse, some race promoters were less than honest, running off with the ticket receipts and race purses, never to be seen again.



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Bill France, Sr., a tall, dynamic stock-car driver and race promoter, thought this was an unprofessional way to run a sport and was determined to set a standard for drivers and track owners. He decided to devote his energy to establishing one preeminent stock-car racing sanctioning body — NASCAR (National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing) — that would oversee different series. A *racing series*, such as the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series, is similar to a baseball league, featuring a group of drivers who compete in a set number of events and follow rules determined by the sanctioning body. At the end of the season, the sanctioning body (which runs the events and makes sure competitors follow the rules) crowns a series champion. That's exactly what France, also known as "Big Bill," created with his brainchild — NASCAR. In the beginning, France had several goals:

- ✔ **Race tracks that were safe for the drivers, and track owners who repaired their facilities between races:** If a car crashed into or through a guard rail, it would have to be repaired by the track owner before the next race.
- ✔ **Rules that wouldn't change from week to week or race to race:** Before NASCAR was organized, different tracks had different rules, which drove drivers to distraction. Some even had quirky on-track rules, made up the morning of a race by a promoter seeking to make things more exciting. Because of these inconsistencies, drivers didn't know what to expect when they showed up at a race track. These days, rules still occasionally change but are often studied for a period of months before being implemented.
- ✔ **A set schedule allowing the same drivers to compete against one another each week:** This way, a single national champion recognized by all could be crowned at the end of the year.
- ✔ **A uniform point system to calculate which driver performed the best throughout the season:** Drivers would earn points according to how they finished in a race, with the winner receiving the most points and the last-place driver getting the least. With a points system like that, the series could crown a definitive champion instead of having many "national champions" crowned at different tracks or in different, smaller series. Having just one national champion made winning the title something special.
- ✔ **An insurance and benevolent fund:** This was meant to give the drivers something to fall back on in case they got hurt or couldn't compete due to injuries.

France's goals were realized, and today NASCAR sanctions several racing series. The top one is the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series, and I spend most of the book talking about this series. I give you a quick rundown on the NASCAR Nationwide Series, the NASCAR Camping World Truck Series, and several NASCAR touring series in Chapter 3.

Defining Stock-Car Racing

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When different people think of auto racing, the same image of a race car doesn't necessarily pop into their heads. That's because many different types of race cars and hundreds of racing series, or racing leagues, exist throughout the world.

NASCAR stock cars are unique in that they look more like what a suburbanite drives than any other type of race car. But looks can be deceiving. Almost nothing is "stock" when it comes to NASCAR vehicles, whether they run in NASCAR Sprint Cup Series, NASCAR Nationwide Series, or NASCAR Camping World Truck Series events. In addition to bodies (or chassis) reinforced with roll bars, multi-part driver restraint systems, and roof flaps that stop the car from flipping over, NASCAR vehicles are among the fastest — and safest — on earth.

Four brands of cars compete in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series: the Chevrolet Impala, the Ford Fusion, the Dodge Charger, and the Toyota Camry. The manufacturers of these brands of cars see the sport as a great marketing tool; hence the saying "Win on Sunday, sell on Monday." In fact, studies have shown that NASCAR fans are 50 percent more likely to buy their favorite driver's car make than to buy from a manufacturer not involved in NASCAR.

Here's a quick rundown on the other types of racing vehicles (Figure 1-1 shows you some of the differences):



- ✓ **Open-wheel cars:** The cars that run in the Indianapolis 500 are open-wheel cars. They're agile, lightweight racing cars with an open cockpit. Open-wheel cars also have no fenders, so they can't bump and bang as stock cars do or they would crash — or at least severely hurt their chances of winning. Two different leagues that use open-wheel cars are
 - **Formula One:** The world's best-known open-wheel series
 - **IndyCar Series:** Which competes on both oval and road course tracks and features the Indy 500 on its yearly schedule
- ✓ **Dragsters:** These are speedsters that race a short distance in a short period of time. They race in pairs on a straight, flat, quarter-mile strip of asphalt or concrete. The fastest ones can go from 0 to 100 mph in less than 1 second, topping out at speeds in excess of 320 mph. The premier dragsters are called *Top Fuel cars*, which are specialized cars that look more like rocket ships than anything else. They have long, tapered noses with two small front tires. The driver sits in a partially enclosed cockpit

about 10 feet behind the wheels, with the engine behind him or her. Other dragsters are a little less exotic: *Funny Cars* are highly modified, jazzed-up stock cars, while *Street Stock cars* look like passenger cars.

Sports cars: Most are production (sports) cars with highly specialized engines, but the fastest are open-cockpit cars that sit close to the ground (like Ferraris). The cars are *prototypes*, which means they are built specifically for racing and aren't sold to the public. The most popular form of sports car racing in the United States is the Grand-Am Series.

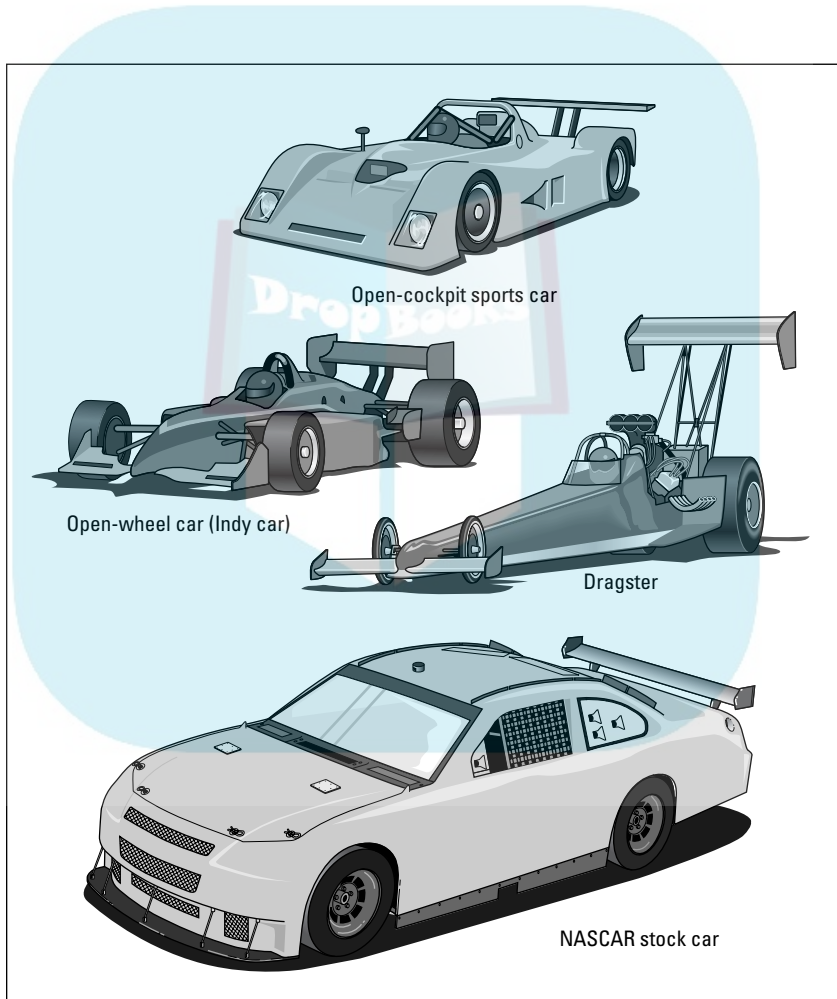


Figure 1-1: NASCAR stock cars look more like passenger cars than do open-wheel race cars, most dragsters, or sports cars.

Meeting the Racing Team

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One of the best aspects of NASCAR is that its drivers are regular people — that is, until they get to the race track. As is the case with all competitive athletes, NASCAR drivers have their own personalities, which are often magnified when they get behind the wheel. The legendary Richard Petty, whose 200-victory record will probably never be topped (he raced up to 60 times a season), is one of the nicest guys in the garage area, always stopping to sign autographs while flashing his signature smile. But Petty didn't win seven NASCAR Sprint Cup Series championships by being the series' sweetheart during a race; he bumped and banged with the best of them.

Drivers like Tony Stewart and Matt Kenseth prefer their on-track performance to talking, while the colorful Carl Edwards is always quick with a sharp smile and an insightful quote. These days, the prototypical driver more closely resembles multiple NASCAR Sprint Cup champions Jeff Gordon and Jimmie Johnson, who keep their tempers to themselves and remain composed in virtually any situation. After all, losing your cool usually doesn't translate to checkered flags.

During a time when many athletes are out of touch with the fans who pay their bills, NASCAR drivers are seen by many of their supporters as the guys next door. And they are definitely the most accessible of highly hyped athletes. Although some are naturally friendlier and others are more reserved, many retain an innate humbleness, which comes from remembering the early days of their careers when they built and worked on their own cars — and a wrecked car meant a wrecked career. They also recognize that without fans, NASCAR wouldn't exist. Even though drivers are pulled in many directions, from testing their vehicles to making appearances on behalf of their sponsors, they remain fairly accessible. NASCAR drivers still sign autographs and make appearances at malls in the cities in which they race. (For more information on drivers' schedules and their fan clubs, see Chapter 16.)

NASCAR drivers are also known as family men who bring their wives and children to many races — thanks to modern, comfortable motor homes replacing the need to stay in hotels. Many attend church services on the morning of a race and are very aware that they are role models to kids and teens watching their every move. When people talk about the NASCAR family, they don't mean just the competitors. NASCAR fans tend to “adopt” a certain driver to root for, and he becomes a member of their extended family.

Although NASCAR's drivers are front and center when it comes to recognition and attention, they wouldn't be in the racing business were it not for the hundreds of people who run the sport; create the teams; work on the crews; sponsor cars and races; and bring the action to the nation via television, radio, Internet, and newspapers.

MARK SAYS



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How I got started

Growing up in Batesville, Arkansas, I thought racing was the greatest thing in the world. My dad got me interested in it, and, considering racing is for people who love taking risks, it was no wonder he liked it so much. My dad was the wildest, fastest-running guy around, and he wanted me to be the same way.

My dad used to prop me up on his lap while he was in the driver's seat of the car and, without taking no for an answer, would make me take the steering wheel. Then he'd slam his foot on the accelerator and off we'd go. It scared me to death, but I was stuck steering that car sometimes at speeds over 80 mph on gravel roads

around our hometown. The more we drove, the more I got used to it — and the more I fell in love with the sensation of going fast and taking the car to the edge.

I started racing cars when I was 15, even before I had a driver's license. That's when I discovered that everything about the sport of stock-car racing thrilled me. I became obsessed with the sounds and the speed — but mostly with the prospect of becoming a successful driver. For me, there was nothing better than driving a race car, especially because I was good at it. I won my first race in only my second start at a local track in Arkansas.

At the top of any individual race team is the owner, who pays the bills and calls the shots. Team owners also spend a vast amount of time searching for and pleasing sponsors, who spend millions of dollars for the right to put the name of their company across a car's hood. The team owner gets a great deal of help from his general manager and crew chief, who are in charge of everything from hiring employees to setting the testing schedule to being responsible for a car's performance on any given Sunday. Teams employ a large number of specialists who work at the race shop doing everything from painting the driver's cars to sweeping the floor of the garage.

During the last 15 years, it has become common practice for an owner to field more than one team, which is obviously more expensive but gives him or her more chances to share information between teams and more opportunities to visit Victory Lane. (For more on team ownership, see Chapter 7.)

Using Strategy to Win a Race



NASCAR racing is about much more than making rules and driving fast. In fact, becoming successful in NASCAR entails much more than the ability to handle a race car at high speeds. By the time a race starts, a driver and his crew have put in many hours of work building and tweaking the vehicle so that it handles

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well for that particular track, whether a short track, a road course, or a *super-speedway* (any track that is over a mile in length). Once at the track, drivers hit the pavement for practice laps, trying to coax the most speed they can out of their cars in order to both qualify and race well. A *qualifying lap* determines where a driver will start a race; the one who is fastest over one lap gets to start from the front *pole position*, and the second-fastest driver starts next to him on the front row.

When the race starts, the objective is to move to the front if you started in the back and to hold onto the lead if you started up front. The most successful drivers are well-schooled in the art of passing the competition, either by having that day's fastest car or by hooking up with a fellow driver in a draft, as two or three cars end-to-end can push one another past a car stuck out on its own. (For more information on drafting and race strategy, turn to Chapter 10.) A good pit crew that can change four tires and fill two cans of gas in less than 14 seconds is also crucial to having a winning car. The first car off pit road, especially near the end of the race, often is the one that makes the hard left into Victory Lane.



Winning has become increasingly difficult as the sport has become more popular and more drivers enter races. That makes winning more special than it used to be. Don't get me wrong, it was special when I won my first NASCAR Sprint Cup race in 1989, but today, there isn't as much disparity in equipment between first- and last-place teams. This is fine with me because it makes winning more satisfying.

Rules keep the fans happy

Like other professional sports, NASCAR has a rule book. Unlike other professional sports, however, that rule book changes during the season — in the form of what is known as “technical bulletins.” For example, if a driver's team gets an edge over everybody else with the car's aerodynamics or in a particular part of the engine, NASCAR may change the rule regarding that area, and the team's advantage disappears.

While rule changes sometimes appear to help or hinder a certain manufacturer, others affect drivers equally, such as the introduction in 2004 of the Chase for the NASCAR Sprint Cup, which opened the title race to the top ten drivers in the standings (or those within 400 points of the leader) with ten races remaining. In 2007,

the Chase expanded to the top 12 drivers — and only the top 12 drivers. (The rule that had allowed drivers within 400 points of the leader to also make the Chase was stricken.)

While some rule changes are difficult to swallow, they're done for a specific reason — to keep the races exciting for the fans. Without great racing, there would be no fans. And without fans, I wouldn't be living my dream and racing for a living. It's a necessary tradeoff between the rules and success. And, unlike the rule changes before NASCAR was formed, at least we know our changes in advance. We also know there's a reason for the new rules — to keep the competition as thrilling and as even as possible.

Heading Out to the Track

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Watching a NASCAR race is a total-body, all-sensory experience: the earth-shattering sound of an 850-horsepower engine roaring when a driver flips the ignition switch, the sight of 43 colorful cars flying around a track fender-to-fender as the grandstands shake, and the gritty smell of burned rubber mixed with gasoline. If watching races on television from your living room isn't enough of a rush for you, it's time to head out to the track. Here are several great races you may want to check out yourself (see Chapter 15 for more info on going to races):

- ✔ **The Daytona 500:** This is NASCAR's version of the Super Bowl, which is held in February and signals the start of the season. Teams spend several weeks at Daytona International Speedway getting ready for the year's most hotly contested event. Even past series champions say they don't consider their résumés complete unless they have won the Daytona 500.
- ✔ **The Allstate 400 at the Brickyard:** NASCAR has had no trouble packing the Indianapolis Motor Speedway stands (long the hallowed ground of the Indy 500 [open-wheel] race) with more than 250,000 spectators each July. Jeff Gordon is the event's master, having won four Brickyard events since NASCAR's inaugural race there in 1994.
- ✔ **Talladega Superspeedway events:** Both races at NASCAR's longest track (2.66 miles) are hot tickets. Even with the introduction of carburetor restrictor plates, which have kept average speeds under 180 mph, fans can't get enough of the high-speed action. (For more on restrictor plates, see Chapter 14.) Many races end with last-lap surprises at this Alabama track.
- ✔ **Bristol Motor Speedway events:** This short half-mile track brings out the beast in every driver, with close-quarters racing sending many drivers to the garage area long before a winner is declared. The bumping and banging is the bane of many teams, who spend weeks afterward smoothing out the dings and dents in the car's superstructure.
- ✔ **Darlington Raceway events:** The history bursts out of this place. Darlington was the first NASCAR superspeedway, and it's a fan and driver favorite. When driver Carl Edwards was asked to name his favorite track, he didn't miss a beat: Darlington Raceway was the answer. A race car driver hasn't lived until he's earned his *Darlington stripe* — the strip on the passenger side door that occurs when a car rubs up against one of Darlington's outside walls.

MARK SAYS

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Mark Martin fans

It's hard to believe how many NASCAR fans buy racing paraphernalia to support their favorite drivers. Then again, as a driver, it's even harder to believe how many fans root for me. I drove for a long time before that sunk in, but I'll never forget the moment it did. In 1990, seven long years after my first NASCAR Sprint Cup race, I was driving at North Wilkesboro Speedway in North Carolina, battling Dale Earnhardt for the lead. At that point, Earnhardt had won three of his seven NASCAR Sprint Cup championships, and my goal was to keep him from winning a fourth that year and to beat him in that race. It wasn't easy getting by Earnhardt, but when I finally passed him, the crowd went wild.

Usually a driver doesn't see the fans because he's concentrating so much on the race. On

that day, though, I could see the crowd out of the corner of my eye as soon as I began the pass. They were standing up, hooting and hollering as I pulled next to Earnhardt. They only got louder as we raced side-by-side down the frontstretch, which is the straight section of the race track between the first and last turns. (See Chapter 9 for more details on the layout of race tracks.) It created an even bigger stir when I passed Earnhardt for good and won the race. At that moment, standing in Victory Lane and seeing all those fans, I realized that the crowd was rooting for me and that I had a pretty big following. Even though Earnhardt won the championship that year and I was the runner-up, I still felt pretty good about that moment at North Wilkesboro. It was unforgettable.

Reaching the Big Time

Millions of fans dedicate a portion of their weekend to attending or watching NASCAR events, a far cry from the hundred or so who turned up in the sport's early days to witness the competition on small dirt or asphalt tracks. In addition to unparalleled action, NASCAR has grown in leaps and bounds thanks to two entities: sponsors and media coverage. Without either, NASCAR most likely would still be a regional sport with limited opportunities to get a first-hand look at the action.

Depending on the sponsors

It costs tens of millions of dollars to operate a NASCAR team, so team owners must get companies to sponsor their racing organizations to ease most of the financial burden. These companies use NASCAR as a vehicle (no pun intended) for their marketing campaigns, with their logos plastered on the cars and the drivers' uniforms. But it's a two-way street because NASCAR and its drivers also benefit. When NASCAR fans see an advertisement for M&Ms they think of Kyle Busch, who is sponsored by that company. The same holds

true for DuPont, which has reaped immeasurable benefits from its association with Jeff Gordon. Sponsors are integral in boosting NASCAR's popularity, and in turn they gain financial rewards. If it weren't for sponsors, teams wouldn't have the financial wherewithal to travel across the country so fans can see them compete in person.

Catching races on the tube

The modern era of NASCAR television broadcasting is considered to have begun in 1979. In that year, CBS aired its first live, flag-to-flag telecast of the Daytona 500, catapulting the sport into a new age.

Coincidentally, 1979 was also the year that ESPN was born. When ESPN began broadcasting in 1979, it needed to fill 24 hours a day with sports. Broadcasting racing was an ideal way for the network to fill hours. It was a perfect fit — a sports station looking for sports to televise, and a sport looking to be televised much more extensively than it was. TV rights to races were less expensive then, costing the networks about \$50,000 per event. After the two entities came together, some viewers stumbled upon racing, including NASCAR, because it was on so often. Existing fans couldn't get enough to begin with, and the more races that ESPN broadcast, the more they watched.

Signing up the major sponsors

In 1970, Robert Glenn Johnson, Jr., a legendary driver and car owner, took a trip to Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and changed the sport of stock-car racing forever. Johnson, who goes by Junior instead of his given name, went to the town to talk to R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company (RJR) executives and convince them to sponsor his race team. The meeting resulted in much more than anyone imagined. Instead of sponsoring Johnson's race team, RJR ended up sponsoring the entire series.

But things are always changing, and in 2003, NASCAR and Nextel announced a ten-year series sponsorship beginning in 2004. The wireless communications leader wanted to build on the opportunities associated with the 55-year-old sanctioning body, as well as the numerous

ways Nextel's technology enhances the sport for fans, competitors, officials, media, sponsors, and tracks. Nextel's investment in what was then called the NASCAR NEXTEL Cup Series went beyond the race track, activating fan interactive opportunities as well as community and charity initiatives.

In 2005, communications giant Sprint purchased Nextel, and starting in 2008, NASCAR's premier series was renamed the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series. The marketing pact between NASCAR and Sprint has proved to be a goldmine of opportunity. A Fortune 500 company, Sprint is a leading provider of fully-integrated wireless communications services and has built the largest guaranteed all-digital wireless network in the country.

Today, NASCAR can be found almost anywhere on the dial (see Figure 1-2). Fox broadcasts the first part of the NASCAR Sprint Cup season, with TNT coming in for six races in the middle. The season ends with broadcasts on ESPN and ABC. Satellite company DIRECTV broadcasts the entire NASCAR Sprint Cup season, with four fully produced driver channels per race. But that's just the NASCAR Sprint Cup. The NASCAR Nationwide Series is broadcast entirely on the ESPN family of networks: ESPN, ESPN2, and ABC. SPEED shows almost all 25 of the NASCAR Camping World Truck Series races, with Fox airing a few races each season. A number of NASCAR's touring series races are broadcast on HDNet, TSN (Canada), and Televisa (Mexico). For more on NASCAR's touring series, see Chapter 3.



Figure 1-2:
NASCAR
racing can
be found
almost any-
where on
the dial.

But those are only the NASCAR *races*. NASCAR-themed programming is more readily available than ever before. ESPN has a daily NASCAR show — *NASCAR Now* — and SPEED has NASCAR programming on throughout the week.

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Where are the women?

As you may guess, stock-car racing started out as a male-dominated sport, but change has come. Several women drivers and women team members have made it into the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series, NASCAR Nationwide Series, and NASCAR Camping World Truck Series. Sara Christian owns the distinction of being the first woman driver in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series. She raced in the series' very first race at Charlotte Speedway, finishing 14th in a field of 33 cars. Janet Guthrie raced in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series in the mid-1970s and competed in the 1977 Daytona 500, making her the only woman to compete in NASCAR's biggest race. She finished 12th. Patty Moise raced several seasons in the NASCAR Nationwide Series. Shawna Robinson became the only woman to win a pole position for a NASCAR Nationwide Series race, but she took a hiatus when she had difficulty securing a sponsor and then decided to have children. More recently, Chrissy Wallace (daughter of NASCAR Nationwide Series driver Mike Wallace) and Jennifer Jo Cobb have

competed in a number of NASCAR Camping World Truck Series events.

Although the ratio of men to women on the track is unbalanced, a race car driver is a race car driver. On the track, it's every man and woman for himself or herself. Robinson has said that people treat her just as they do the men drivers — and she prefers it that way because she would rather distinguish herself as a good driver than as a good *female* driver.

Today there are many women in the garage area, working as NASCAR officials, journalists, and public relations representatives. And while the number of women working in the garage has grown slowly over the years, the number of female fans has exploded. Nearly 40 percent of fans who attend races these days are women, which is a tremendous gain from 1975 when just 15 percent of attendees were women. This change is all part of the overall growth of NASCAR.

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Chapter 2

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The Big Business of NASCAR

In This Chapter

- ▶ Getting acquainted with sponsors
 - ▶ Understanding merchandise licensing
 - ▶ Expanding TV coverage
-

If you think NASCAR is just a bunch of guys driving souped-up race cars, you're mistaken. It takes much more than someone working on his granddad's old Plymouth — no matter how powerful the engine — to race in NASCAR today.

You can see NASCAR's growth everywhere. While you may expect to find life-sized cutouts of four-time NASCAR Sprint Cup Series champion Jeff Gordon greeting you at a General Motors dealership, nowadays you also bump into likenesses of NASCAR drivers in less likely places: in all sorts of TV ads, in toy stores, and even in supermarkets.

While NASCAR started as a primarily Southern-based sport, this is no longer true. When the media began paying attention to the fierce competition and the incredible bonds between drivers and fans, the sport inevitably boomed. Today, with impressive race tracks opening across the country, and with multi-million-dollar sponsorship packages, licensing deals, and television contracts in place, NASCAR is everywhere.

Respecting the Sponsors Who Pay the Bills

NASCAR racing is more sponsor-oriented than any other sport in the world. Major companies sponsor major races, such as the Subway Fresh Fit 500 and the Coca-Cola 600, as well as individual racing teams. You simply can't ignore the race team sponsors. Not only are the cars covered with decals of the

companies that sponsor race teams and provide race car parts, but the drivers' and racing teams' uniforms are plastered with company names — on the chest, on the back, and going down both sleeves and the sides of both legs.

A driver obviously isn't going to wear a sponsor logo when dressed in a tux, but when he's making official appearances at a car dealership or a mall, he wears hats and shirts with his sponsors' name on them. Hey, it's a break for his clothing budget because sponsors provide all those hundreds of shirts and hats free of charge.

Different levels of sponsorship exist — primary and associate — based on how much a company pays to the team. But no matter how much or how little the companies spend, they all do it for the same reason: Sponsoring a race team gives companies a fantastic marketing tool on race day — a rolling billboard. Many companies, including those in the Fortune 500, take advantage of that opportunity.

Companies that purchase title sponsorship of races, such as Coca-Cola, Sharpie, and Samsung, spend big bucks to have their names listed as primary event sponsors. When television announcers mention a race, they include the sponsoring company's name in their reports, such as the Allstate 400 at the Brickyard or the Chevy Rock & Roll 400.

Series sponsors: They're everywhere

Series sponsors go directly to the source — the sanctioning body, NASCAR. These companies don't sponsor the cars; they sponsor the various NASCAR series. As of this writing, those companies are Sprint, Nationwide Insurance, Camping World, and Whelen.

Because of their association with NASCAR, these companies get most of the recognition during a race weekend. They also get the privilege of nabbing the coveted "official" title. For instance, as part of the deal to sponsor NASCAR's No. 2 series, Nationwide Insurance also became the official insurance company of NASCAR.

Primary sponsors: They're loaded

Primary sponsors are the bigwig companies that pay tens of millions of dollars to put their names on the cars' hoods, which are the best places to advertise because fans can see them so well. The first national sponsor to appear in NASCAR was the Air Lift Corporation. The company manufactured automotive aftermarket inflatable bags, which were added to a car's suspension

to improve the handling of the vehicle. The product proved successful on race cars, so the company looked to NASCAR to advertise. A deal was struck with Bobby Griffin, an Oldsmobile dealer from Florence, South Carolina, to paint the Air Lift name on the side of his new Olds 88. The Air Lift logo became a familiar sight on the side of race cars for the next several decades.

The price tag these days for being a primary sponsor of a NASCAR Sprint Cup Series team can be as much as \$20 million per season. Teams have to secure a good primary sponsor because the costs of equipment, travel, and personnel are just too expensive for a team owner to absorb by himself. Without a constant flow of cash, a team can't hire the best employees or get the best equipment — and in racing today, those factors are keys to winning.



Kellogg's/CARQUEST is my current sponsor, but I've had other primary sponsors in the past, including the U.S. Army, Viagra, Valvoline, Folger's Coffee, Stroh's Beer, and Amzoil. You can find all sorts of companies involved in racing today — companies you'd never expect to be interested in stock-car racing at all, such as UPS, Home Depot, Office Depot, M&M's, and Kodak. Even Betty Crocker sponsored a car for a while. The diversity of these sponsors shows how much the sport has moved away from the days when oil and gasoline companies were the most common types of sponsors.



Primary sponsors also often help determine a car's *paint scheme*, or the way a car is painted and decorated. The paint scheme usually stays much the same throughout a season, but sometimes sponsors change that look for certain races, perhaps to market a specific brand of their product or unveil something new. When a special paint scheme is unveiled, some fans flock to stores to seek out souvenirs — many of which will become collectors' items.

In some instances, the car's *number* has sponsor significance. For instance, the No. 07 Chevrolet driven by Clint Bowyer is sponsored by Jack Daniel's, which is known as "old No. 7." Also, Brian Vickers's No. 83 Toyota is sponsored and owned by Red Bull. Red Bull packaging holds 8.3 ounces. One more: DLP HDTV sponsors the No. 96 Toyota — 1996 was the first year DLP technology was used.

Not only do primary sponsors get the most exposure on uniforms and cars, but they also get more of a commitment from the driver in terms of sponsor appearances. When a driver makes an appearance, he shows up to sign posters, programs, and trading cards for fans or employees at supermarket grand openings, auto shows, conventions, car dealerships, fairgrounds, auto stores, and other venues. Sometimes, a sponsor also asks a driver to give a speech or host a question-and-answer session for fans or employees. With sponsors' increasing involvement in the sport, public speaking and public relations are big parts of a driver's life. How many appearances a driver is required to make depends on the contract he or she signs at the beginning of the season. (See Chapter 8 for more information on a driver's sponsor obligations.)



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You'll have better luck meeting a driver at an appearance than at the race track. Most of the time when a race comes to town, drivers make local appearances, so keep an eye on the newspaper for those dates and places. You also can find out where the drivers will be during the week by checking with their race shops (see Chapter 16 for the addresses).

Associate sponsors: The price is right



Companies that can't afford to spend millions of dollars still get a chance to sponsor a race team. *Associates* pay less money and, in turn, don't get as much exposure on the car or the uniform as the primary sponsors do. But the company's logo is still plastered on the car, usually on the side, and on every die-cast collector's car. Most teams have dozens of associate sponsors, their decals creating a colorful mosaic on the side of the car. The associates also get to use the driver in TV commercials or print ads and get the driver for a few appearances each season.

The levels of associate sponsorship and costs vary depending on the team and the size of the company's decal on the car. In the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series, associate sponsorships can cost up to \$5 million, with sponsorship of the higher-profile teams costing more. The highest level of associate sponsorship is *major associate*, which is the level just below a primary sponsor but above a regular associate. Sometimes, it's almost like having two primary sponsors, but one just happens to pay less and demand less than the other. A major associate may have its logo on a car for one or two races a year. For instance, though DuPont is Jeff Gordon's primary sponsor, Pepsi and Nicorette get top billing at a couple races each season. (See the color photos near the center of this book for examples of sponsorship logos.)

Contingency programs: Stick with these guys to make some money



Another way for companies to have their names linked with NASCAR is through a *contingency program*. Contingency awards are earned throughout the season by drivers whose cars display a company's decal. Some of the best-known contingency programs are the Coors Light Pole Award, given to the driver who has the fastest qualifying time, and the WIX Lap Leader program, which rewards the driver who leads the most laps in each race. Teams must display contingency program stickers on their cars or uniforms in order to be eligible for the bonus. Contingency programs are a way for race car parts suppliers and other companies to advertise with and gain recognition for all the teams they work with, rather than dishing out money to just one team.

From T-shirts to motor oil: NASCAR fans support their drivers

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Sponsors know what they're doing. There's a reason a race is named the Sylvania 300 and not "That 300-lap race at New Hampshire Motor Speedway." There's a reason Charlotte Motor Speedway was renamed Lowe's Motor Speedway. And there's a reason drivers thank their "DeWalt Ford" team when they have a great day at the race track. It's because many NASCAR fans live and die by every word spoken by their favorite driver, every sponsor's logo shown on their favorite driver's car, and every paint scheme or uniform change.

NASCAR fans are loyal — a recent study revealed that three out of every four fans use NASCAR sponsors' products. It's a good guess that Petty fans still use STP oil treatment, even though it no longer sponsors Petty Enterprises, because STP was the team's primary sponsor for so many years. And that makes NASCAR appealing to companies who want an interesting and effective marketing tool.

You can see evidence of how loyal NASCAR fans are without even going to a race. Just drive down the highway and look at bumper stickers. Some people just display the car number of their favorite driver; others show the car number of their least-favorite driver with a big, thick line through it. The same loyalty goes for the car manufacturers involved in the sport — some fans don't necessarily prefer any one driver, but they root exclusively for Ford drivers. Not surprisingly, those fans usually have a Ford parked in their driveway — and vow never to own a General Motors car in their lifetime. Car companies couldn't be happier about fans like that, particularly because those companies initially became involved in racing to market and sell more of their vehicles.

NASCAR fans are even more supportive at the races. You can see my fans from a mile away, wearing Mark Martin T-shirts, Mark Martin hats, Mark Martin jackets, and even Mark Martin sneakers. It would be a tough task to find a fan in the grandstands who wasn't wearing a shirt with a logo on it — except for the guys who get sunburned because they don't wear any shirts at all!

MARK SAYS



Keeping up appearances

A rookie driver who hasn't proven himself yet really doesn't have much control over which company will sponsor his team. In most cases, that driver is so eager for a sponsor that he'll take anyone. In my early years as a driver, I was

thrilled to get a call from any company at all. Now, though, I can be choosy because of my success in the sport. I've been lucky to have Kellogg's/CARQUEST as a primary sponsor.

MARK SAYS



DropBooks

When I was racing on the short tracks of Arkansas, I never thought I'd see people wearing T-shirts with my face on them or wearing hats with my name on them. But now it's really cool because it shows how many people support me at the race track and cheer for me when I drive by. Because I wear an ear piece while in the car (for the in-car radio), as well as a tight helmet, and I have to contend with the roar of the engine, I can't hear fans cheering when I'm driving. But seeing fans wearing my name on their clothing lets me know that I have people behind me.

Selling NASCAR Merchandise: Licenses Aren't Just for Driving

With fans buying up all that NASCAR merchandise, it's not surprising that some people would do anything to sell stuff to fans and get in on the action. But making that money isn't simple. Just like you need a license to drive on the highway, you need a license to sell merchandise bearing the NASCAR name or drivers' names. Otherwise, you can be fined or arrested. Getting licensed is a serious deal. Unless you want the cops chasing after you, taking all your merchandise, and giving you a big, fat ticket, get licensed if you're interested in selling NASCAR paraphernalia.

Licensing gives people the authority to sell particular goods with a particular name, logo, or likeness on them. There's a good reason why that's necessary, from where I stand: It's embarrassing to have my name or picture on something ridiculously ugly, poorly made, or extremely inappropriate. Souvenirs are part of the image, so a driver doesn't want to be part of something that's too hokey or that's a cheap rip-off. Considering all the souvenir items floating around out there, drivers have lots of opportunities to be part of cheesy, junky stuff — so somebody had better be watching out for their interests. There's also a business aspect to insisting that everyone sell licensed merchandise: Drivers make royalties off the licensed goods vendors sell — either a percentage of the selling price or just a flat fee.

CAUTION FLAG



When buying NASCAR souvenirs, make sure to look for the official NASCAR hologram sticker. If an item has this sticker, along with the official NASCAR logo, it's guaranteed to be quality stuff and not some shoddy souvenir that will fall apart the moment you put it on or bring it home. The imitation may be cheaper than a licensed item, but don't be fooled — the low price probably means low quality. Buying souvenirs from a driver's souvenir trailer, which is located outside the track during races, is a sure way to be safe because it sells only licensed merchandise.

You can find nearly every souvenir imaginable relating to NASCAR, including everyday items and some really strange things:

Clothing: The most obvious souvenirs are T-shirts, jackets, hats, and button-down shirts. Some less obvious items (for NASCAR fans who like a complete look) are socks, water bottles, and seat cushions with a driver's name and car number on them. Fans are proud of the drivers they cheer for and often show up at events outfitted head-to-toe with merchandise that identifies them as a driver's number-one supporter.

- ✔ **Jewelry:** With NASCAR's growing popularity among women, NASCAR jewelry has taken off in sales. Souvenir stands and retail outlets stock almost anything you can imagine, including earrings, necklaces, bracelets, rings, and anklets.
- ✔ **Home decorating:** NASCAR fans don't have to go far to fix up their homes with a NASCAR motif. Some licensees sell just about anything for the home, and a lot of that stuff has my name on it, too. You can even purchase NASCAR crystal platters and silverware for entertaining purposes. I'm not saying that buying all this stuff will make your house stylish, but it will definitely get a point across to your guests — that you're a NASCAR fan through and through.
- ✔ **Office supplies:** Looking for NASCAR scissors or a Mark Martin ruler? Don't fret, you can find them, along with stationery, pens, pencils, telephones, and nearly everything else you need to get your work done fast enough to take a couple days off for a NASCAR race.
- ✔ **Games:** The toy business is also involved in stock-car racing. NASCAR video games are a big deal and a huge seller in stores. You can also find board and card games relating to the sport — they're less high-tech but just as much fun.
- ✔ **Books:** Publishing has become more visible in the NASCAR business in recent years. The NASCAR Library Collection was introduced in early 2004, helping differentiate authentic NASCAR-licensed books (like the one you're reading) from others in the marketplace. NASCAR has even started licensing the wildly popular Harlequin novels — romance tales set in a NASCAR world.
- ✔ **Die-cast cars:** Perhaps the best-selling NASCAR souvenirs over the years have been die-cast cars, featuring the current year's paint scheme on them and a driver's name above the door, just like on real stock cars. These babies aren't just your run-of-the-mill toy cars, though. They have working hoods, detailed cockpits, tiny engines, and functioning wheels. Many fans see them as collectors' items, and they come in several sizes (1:64 scale to 1:24 scale). For serious collectors, some are made of 24-karat gold and platinum.

MARK SAYS



DropBooks

My fans had a perfect chance at buying the quintessential Mark Martin souvenir through the Neiman Marcus catalog. The store had one of my race cars for sale, all painted up with a working race engine under the hood. I guess it was for die-hard fans only because it cost \$125,000 and wasn't even legal to drive on the street! In fact, the headlights were only decals, as with all NASCAR cars, so driving it home from the store at night would have been challenging. But I bet the trip would have been quicker than usual.

Smile, You're on NASCAR Camera!

There's one telltale sign that NASCAR is popular in the United States: Its races are on TV. Every NASCAR Sprint Cup Series, NASCAR Nationwide Series, and NASCAR Camping World Truck Series race is broadcast on television. (See Chapter 3 for the lowdown on the differences among the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series, NASCAR Nationwide Series, and NASCAR Camping World Truck Series.) Qualifying rounds and even some practices are also televised. That's amazing, considering the first NASCAR race broadcast live, flag-to-flag, was only 30 years ago. That race, the 1979 Daytona 500 on CBS, brought racing action into America's living rooms for an afternoon. Now racing is more than just a once-in-a-while show on TV. You can find it virtually every day because the racing season lasts from February through late November, the longest season of any professional sport. And one cable network, SPEED, is exclusively devoted to motor racing, with NASCAR competition making up much of its coverage.

Knock-down, drag-out NASCAR coverage

The first NASCAR race broadcast on live TV certainly made racing seem exciting to non-NASCAR fans who tuned in. While Richard Petty won that 1979 Daytona 500, the most thrills came from drivers off the track. Bobby Allison and his brother Donnie Allison got into a scuffle with Cale Yarborough, with the TV

cameras rolling as America got its first taste of NASCAR. That one event showed millions of new fans how emotional the sport can get. It also revealed that, just like in any other pro sport, NASCAR competitors can't help but lose their tempers at times.

DropBooks

In the spotlight, under pressure

While sponsors drool about how much TV coverage of the sport has grown (more TV means more footage of cars on the track, all zooming around with big corporate logos stuck onto them), for drivers that exposure heightens the pressure to lead races because the cameras get plenty of shots of the car out front.

TV coverage also puts a lot of pressure on drivers to speak well and behave in front of the camera. Every time drivers climb out of cars, camera lenses are watching, and reporters with microphones are asking questions. After an on-track incident, drivers have to explain why and how it happened. The moment you come out of the

infield care center (which is where you are taken after every crash, even if you're not hurt at all), the cameras and microphones are waiting. And at the end of the race, no matter how frustrated, angry, hot, sweaty, thirsty, or tired you may be, reporters are there waiting for you to talk to them the instant you crawl out of your car.

Pro football, baseball, and hockey players at least get to cool off for a while in the locker room before the cameras and microphones come running. But for NASCAR drivers, that immediate media blitz has become a way of life, proving that NASCAR is the most accessible sport in the world.

If you're curious about racing but not ready to devote yourself to it, you can catch a peek of the sport before you dive into it as a fan. Turning on your TV is the first step. It won't be long until you stumble upon a racing show in which races, qualifying runs, and practices are dissected, and everyone from the driver to the car owner to the guy who puts gas in the car is interviewed. You can find out more about racing than you ever wanted to know if you watch those shows long enough.

You can find NASCAR race broadcasts on the major broadcast networks and cable. The networks are beginning to delve into the sport more and more because TV ratings have grown each year since NASCAR races began showing up on TV. (For more on NASCAR's television partners, see Chapter 1.)

TV has become such a big deal in racing these days that broadcasters are quite innovative in the ways they bring the sport to viewers. Developments include in-car cameras, cameras underneath the chassis, and even cameras embedded in the track. From inside the car, viewers can see the driver turn the wheel and shift. From outside, viewers can see a car ahead of or behind the driver — and also see whether there is any contact between the two

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cars. When a driver crashes, the camera picks up plenty more action — like a wall coming straight at it or another car smacking into the rear bumper and then flying off into another car to cause trouble on the track. In really hard crashes, the camera can take only so much. Upon impact, the camera breaks, and the transmission goes black. Not all cars have these cameras for every race, but the shots from those cameras give great insight into what is going on during a race.

MARK SAYS



Shying away from cameras

When I began racing, I didn't want to talk that much — much less look into a camera for the entire world to see. All I wanted to do was drive race cars and win races, and I was pretty shy about everything else. I figured that if I wanted to be famous and on TV, I wouldn't be much of a race car driver.

As my career progressed, however, I figured out that being on TV was a great way to market

myself, so I forced myself to get used to it. I was interviewed a lot when I ran on short tracks in the Midwest, mostly on local radio stations or on local television stations, so I had a lot of practice before graduating to NASCAR Sprint Cup Series racing. Now, I don't even think about being nervous because I'm on TV. I just think about winning races, as all top-level drivers do. Compared to that, the TV part is easy.

Chapter 3

DropBooks

Distinguishing the Different NASCAR Series

In This Chapter

- ▶ Exploring the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series
 - ▶ Understanding the NASCAR Nationwide Series
 - ▶ Taking a look at the NASCAR Camping World Truck Series
 - ▶ Getting the lowdown on the NASCAR touring divisions
-

NASCAR racing is more than just one group of drivers traveling all over the United States to race. NASCAR has many different series, featuring drivers from different places and with different levels of talent. From its smaller series to its biggest series, NASCAR racing has a series for every driver — and for every fan, too.

NASCAR Sprint Cup Series: Where the Superstars Are

NASCAR's highest-profile series is the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series, a racing league akin to the top leagues of other sports. The best hitters play in Major League Baseball, the best quarterbacks play in the National Football League, and the best stock-car drivers race in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series. (For simplicity's sake, I refer to NASCAR's premier series as the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series here, even though throughout history it's been known by a number of different titles.) It features the most recognized drivers in stock-car racing, including ones you've probably seen on TV in some way or another — whether driving in a race, selling souvenirs on a 24-hour shopping network, or smiling into the camera during a commercial. Some of the most popular NASCAR Sprint Cup Series drivers today include the following:

- ✓ **Jeff Gordon** began racing in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series in 1993 and quickly earned the nickname “Wonder Boy” because he was only 21. He legitimized that nickname when he won his first NASCAR Sprint Cup title in 1995 at 24, becoming the youngest champion in NASCAR’s Modern Era. (By the way, the term “Modern Era” refers to years from 1972 to the present. The distinction between this era and the seasons prior to 1972 has everything to do with the length in schedule. Prior to 1972, some seasons had as many as 62 races. In 1972, the schedule was reduced to 31 races.)

Gordon followed his first NASCAR Sprint Cup title with back-to-back championships in 1997 and 1998, and a fourth in 2001. En route he broke records, won races, and frustrated his older and more experienced competitors.

Gordon has since grown out of his “Wonder Boy” nickname and into a more mature role. He’s one of NASCAR’s unofficial spokesmen, especially to new fans who may not be familiar with the sport and who may not be from the southern United States. Gordon’s the embodiment of NASCAR’s growth in popularity. Prior to Gordon’s success, most drivers hailed from the Southeast. Gordon, though, grew up in California before moving to Indiana when he was 13.

- ✓ **Jimmie Johnson**, a California boy straight from Hollywood casting, won consecutive NASCAR Sprint Cup championships in 2006, 2007, and 2008, the second driver ever to pull a triple. (Cale Yarborough did it from 1976–78.)

In 2006, Johnson captured accolade after accolade. He won the season-opening Daytona 500, the NASCAR Sprint All-Star Race, the Allstate 400 at the Brickyard, and the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series championship. Winning just one of those is considered a highlight for an entire career, and he did it all in the same season. In 2007, Johnson’s dominance transcended NASCAR. He won ten races, including four in a row during the Chase for the NASCAR Sprint Cup. (See Chapter 13 for details about what the Chase entails.) It was the first time since 1998 that a driver earned double-digit wins and won four consecutive races. In 2008, Johnson’s team became a dynasty. He once again dominated when the pressure was at its highest — during the Chase for the NASCAR Sprint Cup. In the final ten races, Johnson had three wins and five other top-ten finishes.

- ✓ **Dale Earnhardt, Jr.**, the son of seven-time NASCAR Sprint Cup Series champion Dale Earnhardt, came into the sport already a fan favorite, then backed up his family name by winning NASCAR Nationwide Series championships in 1998 and 1999. Jumping up to the NASCAR premier series ranks in 2000, Earnhardt, Jr. made steady gains each year, finishing third in the 2003 standings while also being voted the series’ most popular driver.

DropBooks Junior's immense and sustained popularity is obvious — proven by his fans' loyalty over the years. In 2008, he changed teams and sponsors, from Dale Earnhardt, Inc. and Budweiser to Hendrick Motorsports and AMP Energy and the National Guard. His fans change with him. The sea of Budweiser red quickly changed to a sea of AMP Energy green and National Guard blue.

- ✔ **Tony Stewart** is perhaps the last link between NASCAR's new breed and the barnstorming race car drivers of past decades. Stewart stormed into NASCAR, winning the Raybestos Rookie of the Year in 1999 and following it up with two NASCAR Sprint Cup Series championships (2002 and 2005). Prior to jumping to NASCAR competition, Stewart was an outstanding open-wheel driver, winning the 1997 IndyCar Series title. Stewart finally realized a dream in 2005, winning his most coveted race: the Allstate 400 at the Brickyard. An Indiana native, Stewart always considered a win at home track Indianapolis Motor Speedway to be his Holy Grail. He won there again in 2007.
- ✔ **Carl Edwards** loves to drive race cars. He can't get enough of it. From 2005 to 2008, Edwards ran full-time in both the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series and the NASCAR Nationwide Series. Often times, those races weren't at the same track. It wasn't unusual for Edwards to fly back and forth to tracks during the same weekend, with trips taking him from California to Milwaukee and from Nashville to Pocono. Edwards won the NASCAR Nationwide Series title in 2007 and has fast become one of the biggest threats in the NASCAR Sprint Cup garage. He's also got a pretty cool side gig: actor. Edwards had a role in the hit TV show *24* in 2006.
- ✔ **Matt Kenseth** is known as Mr. Consistency. From the first Chase for the NASCAR Sprint Cup in 2004 through the Chase in 2007, only Kenseth and Jimmie Johnson earned Chase berths each year. Kenseth was the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series champion in 2003, the final year under the old points system. (See Chapter 13 for an explanation of the old and new points systems.) That year, Kenseth had 25 top-ten finishes but just one win. Some say Kenseth is the sole reason the Chase was created — his 2003 consistency made the end-of-the-season drama vanish, as the championship was a foregone conclusion.
- ✔ **Kyle Busch** does everything fast. He drives fast, he wins fast, and he grew up fast. At the tender age of 20, Busch was winning NASCAR Sprint Cup Series races. On September 4, 2005, at Auto Club Speedway in Fontana, California, Busch became the youngest driver to win a race in NASCAR Sprint Cup history. Since then, he's been shattering records on a seemingly weekly basis. In 2008, he became the first driver to win three road course events in a single season. That same year, he also won at least one race in the NASCAR Sprint Cup, NASCAR Nationwide, and NASCAR Camping World Truck Series for the fourth year in a row.

MARK SAYS



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Going overseas

Even though NASCAR racing is based in the United States, it has held several exhibition races outside the country. Drivers raced in Japan once a year from 1996 to 1998 — twice on a road course in Suzuka and once on a newly-built oval track in Motegi. It was quite a culture shock for NASCAR drivers and their teams to travel about 8,000 miles from home and arrive in a place where they didn't understand the language, customs, or food and drink. You've got to remember that *sushi*, which is raw fish, and *sake*, which is a beverage made from fermented rice, aren't exactly part of the menu when drivers travel to events in Talladega, Alabama, or Darlington, South Carolina. When I went to Japan in 1997, however, I didn't think about the food or surroundings as much as I

thought about the race. I won the pole at the road course in Suzuka and finished second in the race, right behind Mike Skinner.

But it may have been 2005 when NASCAR truly went global. In 2005, the NASCAR Nationwide Series raced at the famed Autodromo Hermanos Rodriguez road course in Mexico City. It was the very first time NASCAR ran a points race outside the United States. And two years later, in 2007, NASCAR headed north of the border to Montreal, Canada, and the Circuit Gilles Villeneuve road course. Unfortunately, I wasn't part of either of those history-making trips — I was busy concentrating on my NASCAR Sprint Cup Series duties back in the States.

MARK SAYS



My goal always was to make it to NASCAR Sprint Cup Series racing, which I believe is the hardest and most recognized racing series in the world. If you race open-wheel cars (see Chapter 1), you dream about making it to Formula One someday. But if you race stock cars, you think about the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series day and night: It gets the most live TV coverage, pays the most money, and earns the most fame for its drivers.

Not only does NASCAR Sprint Cup Series racing feature some of the best and most colorful drivers in motorsports, but it also has some of the closest finishes. Many times, cars race bumper-to-bumper and side-by-side during an event — mostly because NASCAR monitors its rules so closely that no car or car manufacturer has an unfair edge over the competition. Even after a 500-mile race, it's not uncommon for drivers to cross the finish line within one second of each other. Even in *qualifying*, where drivers complete only one or two laps at full speed in order to earn a spot in the race, the fastest and the slowest cars are often separated by a fraction of a second.

NASCAR Sprint Cup Series races are held at tracks across the United States — from Daytona Beach, Florida, to suburban Los Angeles to Loudon, New Hampshire. Races are held nearly every weekend of the year, too. The NASCAR Sprint Cup Series had 36 races in 2008, making its schedule one of the most — if not *the* most — grueling in all of professional sports. Please don't think that drivers work only 36 days out of the year. A race weekend

entails at least two, and most often three, days of work (qualifying, practice, and the race), as well as one day of travel. See Chapter 8 for a day-by-day account of a driver's life.

Even so, drivers and crew members don't mind the rigorous schedule that much, particularly because they realize how fortunate they are to have made it to the top level of stock-car racing. While some drivers are able to get a job in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series early in their racing careers, most drivers spend years trying to get there. Those drivers dedicate their lives to their goal of making it to NASCAR Sprint Cup competition, spending a lot of time away from their families while competing in the various series that travel throughout the country.

NASCAR Nationwide Series: One Route to the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series

A lot of drivers, including me, ended up in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series via the NASCAR Nationwide Series — a place where drivers can train themselves by getting experience, making mistakes, and learning from those errors. The series, which started in 1982, was originally sponsored by Busch Beer. In 2008, Nationwide Insurance came aboard as the title sponsor.

NASCAR Nationwide Series races are usually held on Saturdays, while NASCAR Sprint Cup Series races are most often on Sundays. But that's not the only difference. NASCAR Nationwide Series drivers drive stock cars and follow the same on-track rules as in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series (see Chapter 6), but the cars have a couple fundamental differences. Here are some unique aspects of each car:



- ✓ **Shape:** Here's an easy way to tell the difference between a NASCAR Sprint Cup Series car and a NASCAR Nationwide Series car: open your eyes. The new car now used full-time in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series looks very different from the old car (which was similar to the NASCAR Nationwide vehicle). The new NASCAR Sprint Cup car has a front splitter and a rear wing, two components absent from the NASCAR Nationwide race car.
- ✓ **Size:** Although NASCAR Sprint Cup Series and NASCAR Nationwide Series cars are nearly the same height (53.5 inches and 50.5 inches, respectively), the *wheelbase* (the distance between the front and rear axles) is slightly different. On a NASCAR Sprint Cup Series car, the wheelbase is 110 inches, while on a NASCAR Nationwide Series race car, it's 105 inches. NASCAR Sprint Cup Series cars have an advantage here: Their longer wheelbase gives them more stability.

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The NASCAR Nationwide Series: Not a bush league

The NASCAR Nationwide Series, which evolved from the NASCAR Late Model Sportsman Series, is considered a stepping stone for the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series. But many drivers bristle at that image. Some, like two-time NASCAR Nationwide Series champion Randy LaJoie, love racing in that series and have made a career out of it, saying it has the same intense competition as the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series and isn't just a stepping stone. LaJoie especially likes the fact that, even though he doesn't get paid as much as NASCAR Sprint Cup Series drivers do, he doesn't have to deal with nearly as much pressure.

The NASCAR Nationwide Series began in 1982 and has grown from races at small, unknown tracks to competitions at large, well-known facilities and includes nearly as many races as the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series does. Many races are companion events to NASCAR Sprint Cup races and are held on Saturdays of most race weekends at a particular track. That gives NASCAR Sprint Cup drivers a chance to drive, as I do, in both races in one weekend. And even though NASCAR Nationwide Series drivers themselves are quite popular with fans, having NASCAR Sprint Cup drivers in the race lures even more people to the race track.

- ✔ **Weight:** Though you'd need a pretty precise — and huge — scale to notice, there is a slight weight difference between the two cars. The NASCAR Sprint Cup car weighs 3,450 pounds, while the NASCAR Nationwide vehicle weighs 3,400 pounds. (Measurements are taken without the driver in the car.)
- ✔ **Horsepower:** NASCAR Sprint Cup cars have significantly more oomph to them, producing about 850 horsepower. *Horsepower* is a unit of measurement representing how much power an engine generates. The more horsepower, the faster the car. NASCAR Nationwide Series engines generate around 750 horsepower. That means NASCAR Sprint Cup Series cars should be faster than NASCAR Nationwide cars, correct? Yes — and no. Though they have smaller engines, NASCAR Nationwide Series race cars don't have to lug around as much weight as NASCAR Sprint Cup Series cars. Fifty pounds lighter than NASCAR Sprint Cup cars, NASCAR Nationwide Series race cars do reach speeds that are nearly as fast.
- ✔ **Compression ratio:** All three national series in NASCAR racing now use the same *compression ratio* (12 to 1), which is the volume inside a cylinder compared to the volume it compresses to when the piston is fully extended. The higher the ratio, the less space the mixture of fuel and air is shoved into, so the greater the potential for energy. (For more details on the technical aspects of stock cars, see Chapter 5.)

MARK SAYS



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The NASCAR Nationwide Series was a valuable training ground for me, and I haven't turned my back on those races now, even though I have been successful in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series for more than a decade. I still compete in a limited number of NASCAR Nationwide Series races every year, mostly because I love to race — and win. In fact, I've won more NASCAR Nationwide races than anyone in history, 48 as of 2008. Because the cars are different, some technical information on how to set them up isn't the same. But overall, running in a NASCAR Nationwide Series race prior to NASCAR Sprint Cup competition gives me hints on how my NASCAR Sprint Cup car will handle on a particular track.

MARK SAYS



Although winning a NASCAR Nationwide Series race on Saturday gives me more confidence for Sunday's NASCAR Sprint Cup Series events, racing twice in one weekend is tough. I hardly have any time to stop and take a breath. I get to the garage early to check out the Saturday car and talk to my Saturday crew chief, then hop over to my NASCAR Sprint Cup Series car. Then I have to juggle NASCAR Nationwide Series practice with NASCAR Sprint Cup Series practice and then qualify for both races. Sometimes I'm so busy with that and signing autographs on my way from one garage to the other that I forget to eat!

NASCAR Camping World Truck Series: Pickups with Racing Stripes

In 1994, NASCAR decided to branch out and create another major racing series. But it didn't opt for another stock-car series, which may have been too similar to the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series or the NASCAR Nationwide Series. Instead, it chose something completely different — and quite creative. It started racing pickup trucks.

NASCAR bigwigs sensed the series would catch on because an overwhelming majority of truck owners are interested in some type of motorsports. The truck manufacturers were into the idea, and plenty of talented drivers were looking for jobs, so why not?

In 1995, the NASCAR Camping World Truck Series was created, with Mike Skinner taking the first championship. The series has worked as a breeding ground: Many drivers from this series advance to the NASCAR Nationwide Series and NASCAR Sprint Cup Series ranks, although Skinner, after climbing the ladder, returned to the NASCAR Camping World Truck Series.

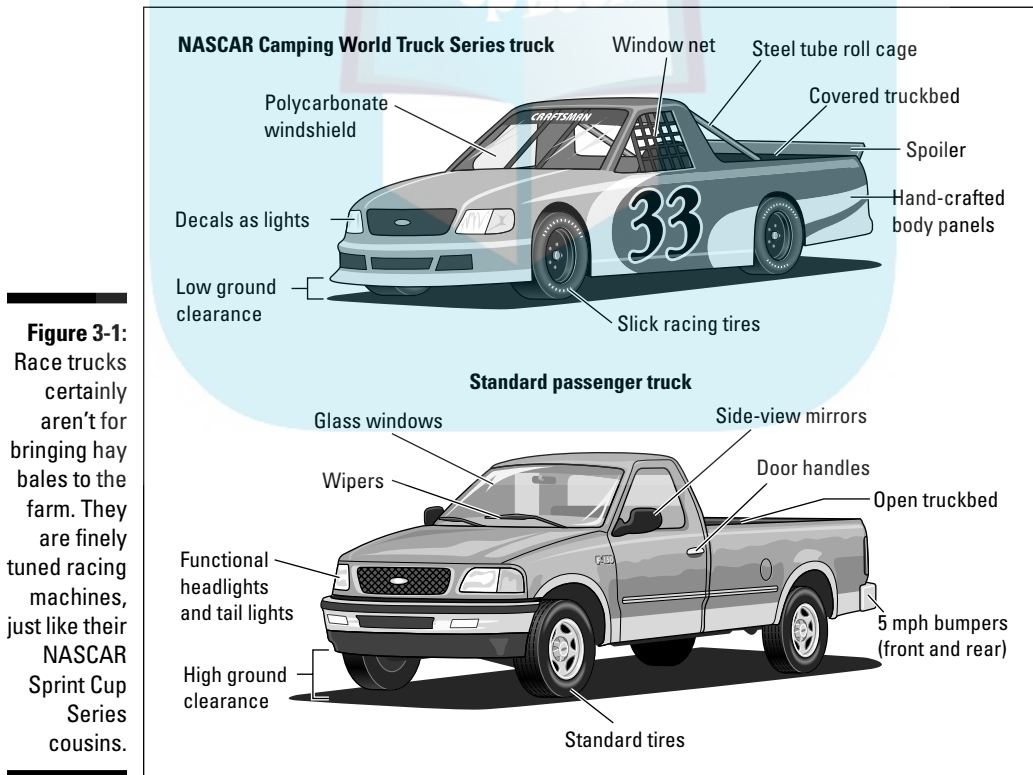
The NASCAR Camping World Truck season is shorter than the NASCAR Sprint Cup or NASCAR Nationwide schedule. The series runs 25 races per year — compared to 36 in the NASCAR Sprint Cup and 35 in the NASCAR Nationwide Series. The races, run on Friday nights or Saturday afternoons, take place on many of the same tracks as the NASCAR Sprint Cup, and they sometimes

occur in the same weekend as a companion race. There's one major difference: NASCAR Camping World Truck races are much shorter — often half the length of the NASCAR Sprint Cup races.

Even though NASCAR Camping World Truck Series vehicles don't look or feel much like NASCAR Sprint Cup cars, good drivers can handle both vehicles pretty well. To true race car drivers, a vehicle is a vehicle, and a race is a race. If a driver is skillful enough to be able to control a vehicle, he can succeed in any series and in any vehicle.

The following are some differences between passenger trucks (such as a Ford F-150, Chevrolet Silverado, Dodge Ram, and Toyota Tundra) and their NASCAR Camping World Truck Series counterparts (see Figure 3-1):

- ✓ **Horsepower:** A passenger truck has 160 horsepower. Compare that to the race truck, which has about 750.
- ✓ **Length:** Passenger trucks are an average 194.5 inches long, while a race truck is 206 inches long.



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- ✓ **Width:** Passenger trucks are an average of 76.8 inches wide. A race truck is 75 inches.
- ✓ **Height:** Passenger trucks are an average of 70 inches high, and race trucks are an average of 59 inches — shorter and much closer to the ground than their passenger truck counterparts.
- ✓ **Weight:** A passenger truck weighs an average of 3,829 pounds, and a race truck is 3,400 pounds. Because the race trucks don't have to be sturdy to haul things like fill dirt or your neighbor's couch, their bodies are much lighter and as streamlined as possible.
- ✓ **Wheelbase:** A passenger truck's front and rear wheels are 117.5 inches apart. On a race truck, that measurement is 112 inches.
- ✓ **Engine:** A passenger truck's engine is a 4.3-liter V6 with fuel injection. A race truck has an 8-cylinder engine with a carburetor.
- ✓ **Compression ratio:** A passenger truck's compression ratio is 9 to 1. A race truck's ratio is 12 to 1. (I explain what the compression ratio is in the previous section of this chapter.)

NASCAR Whelen All-American Series: The Foundation of NASCAR

The NASCAR Whelen All-American Series, made up of local tracks across the United States and Canada, dates back more than 25 years and is NASCAR's national championship program for short-track race car drivers. Championships are decided on the track, at the U.S. state and Canadian province level, in addition to determining the NASCAR Whelen All-American Series champion.



The tracks in the NASCAR Whelen All-American Series are called *short tracks* because they're all under a mile in length. They run a weekly program, usually on the same night each weekend, and offer an affordable form of family entertainment.

NASCAR Sprint Cup Series stars such as Greg Biffle, Dale Earnhardt, Jr., and Kyle Busch got their start running at their local home tracks. In addition to seeing the stars of tomorrow, fans at a NASCAR Whelen All-American Series event can cheer on their neighbors, coworkers, or friends who are racing for the pure enjoyment of the competition.

The tracks in the NASCAR Whelen All-American Series offer a variety of divisions, depending on the track owner's preference, the track's location, and its history. For example, tracks in the Northeast spotlight the Modified division, while tracks in other parts of the country run Late Models. Tracks on either coast run primarily on asphalt, while in the Midwest they run on dirt.



Modifieds are open-wheel cars that resemble high-powered go-karts — they have a wide wheel base and no fenders, and they sit low to the ground.

Late Model cars that race on asphalt resemble those run in the NASCAR Nationwide Series but with less weight and less horsepower. A Late Model that runs on dirt looks like a cross between the two — picture a Modified car with fenders and a hood.

In addition, most local tracks have a variety of divisions that are low-cost alternatives to their premier class. For example, nearly every track has an entry-level division in which the rules are set up to minimize the amount of work and money that are spent souping the car up. It's common for a driver to start in one division and work his or her way up through the ranks.

Often NASCAR Sprint Cup Series stars will return to their home tracks in their free time to race the local division and meet with the fans.

NASCAR Touring Divisions: The Lifeblood of NASCAR Racing

Most stock-car drivers begin racing at a track near their homes, where the need for traveling money isn't an issue. After a driver conquers his home-track championship, however, he often advances to one of NASCAR's *touring divisions*, which travel to different race tracks within the same region during their seasons. Touring division — also known as *developmental series* — competition is where drivers step up on the financial ladder and start signing up well-heeled sponsors to help finance their efforts, in hopes of reaching the top NASCAR series. Racing at this level is much more expensive than running at a home track, where crew members are volunteers and often are chosen from among a driver's friends. It is less expensive, however, than racing in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series, NASCAR Nationwide Series, or NASCAR Camping World Truck Series.

Home and touring division tracks are generally less than a mile in length, compared with the much larger speedways in use by the premier series. The touring division, for example, doesn't race at the 2.66-mile Talladega Superspeedway in Alabama. However, the short-track skills a driver hones during touring division competition can benefit him greatly when he reaches NASCAR Sprint Cup Series or NASCAR Nationwide Series competition and races at tracks such as the half-mile Bristol Motor Speedway in Tennessee. When a driver jumps from the touring division to one of NASCAR's premier divisions, he is also able to earn a living as a professional race car driver.

The touring division includes two Modified tours (the NASCAR Whelen Modified Tour and the NASCAR Whelen Southern Modified Tour), a division that dates back to the beginnings of NASCAR; two international series (NASCAR Canadian Tire Series and NASCAR Mexico Series); and the NASCAR Camping World Series, the final step in the developmental ladder. Here's the lowdown on each:

- ✓ **NASCAR Whelen Modified tours:** The NASCAR Whelen Modified Tour is a regional touring series that runs primarily in the northeast. It visits venerable NASCAR tracks like Stafford Motor Speedway and Thompson International Speedway in Connecticut, and Riverhead Raceway in New York, as well as running twice a year at New Hampshire Motor Speedway. The Whelen Modified Tour was formed in 1985 and has featured drivers like seven-time champion Mike Stefanik, five-time champion Tony Hirschman, Jr., and two-time champion and former NASCAR Sprint Cup Series driver Jimmy Spencer.

The Modified championship lineage stretches back to Red Byron's 1948 NASCAR championship and includes NASCAR Sprint Cup Series champion and Daytona 500 winner Bobby Allison, nine-time champion Richie Evans, six-time champion Jerry Cook, and three-time champion Bugs Stevens. The Modified cars (referred to as *Modifieds*) are unique in their high-power, wide-tire, open-wheel form. This is NASCAR's only open-wheel division, and the Modifieds are 2,610 pounds and run tires more than 20 inches wider than their stock-car brethren.

The NASCAR Whelen Southern Modified Tour began its fourth season in 2008 and runs primarily in the south. Running identical cars as its northern cousin, the NASCAR Whelen Southern Modified Tour makes stops at historic NASCAR venues such as Caraway Speedway and Bowman Gray Stadium in North Carolina and Greenville-Pickens Speedway in South Carolina.

- ✓ **NASCAR Canadian Tire Series and NASCAR Mexico Series:** The 2007 season featured two significant international milestones for NASCAR: It was the inaugural season for both the NASCAR Canadian Tire Series and the NASCAR Mexico Series.

NASCAR has a strong fan base in Canada and has a long history in the country, having held sanctioned events in many different NASCAR divisions dating back to the 1950s. The NASCAR Canadian Tire Series is broadcast on TSN, Canada's leading sports television network.

The NASCAR Mexico Series is run from March to November primarily on ovals with a handful of road courses. It is broadcast in Mexico on Televisa.

The NASCAR Canadian Tire Series and NASCAR Mexico Series both run stock cars with slightly less weight and horsepower than the NASCAR

Nationwide Series and NASCAR Camping World Series (which I explain next). The NASCAR Canadian Tire Series features cars similar to those in the NASCAR Nationwide Series, but the body is smaller, and the horsepower is much less. The NASCAR Mexico Series features cars similar to those used in Late Model classes at short tracks in the United States, with composite bodies and spec engines: cost-saving features that NASCAR introduced in 2006. The *composite body* is made from fiberglass and is one single piece (instead of separate parts pieced together like in the NASCAR Sprint Cup cars). A *spec engine* is an “off the shelf” engine that costs much less than a typical NASCAR Sprint Cup engine. The spec engines are the same strength as the pricier engines, but teams cannot tinker with their components.

- ✓ **NASCAR Camping World Series:** Two key changes in 2007 firmly entrenched the NASCAR Camping World Series at the top of the race car driver’s developmental ladder. First, NASCAR lowered the minimum age to 16 years old to provide a proving ground for NASCAR Sprint Cup Series teams’ developmental drivers. Then, Camping World provided an entitlement sponsor for the long-standing NASCAR Grand National Division, East and West Series. Previously, the East and West had been viewed as two regional series. By putting it under one brand, NASCAR elevated the national awareness of the series.

The NASCAR Camping World Series is made up of two regional tours, the East and the West. The East features events throughout the Atlantic seaboard, while the West runs along the Pacific coast and in a number of western states. Both run at a challenging combination of short tracks, intermediates, road courses, and speedways, with a number of races held in combination with NASCAR Sprint Cup Series events.

The NASCAR Camping World Series features a blend of established drivers who have made the series their home and up-and-coming prospects looking to make the jump to one of NASCAR’s three national series. The series has helped launch the careers of current NASCAR Sprint Cup stars like Kevin Harvick, Martin Truex, Jr., David Gilliland, Joey Logano, and two-time champion crew chief Greg Zipadelli.

Other recent changes to the NASCAR Camping World Series include an expanded geographic reach, new competition and cost-containment initiatives such as the new spec engine and composite body (explained earlier in this section), and an increasingly diverse field of drivers. The NASCAR Camping World Series cars are similar to NASCAR Nationwide Series cars; they have a 105- and 110-inch wheelbase, weigh 3,250 to 3,300 pounds, and have 625 horsepower at 8,000 rpm. The Camping World Series is televised on HDNet and SPEED.

- ✓ **NASCAR Toyota All-Star Showdown:** The NASCAR developmental (or touring) series schedule is capped off by the NASCAR Toyota All-Star

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Showdown. First run in 2003, the annual postseason, non-points NASCAR Camping World Series event has grown into the Daytona 500 of short-track racing. It's been won by Austin Cameron (2003), Mike Johnson (2004), David Gilliland (2005), Matt Kobyluck (2006), and Joey Logano (2007). The first five races were held in the fall, but starting in 2009, the event was moved to January. The race weekend also includes two NASCAR Whelen All-American Series races. The NASCAR Toyota All-Star Showdown is held at the Toyota Speedway in Irwindale, California (just outside of Los Angeles), a first-class, half-mile track.



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Chapter 4

DropBooks

The Ride of Your Life: How to Land a Job in NASCAR

In This Chapter

- ▶ Getting some driving experience
 - ▶ Recognizing the role of scouts
 - ▶ Living life in the pits
-

Suppose you're sitting on the couch one day watching a NASCAR race, and you decide that NASCAR racing is for you. You want to know what it feels like to drive 180 mph, two inches from the guy in front of you. You want to tour the country and sign autographs for adoring fans. What's the first step? This chapter explains what it takes to get in the action.

So, You Want to Drive a Race Car?

Although you can buy yourself a NASCAR Sprint Cup Series car if you have enough money and you can find a team willing to sell, that doesn't mean you can sign up for the Daytona 500. NASCAR issues its own racing licenses; in order to qualify, a competitor has to meet a long list of specifications, including having previous racing experience.

You also have to have a lot of cash — or the ability to get a lot of cash from sponsors, friends, or a rich uncle. Racing isn't cheap. Running a good car at a local track can cost \$40,000 per season, and an engine can cost another \$20,000. You also need more money to maintain the car; buy tires, oil, and gas; and fix the car when you dent it. And believe me, you *will* dent it — because every driver, no matter how talented he or she may be, runs into obstacles every once in a while (some more often than others).

Starting with a pre-stock (not prehistoric) vehicle

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If you don't have enough money to buy a full-fledged stock car, you can race more inexpensively with a go-kart. Go-karts are similar to the ones you see on tracks adjacent to miniature golf courses. They are tiny vehicles — tiny in relation to stock cars, that is — with engines attached to the back. But starting out in go-karts doesn't mean you're starting out in racing kindergarten. Certain go-karts can reach up to 100 mph, and they even race on a course at Daytona International Speedway, using part of its high-banked track. Also, you have to sharpen the same driving skills to drive a go-kart that you do for a NASCAR Sprint Cup Series car or a NASCAR Nationwide Series car. Ricky Rudd showed the virtues of go-karts when he went straight from them to NASCAR Sprint Cup racing. Go-karts are a viable option — and a great place to get started — if you're itching to race.



You can also find all sorts of programs for kids who want to start young. Midget cars are one of them. *Midgets* are specialized open-wheel race cars that are small, fast, lightweight, and have no fenders. They graduate in size, going from quarter midgets to three-quarter midgets to midgets, the largest cars in the class. Quarter midgets are the cars kids squeeze into for some fun. Jeff Gordon started out in midget cars, so you must be able to learn a thing or two there.

Moving up to a stock car

Obviously, the first thing you need in order to get into stock-car racing is a stock car. If you've scrounged up enough money to buy a stock car and want to begin your training, what should you do next? You can't just walk into your local auto dealership and buy a race-ready stock car. Here are a couple avenues you can take to locate a stock car:



- ✓ Visit your local track. Most local tracks are very fan-friendly, so you can spend lots of time in the garage and in the pits. Ask if anyone is selling a car — you may get lucky!
- ✓ Pick up any racing trade magazine, such as *Speedway Illustrated* or *National Speed Sport News*. You can find classified ads for cars and car parts in the back of many trade publications. You can find these publications online, at book stores, and at some newsstands.

Securing a NASCAR license

After you get a car, you have to get a license. To pick up an application for a NASCAR license, take a trip to your local *short track* (which means any track less than 1 mile in length; see Chapter 14). Or log on to www.nascar.com on the Web, and follow the links for a NASCAR license. Your car owner (if it isn't you) and your crew members — everyone directly

involved in your race team at the track — need to get licenses, too. (In a moment, I discuss how to get a pit crew, and I give you the lowdown on all your racing team members in Chapter 7.) Your NASCAR license is either sent directly to you or to the track at which you'll be racing.

Getting a pit crew

You need to gather up people for your pit crew because you'll need those people — at least two of them — on race day. Your pit crew will be in charge of your car, tires, and fuel, and will talk to you on the radio during the race. So when choosing a pit crew, choose carefully. Your 70-pound kid brother may not be the best choice. In fact, many crews in the NASCAR Nationwide and NASCAR Sprint Cup Series are made up of former college football players and wrestlers. With each tire weighing about 50 pounds and each gas can weighing about 80, most crew members have to be extremely powerful. And they need practice. Every pit crew practices during the week, whether it be for pit stop precision or for weight training.

When you first start out — and have little disposable income — pit crew members are usually volunteers who either do it for the love of racing or because they're working their way up (just like you are). As you progress, and the crew's importance grows, you will have to pay them. The higher the level of racing you reach, the more the crew gets paid.

Memorizing the rules

With your NASCAR license, you receive a rule book for the series in which you plan to compete. You can choose whichever series you like, but either NASCAR or the track must approve you to race. (See Chapter 3 for more on the different NASCAR series.) In the rule book, you can find a rule for every aspect of racing — especially for all the details and measurements of your car. You should plan to tweak your car for at least a week or two before setting a date for your first race.

Moving up and out

As you become successful on your local short track, you can move up to a touring series, which travels from track to track — and sometimes all over the nation. I outline the various NASCAR touring series in Chapter 3. To be eligible for a touring series, you have to first get a license for that particular series, just as you do when you first start racing at your local track.

When you start touring, the logistics get more complicated, and the expenses become bigger. To get your car from track to track, you need a trailer. A smaller team will hook up an open trailer to the back of a car and drive from track to track. Big teams sometimes have full-sized haulers. The same idea applies for transporting your crew: Smaller teams in the smaller series drive to each track, and bigger teams in the bigger series fly.

Seeking approval to join the big leagues

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When you want to try your hand at the NASCAR Camping World Truck Series, the NASCAR Nationwide Series, or the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series, NASCAR officials get more involved in the licensing process. They do so mostly because they don't want some unskilled guy off the street getting in a truck or a car and taking out the whole field because he doesn't know how to drive.

Before you get on the track in NASCAR's top series, you have to submit a résumé and an application to NASCAR for review. Officials license you to race in those series when they determine that you're good enough, judging by your résumé and records in other series. Your car owner and everyone who participates on your race team also have to obtain licenses — the only difference is that they don't have to submit résumés. After you're approved, you have to pay an annual fee for your license.

Attracting Talent Scouts

Like other major sports stars, most big-time NASCAR drivers have worked their way up to the big leagues and earned their rides. They had to be noticed. Just as scouts are always on the lookout for a young fireballer striking out 20 hitters in a game or a prodigy hoopster who can dunk at the age of 10, NASCAR scouts are always searching for fresh talent as well.



Teams are often looking for a developmental driver. A *developmental driver* is someone a team wants to groom to become the next big thing. After a team signs a developmental driver, one of two things happens: Either that driver tests for the team by practicing a car at different tracks, or he races right away in one of the lower-tier series.

The easiest way to get noticed by a team is to win. (It's also the hardest way, depending on how you look at it.) Word travels fast in the racing community. A driver who consistently wins will get noticed — it's as simple as that. Being persistent helps, too. For instance, NASCAR Sprint Cup Series driver Carl Edwards handed out business cards with the title "Race Car Driver" on them to team owners. But that wasn't enough. He also had talent and a winning résumé. You can badger all you want, but if you don't win, it's not going to happen.

Here are a few of the NASCAR scouting systems you want to be aware of:

- ✓ **Gillett Evernham Motorsports:** Legendary crew chief turned car owner Ray Evernham is hands-on when it comes to finding his next star. While his name and reputation bring plenty of résumés to his desk, Ray actively seeks talented young drivers while he is racing or visiting his home track in New Jersey.

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- ✓ **Chip Ganassi Racing:** Chip Ganassi Racing relies heavily on team manager Lorin Ranier, a Kentucky native whose father and grandfather owned NASCAR race teams (which won three Daytona 500s in the 1980s). Lorin grew up following his father around the race shop and track — not working on the race cars but being a part of the team ownership process. In their last year of ownership, the Rainers signed Tony Stewart in 1996 to run a limited schedule, then sold his contract to Joe Gibbs a year later and retired from team ownership. Lorin moved on to consult for other teams and drivers including Matt Kenseth and Jimmie Johnson when they were starting their NASCAR careers.
- ✓ **Drive for Diversity:** NASCAR's Drive for Diversity program seeks to develop diverse drivers and crew members. Since the creation of Drive for Diversity (D4D) in 2004, 25 minority and/or women drivers have driven in NASCAR's developmental series.

Working on a Crew

It's much easier to become a member of a race team than it is to become a driver, mainly because each car has only one driver but dozens of team members. Some team employees who work at the shop during the week also travel to an event and serve as race-day crew members, changing tires or putting in gas. In recent years, however, the majority of race-day crew members are specialists who don't work at the shop, while other team members, such as engineers, fabricators, and painters, don't travel on weekends.

In this increasingly specialized field, one way to start working for a team is by sweeping the shop floor — not a very glamorous job but an avenue that can be followed by someone wishing to eventually expand his duties. Just ask Jeff Gordon's crew chief, Steve Letarte. He was hired as a floor sweeper when he was just a junior in high school. Now he's calling the shots for one of the most famous NASCAR drivers in history.



TIP You can't really become a NASCAR mechanic if you can't fix a car. Some people learn all about cars after getting their initial jobs at race shops. They show interest and learn from experts, all without getting caught under people's feet. I've got to warn you, though, that it may take you a long time to get promoted from sweeper to mechanic or from sweeper to *fabricator* (someone who builds the outside, or body, of the car) if you're learning along the way. If you already have a working knowledge of cars, you'll be promoted much faster.

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Pit crews aren't the pits

If you don't want to work on the car all week at the shop but want to help out during pit stops on race day, there are opportunities for you in NASCAR racing. (See Chapter 11 for more details on what pit stops involve.) You may have a tough time getting a job on a pit crew if you don't know somebody on the team, though, so be prepared to schmooze or make friends fast. Also, pit stops have become such a big factor in racing that you have to try out for the pit crew before you get the job. You'd better lift some weights and practice changing tires before you show up at a race team's door.

The easiest way to get on a crew is to be willing to do anything, including sweeping floors, to get your foot in the door. If you're an efficient,

enthusiastic floor sweeper, people will notice you, and you'll get promoted before you know it. It's true what they say: floor sweeper today, crew chief tomorrow. Well, maybe it takes longer than that, but that strategy has definitely worked in the past. Some people I know, including my former crew chiefs Robin Pemberton and Steve Hmiel, wanted to be on a race team when they were young and were brave enough to make a bold move. They just packed up, left their hometowns, and headed for Charlotte, North Carolina, where most of the NASCAR Sprint Cup race shops are, hoping to get a job (any job!) with a team. Obviously, it worked out for Robin and Steve, but others have gone that route successfully, too.

Another way to sharpen your car skills is to go to a vocational school and take classes on how to fix engines or work on bodies. Some schools offer a specific curriculum that focuses on teaching students how to build and repair NASCAR-type cars. In fact, NASCAR has its own such school, the NASCAR Technical Institute, which it operates in partnership with Universal Technical Institute, a vocational school with locations across the country. The NASCAR Technical Institute opened on July 1, 2002, in Mooresville, North Carolina, just north of Charlotte, which is known as "Race City U.S.A." because of the many NASCAR shops located there. In the future, NASCAR plans to open technical institutes in other cities.

Going Fast without Going Broke

If setting up a racing operation is out of your budget, there are other ways to experience the thrill of driving a NASCAR-regulation car at above-average speeds. Many racing schools teach the fundamentals of on-track maneuvering, such as safely learning to run down straightaways and through corners, as well as how to pass. These schools include the Richard Petty Driving Experience, which travels the country and allows you to either ride along with a professional or get behind the wheel yourself. At the Fast Track High Performance Driving School, which operates out of Lowe's Motor Speedway in Concord, North Carolina, students divide their time between classroom instruction and actually driving on the speedway.

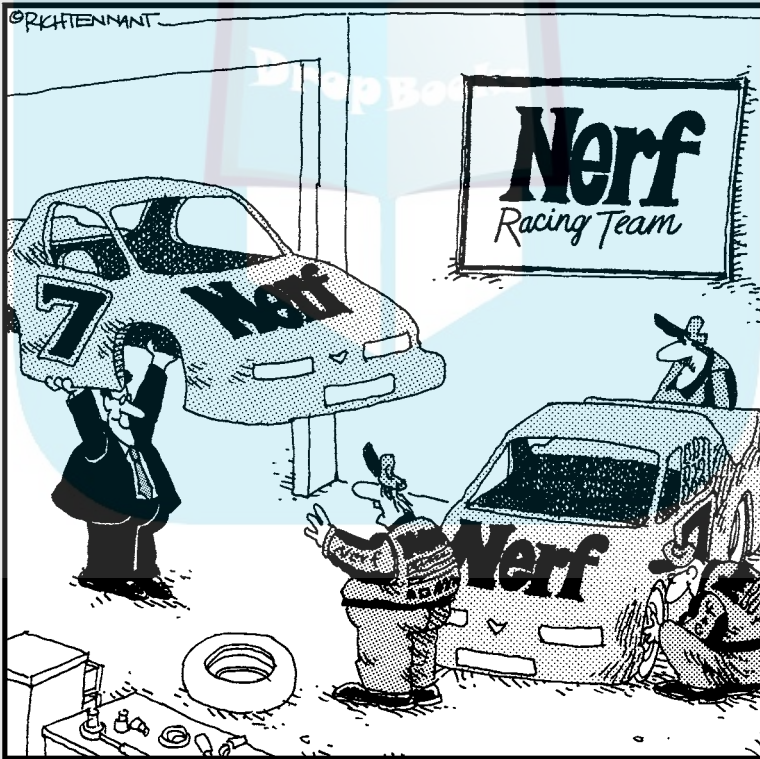
Part II

DropBooks

What Makes It Stock-Car Racing?

The 5th Wave

By Rich Tennant



"Honestly, unless the people from Nerf are officiating, we'll never get away with it."

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In this part . . .

NASCAR stock cars have no doors, no speedometer, and no stereo with a sub-woofer. If these facts bewilder you, dive into this part. You can find lots of information about NASCAR race cars and how they differ from passenger cars. In the end, you realize why it's impractical and impossible to enter your four-door Ford Fusion in the Daytona 500, even though a herd of Ford Fusions will be racing.

Even if you're fluent in several languages, understanding NASCAR-talk may still be difficult. Sway bar? Carburetor restrictor plate? Engine dynamometer? These phrases are commonly used in NASCAR racing but not at your bingo parlor or hair salon. You can't even find most of them in your dictionary. But never fear, I define these words and plenty more in this part.

In addition to helping you understand the basic components of a stock car, this part fills you in on the rules and inspections of NASCAR racing. You meet all the people who have to follow those rules, including the important members of race teams. You also find out that I do other things besides drive a race car on Sundays!

Chapter 5

DropBooks

Not Your Typical Family Sedan

In This Chapter

- ▶ Finding out what a stock car is
- ▶ Looking at a car's body and components
- ▶ Checking out the gauges inside the car
- ▶ Taking a look at the seats
- ▶ Kicking the tires
- ▶ Speaking of technology

NASCAR racing has changed since its early days of passenger cars with numbers painted or taped on the sides. In those days, the cars raced were often drivers' family cars — cars that fans could go out and buy off the showroom floor of the local dealership the same day they saw them race. Manufacturers wanted their cars to win so they could benefit from a unique type of advertising. As the saying went, “Win on Sunday, sell on Monday.”

Today, the cars are anything but “stock.” They are custom built from the ground up. The only thing vaguely stock about them is the general shape of the body. Teams have engineered ways to make the cars' bodies more aerodynamic, devised methods of producing more horsepower while keeping the engine sturdy, and, with much help and guidance from NASCAR, have devised new safety features to protect the drivers. After all these innovations, describing the differences between a passenger car and a stock car is like describing the differences between mini-golf and the PGA tour.

In this chapter, I discuss the major differences between passenger cars and NASCAR Sprint Cup Series cars, giving you an overview of what you see on the track every weekend.

Finding Four Car Models on the Track

Four car models now make up the entries in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series (see Figure 5-1):

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Figure 5-1:
Chevy,
Dodge, Ford,
and Toyota
build all
the stock
cars used
in NASCAR
races.



- ✓ Chevrolet Impala
- ✓ Dodge Charger
- ✓ Ford Fusion
- ✓ Toyota Camry

Each manufacturer has a staff of engineers working in its racing division — located in or near Detroit — in order to make its brand more competitive on the track. The engineers work on developing better aerodynamics, engines, and engine parts, and they also work with their respective race teams to try to get an advantage over the other car makes. But, as I talk about in Chapter 6, NASCAR officials try to keep that from happening because their goal is for every car to have an equal chance of winning so that fans aren't bored by the same car and the same driver winning each race.



The race car versions of the Dodge Charger, Ford Fusion, Chevrolet Impala, and Toyota Camry look quite similar to each other, so it's not easy to tell one car from another if you're not familiar with racing. That's why manufacturers slap the name of the car on every vehicle. For example, the Chevrolets have a big decal with the word "Impala" on the nose of the car, Fords splash a big "Fusion" in the same spot, the Dodges have a "Charger," and the Toyotas have a "Camry" decal where everybody can see it. When in doubt, check the front of the car to know which model is which.

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Manufacturer loyalty

While some fans cheer for a particular driver or team, others have an allegiance to a specific car manufacturer. For example, if your grandfather drove a Chevy his whole life and your dad drove a Chevy his entire life, you may be persuaded to root for Chevys on race day. It's that kind of loyalty that car manufacturers love — and it's that kind of loyalty that keeps them in racing.

A NASCAR sponsorship is a powerful way for manufacturers to connect with Americans looking to buy cars and trucks. After all, racing is the only sport that uses the products of these companies as the medium of competition, making competing on the track a natural extension of

competing in the marketplace. NASCAR fans are nearly three times as likely as non-fans to think auto manufacturers that compete in NASCAR are better than auto manufacturers that do not compete in NASCAR, according to independent research. Studies done by the manufacturers have shown that the relationships between their companies and NASCAR have been beneficial for both parties. For instance, Dodge says NASCAR fans have a 50 percent greater consideration of Dodge than non-fans, and 52 percent of Ford owners call themselves "race fans." Purchase consideration for Ford products is 47 percent higher among race fans than non-fans, according to the company.

Taking Stock of a Stock Car

Not much of a NASCAR Sprint Cup Series car is similar to a passenger car. Stock cars are built for speed and safety, not to take the kids to soccer practice, so they don't have cup holders or vanity mirrors, and none have an automatic transmission. Performance, not comfort or convenience, is what counts — which explains why stock cars last an average of three years, unlike passenger cars, which are manufactured for longevity.

The following are some things that you're used to seeing on a passenger car but won't find on a NASCAR Sprint Cup Series car:

- ✓ **Doors:** That's why drivers climb through the window opening to get in.
- ✓ **Windows:** There's just a window-shaped opening covered with safety netting to prevent the driver's head and arms from going outside the car during a crash. On the passenger's side, teams install a plastic window that doesn't roll down, but only for tracks 1½ miles or longer. On tracks shorter than that, there's nothing covering the window opening.
- ✓ **A glass windshield:** In race cars, the windshield is in three sections instead of just one, and it's made of Lexan, which is hard, shatterproof plastic.
- ✓ **Back seats or passenger seats:** There's just one seat: the driver's seat.
- ✓ **Brake lights or headlights:** The lights you see on the race car aren't real — they're decals.



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Show cars

If you want to see a race car up close, you don't necessarily have to go to the race track. From time to time, you can see one at your local mall or grocery store. Teams have *show cars* that travel around the country so fans can get a taste of NASCAR without having to pay for race tickets. While the cars are just for show, they are real race cars that were taken out of commission for being too old, suffering irreparable damage, or because they just weren't suited to the driver.

The car has everything that a real race car has, including a working engine so the show-car driver can demonstrate to fans how loud a NASCAR Sprint Cup car gets. The *show-car driver*, whose job is to drive the show car all over the country, brings the car to stores, fairs, and driver appearances. It doesn't cost anything to check it out, so if you're curious about race cars, these appearances are perfect opportunities to see one in person and get a good look.

- ✓ **A speedometer:** Drivers judge their speed using the *tachometer*, which shows the rpm (revolutions per minute) of the car. That makes figuring out pit road speed a little more difficult. (See Chapter 11 for an explanation of why pit road speed matters.)
- ✓ **A gas gauge:** Engineers are constantly crunching numbers during races to determine how many miles per gallon or how many laps a race car can get on one can of gas. Cars are equipped with fuel pressure gauges but not gas gauges. When the fuel pressure needle starts bouncing, that's a good indication the car is about to run out of fuel.
- ✓ **Storage space in the trunk**
- ✓ **A stereo system or speakers**
- ✓ **An air conditioning or heating system:** The driver does have ways to stay cool, though. If you watch a NASCAR race, keep an eye out for when the broadcast uses the in-car camera. You'll see a hose that's attached to the top of the driver's helmet. That hose is pumping cool air from the engine to the helmet. Even still, the cockpit is very hot.
- ✓ **Automatic transmission**
- ✓ **Anti-lock brakes**
- ✓ **Cruise control**
- ✓ **A key ignition:** Drivers just flip a switch to get the car going.
- ✓ **Air bags**

- ✓ Locks
- ✓ A glove compartment
- ✓ A horn

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Checking out the body



The body of a NASCAR Sprint Cup Series car is only partly stock. The hood, the *rear deck lid* (or trunk lid, as it's normally called), the roof, the front grille, and the bumper panels are similar to the ones on passenger cars because they're obtained from the manufacturer, although they're modified a bit per NASCAR's specifications. Car builders make the rest of stock-car bodies from scratch. The few factory-made parts on NASCAR Sprint Cup Series cars, however, make them recognizable as cousins of the Chargers, Fusions, Impalas, and Camrys that you see driving down the highway. It also helps that teams place decals of headlights on the cars to make them look similar to passenger cars.

Noting aerodynamic features



NASCAR Sprint Cup Series cars each have a *rear wing*, which is a metal blade with end plates that runs the width of the car atop the back of its trunk (see Figure 5-2). The wing allows for the car to run in smoother air and promotes more passing in traffic. The rear wing angle can be adjusted from 0 to 16 degrees, enabling teams to tune rear downforce levels to suit individual drivers and tracks. The end plates on each wing can also be adjusted, and combinations ranging from flat to curved can be created to allow for further fine-tuning at the track. (Flip to Chapter 14 to read more on aerodynamics.)

The NASCAR Nationwide Series car has a slightly different aerodynamic feature: the spoiler. The spoiler, also attached on the trunk, collects air as it flows over the vehicle, and the air forces the back end into the ground, making it more stable. You may see passenger cars with spoilers on them, but most of the time they're for looks, not for aerodynamics. Spoilers need to be big enough and mounted at the right angle to help control airflow, and passenger cars generally never go fast enough for aerodynamics, or a spoiler, to make a significant difference.

The other aerodynamic aspect of the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series car is the front splitter (refer to Figure 5-2). The splitter positions air below the front bumper and helps strike an aerodynamic balance with the rear wing.

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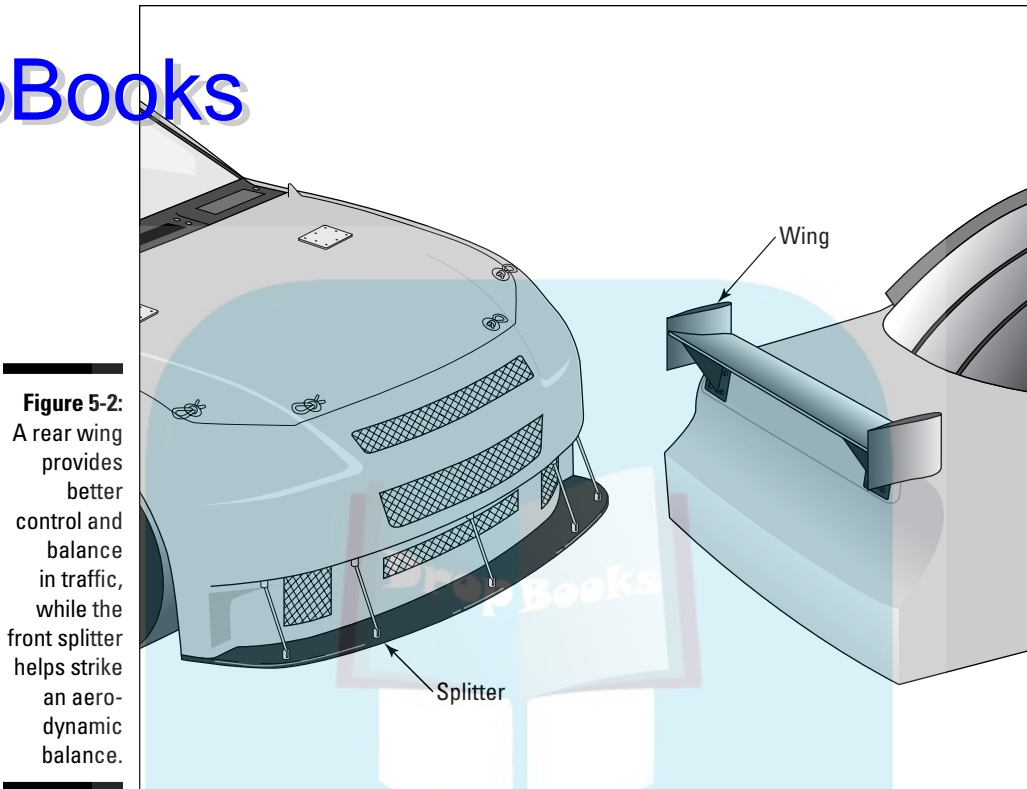


Figure 5-2: A rear wing provides better control and balance in traffic, while the front splitter helps strike an aerodynamic balance.

Inspecting the engine

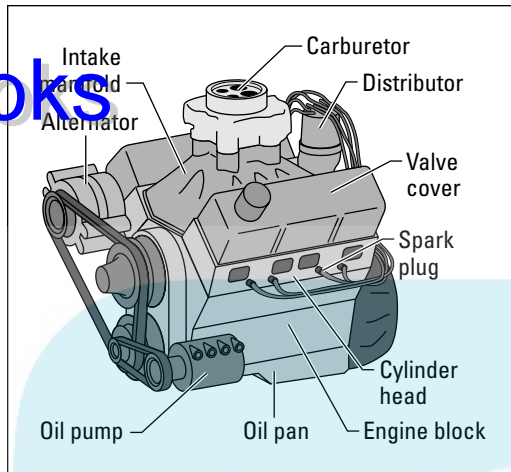
A NASCAR Sprint Cup Series car uses an 8-cylinder engine (see Figure 5-3), just as the most powerful, sportiest passenger cars do. Here are similarities between a NASCAR V8 race engine and a typical V8 passenger car engine:

- ✓ The number of cylinders
- ✓ The location of the spark plugs
- ✓ The number of intake ports
- ✓ The number of exhaust ports

The manufacturers provide teams with engine blocks that have an engine displacement between 350 and 358 cubic inches. (Cubic inches are one way to measure the size of the engine.) A run-of-the-mill passenger car engine has an average of 150 to 200 cubic inches. In racing, the bigger the engine, the more horsepower it will produce.

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Figure E-3.
NASCAR
Sprint Cup
Series
engines are
much more
powerful
than the
engines
that power
passenger
cars.



The manufacturers also outfit the teams with certain performance parts built to withstand 500-mile races, high speeds, and other stresses. After teams get these parts, they start tweaking them to their liking — and that’s why not every engine produces the same amount of horsepower. Most produce about 850 horsepower, much more than a passenger car, which averages about 200. The *rpm*, or revolutions per minute, can approach 9,000 in a race engine, which would blow your passenger car’s engine to smithereens because its engine can’t rev over 5,000 rpm for long. (The rpm describes how many times the crankshaft turns. The *crankshaft*, which rotates the drive shaft that provides power to the wheels, is itself rotated by the up and down action of the eight pistons.)

With all that wear on NASCAR Sprint Cup engines, teams have to replace many of their parts after every race, including the pistons, valves, and springs — basically anything that may have been worn even slightly. That way, the team helps prevent the engine from breaking during the following event. It takes about two days of work to freshen up a used engine, even if nothing needs to be repaired, because team members must replace many parts and meticulously comb over the engine for potential wear or defects.

When a NASCAR Sprint Cup Series car is going upwards of 180 mph, the engine can get extremely hot. To prevent overheating, an air intake opening is positioned under the front bumper. Air is filtered through this opening and helps cool the engine. If a piece of debris — like a hotdog wrapper — covers the intake, the car may overheat. If this happens, the driver may have to come into the pits to remove the debris.

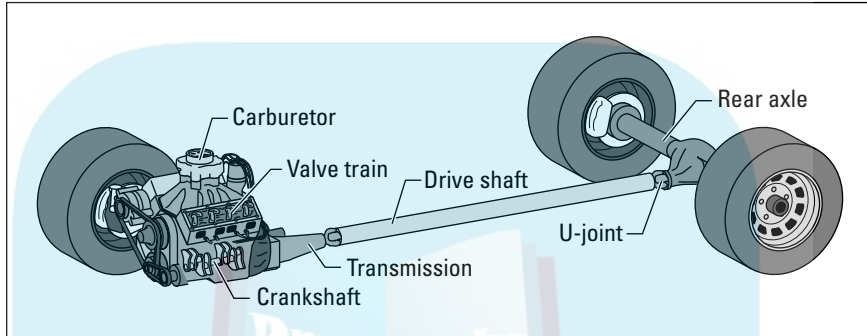
Relying on carburetors

Unlike passenger cars, which have been switched to fuel-injected engines that get better mileage and have fewer emissions that harm the environment,

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NASCAR stock cars still use carburetors. A *carburetor* mixes air and fuel that pass into the engine's cylinders for combustion, while in a *fuel-injected engine* an electric pulse triggers the release of a specific amount of fuel, which is then sprayed into each cylinder for combustion. To put it simply, NASCAR teams can get more horsepower from an engine with a carburetor (shown in Figure 5-4) than with fuel injection.

Figure 5-4:
Race cars have carburetors, not fuel injection.



While teams can fiddle with the engines to enhance their performance, they can't do just anything that pops into their heads. NASCAR sets certain parameters for the equipment and makes sure teams follow the rules by policing engines during inspections (see Chapter 6 for more on rules). NASCAR officials have to approve all parts before teams use them to ensure that no one has an unfair advantage. NASCAR's goal is to make races as close and exciting as possible, so no one with an engine made of spaceship parts gets to use it.

Building for strength and speed

In racing, people make their living building high-performance engines that produce a lot of horsepower but can also withstand the grueling conditions of a long race. If that engine builder is a good one, he's bound to make a nice salary because good engines are vital to winning races.



An engine builder in NASCAR racing reinforces parts of the engine. For example, he adds material to the *bearing* — a metal part that protects the crankshaft (refer to Figure 5-4) and the connecting rods from overheating and friction — to help prevent the engine from breaking down during a race. Only steel crankshafts are allowed, although most have been lightened and balanced for increased horsepower. Teams use other reinforced parts in a race engine — in fact, most parts are reinforced — including extra-strength valves, camshafts, connecting rods, and valve springs.

It takes an engine builder about seven working days to obtain parts, tweak those parts, and put together an entire engine. The cost of that completed engine is about \$80,000. Some teams build their own engines, while others

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buy them from outside companies. Sometimes, teams even lease engines if they're trying to qualify for an important race or racing in a marquee event, such as the Daytona 500. The price of a leased engine isn't pocket change, though. It can range anywhere from \$10,000 to \$40,000 or even more — and you have to give the engine back when you're done.



Engine builders and *engine tuners*, who work on the engine after it's built to make it produce more horsepower, have turned high-tech along with everything else in NASCAR racing. They use special machines called *engine dynamometers*, commonly known as “dynos,” which test an engine's performance and measure its horsepower. During these tests, team members may run an engine for several hours, mimicking a 500-mile race, just to see how the engine will hold up or wear under race conditions and how much horsepower it will produce over the course of a race. The information from the dynos is collected and relayed by computers for team members to analyze the data. If the team finds problems, the engine builder or tuner can make repairs before the car hits the track.



Teams also use machines called *chassis dynamometers* to measure the amount of power translated from the wheels to the ground — see Figure 5-5. (This machine is different from an engine dynamometer, which only tests the engine when it's not in the race car.) The entire race car gets hooked up and anchored down to this large gizmo that in many cases looks like a regular old, open car trailer. But two rotating drums spaced the same width apart as the rear wheels of the race car are built into the floor of the trailer, and the car's rear tires are positioned on top of these drums. When the engine is fired up and power is applied to the rear wheels, they begin turning, and the drums begin turning as well. Of course, because the rear wheels are turning the drums, the car stays in place. The measurements from the rotation of the drums allow teams and NASCAR officials to analyze cars' performance.

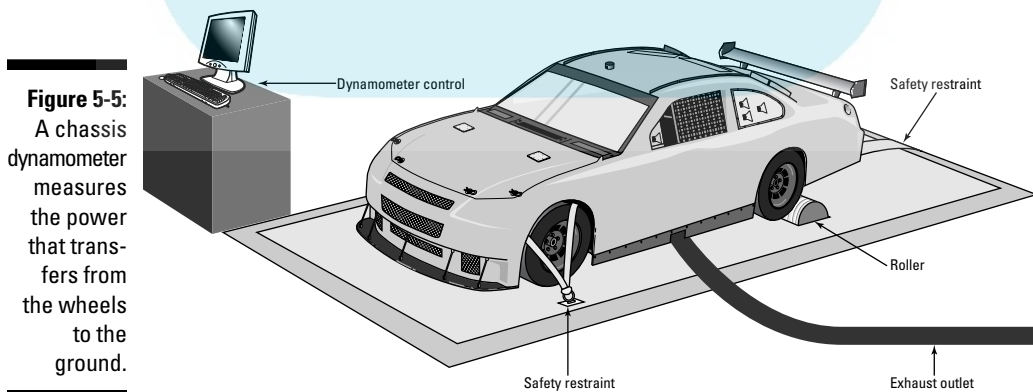


Figure 5-5: A chassis dynamometer measures the power that transfers from the wheels to the ground.

Teams don't build just one engine for a race and then hope it holds out for the duration of race weekend. Well-funded teams can have three engines just for qualifying: a primary, a backup, and a backup to the backup. If a race engine goes bad between qualifying and the start of a race, teams can make a substitution but must start from the rear of the field, regardless of their qualifying effort. After the race starts, teams can fix individual parts but can't reinstall entire engines.

Fine-tuning the suspension

Perfecting the *suspension* — or the parts that affect the handling of a race car — is one of the most complex aspects of racing. The gist of making the suspension just right is figuring out how much force to put on each corner of the car. That determines how the car rides, how easily the driver is able to control the car, and how fast he can go through the turns. A car that has good balance among all four wheels handles better, allowing the driver to hit the brakes later going into the turns and mash the gas that much sooner coming out of the turns, which of course means he will go faster.



The suspension in passenger cars has springs and shocks that provide a smooth and comfortable ride at low speeds over a period of years, with few or no adjustments necessary. In race cars, however, a team makes constant changes to the suspension to improve the car's performance. The key is getting the right combination. NASCAR Sprint Cup Series cars have independent suspension on the front only, meaning the front wheels act and react separately from one another, while the back ones react the same to every bump, turn, or dip — see Figure 5-6 for a complete look. The adjustable parts of the suspension, as well as other elements that can affect the performance of the suspension, are some of the most important parts of a car's *setup*, which is how the car is prepared to drive on the track with optimum handling and speed. Here's a suspension primer:

- ✓ **Air pressure:** Changing the air pressure in the tires is the change most teams use as their first option to try to improve the setup of a car during a race. That's because they can change the air pressure in the new tires *before* the pit stop, so they don't lose any time making adjustments on pit road, which can add seconds to a pit stop, often causing a driver to lose positions. If the car needs more drastic changes because it still isn't riding to a driver's liking, teams can put different amounts of air pressure in each of the tires, change the pressure of only one tire, or change a combination of tires. The amount of air pressure put in or taken out depends on where the driver has problems in the turn (at the entrance, in the center, or exiting the turn).

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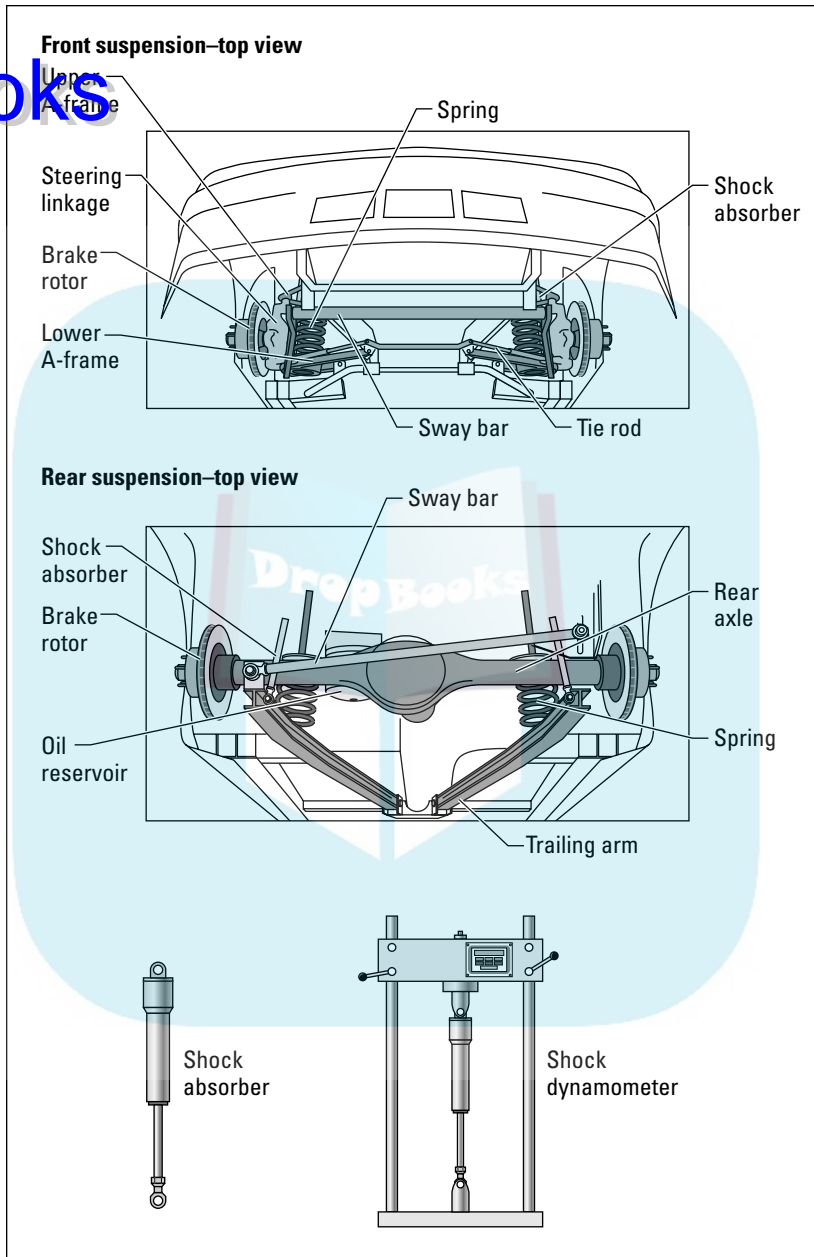


Figure 5-6: The suspension plays a key role in how the car will handle and how fast a driver can drive during a race.

✓ **Camber:** Before the race, teams monitor tire wear and tire temperatures to see how the tire is performing on the track. If the tires are wearing out too much on one side, or are too hot on one side, teams will change the *camber* of the tires — changing the angle of each tire so it touches less or more of the racing surface. Camber is measured in degrees from vertical. In addition, camber is adjusted on the front tires to assure they have a uniform temperature.

✓ **Shock absorbers:** *Shock absorbers* are cylinders attached to the car's wheel that make the car ride more smoothly over bumps. They take care of the tire and control how fast the wheel moves up and down. The key is to figure out the optimum combination of a smooth ride and fast wheel speed. To do that, most teams hire specialized “shock engineers” whose sole job is to build and test shocks and devise ways to make them work better so their cars go faster.

Teams even hook up the shock to a *shock dynamometer* (refer to Figure 5-6), which pumps the shock up and down as if it were in a real car. The computer prints out results of the test, which show how much force is used when the shock compresses and extends. That's how a team figures out the right shocks and how to adjust them for optimum performance during qualifying or a race.

At superspeedways — such as Daytona International Speedway and Talladega Superspeedway — shock technology went a bit far in recent years. Teams began to adjust the shocks so that they would depress once the car got on the track but would never rebound. This adjustment made the car lower to the ground and improved the aerodynamics, allowing the lower-slung car to cut through the air easier and faster. The problem is that the ride was too bumpy and nearly uncontrollable for drivers — a particular danger at superspeedways. Drivers said the ride was so jarring, it felt like the fillings were going to come out of their teeth. But they were, and are, willing to endure just about any discomfort if it means another couple of horsepower or a couple of hundredths of a second off the stopwatch. NASCAR decided to use a uniform shock for those race tracks. Teams pick up four shocks with equal specifications on qualifying day and race day at the superspeedways.

✓ **Springs:** Teams have a closetful of springs. The tension on each spring, which is the *spring rate*, determines how smooth the ride will be and how much weight is put on each tire. Some springs compress more easily than others. The key is to get the right spring with the optimum spring rate in the proper corner of the car. What makes it even more difficult is that you can put different springs in all four wheels. Teams can't change springs during a race, but they can insert a rubber block (cleverly called a *rubber*) between two coils of the spring to increase the tension or take it out to decrease tension. That makes the handling of the car looser or tighter, depending on which spring (and which wheel) the rubber goes into.

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If a car's suspension is *loose*, the rear tires don't provide enough traction, making the rear of the car fishtail when a driver goes through a turn. The driver feels as if he's losing control of the car and is about to spin out. This is also called *oversteer*. A *tight* suspension is the opposite: When a driver goes through the corners, the front of the car doesn't turn well because the front tires are losing traction before the rear tires are. When a car is tight, it also means it's *pushing* — and if a driver isn't careful, he'll end up zooming right into the wall.

- ✔ **Track bar:** The *track bar* is a part of the rear suspension that's attached to the frame on one side and to the rear axle on the other. It keeps the tires centered within the car. Without the track bar, the frame of the car would sway from side to side, making the car unstable and difficult to drive. Teams can raise or lower the track bar by inserting a wrench into a hole located above the right rear tire, and this adjustment makes the car easier to control at high speeds. The track bar is also called a *Panhard bar*.
- ✔ **Sway bar:** Most race cars have two sway bars — one in the front and one in the rear — which alter the amount a car rolls to one side or the other through the turns. The front sway bar is always used; the rear sway bar isn't used at some tracks. The front sway bar is attached to the frame and the lower control arms of the suspension. During practice, teams change sway bars to change how much weight is transferring to the springs on each corner of the car. Teams can't make adjustments to the sway bar during a race, so they're stuck with what they put in before the event. At times, though, teams will disconnect the rear sway bar — which is connected to the frame and the rear-end housing — and remove it all together.
- ✔ **Wedge:** *Putting wedge in* means putting more weight onto a wheel by compressing the spring. Teams can put wedge into the rear wheels during a race by inserting a long socket wrench into a hole above the tires. *Putting a half round of wedge in* means they are turning the wrench in a half circle — and placing that much more pressure on the spring. *Taking two rounds of wedge out* means turning the wrench twice counterclockwise and loosening the spring. A round of wedge is also called a *round of bite*.

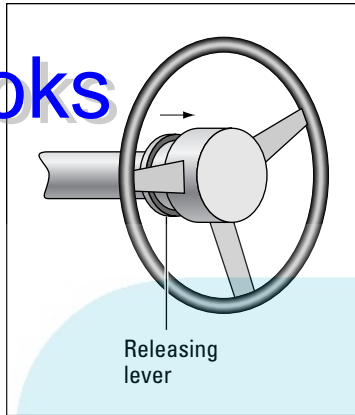
Noticing other differences

Here are some other features that make a NASCAR stock car different from a passenger car:

- ✔ The steering wheel is detachable, making it easier for the driver to enter and exit the car (see Figure 5-7).

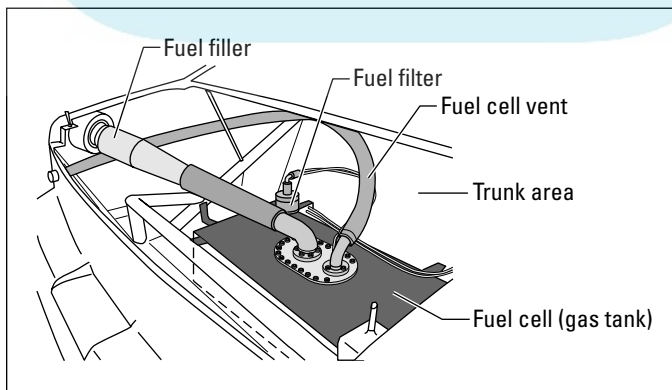
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Figure 5-7:
The steering wheel detaches for an easy entrance and exit.



- ✓ The car has *roof flaps* (rectangular pieces of metal) that pop up when the car travels backwards. When a car spins at a superspeedway, the aerodynamics change in a potentially dangerous way. The air is not being displaced by the front air dam but is now rushing under the sides of the car and over the top in a way that causes a car to fly up into the air for a second or two. The roof flap, when it pops open, disrupts the airflow pattern over the roof so all four wheels of the car stay on the ground. See Chapter 12 for more on roof flaps. The roof also has an escape hatch, which allows the driver to pop through the roof of the car if the driver's side window doesn't allow an exit. The roof hatch, introduced in 2003, is not a mandatory installation.
- ✓ The gas tank — called a *fuel cell* — is located below the trunk and is farther to the rear than in passenger cars (see Figure 5-8). It's made of steel with an internal rubber bladder that's much stronger and more durable than a passenger car's gas tank.

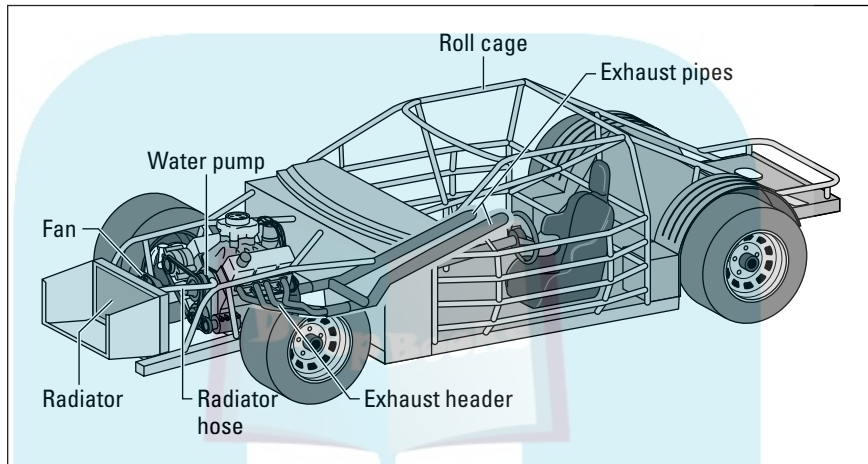
Figure 5-8:
NASCAR Sprint Cup Series cars have a 17.75-gallon gas tank.



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- ✓ The trunk and the hood are fastened down with several steel pins, which allows for quick and easy access but secure attachment as well. Also, steel safety cables are attached between the frame and both the hood and trunk lid to keep them from flying off in an accident.
- ✓ An internal *roll cage*, made of tubular steel (see Figure 5-9), is a basic and primary safety feature that protects drivers during crashes.

Figure 5-9:
The roll cage protects drivers during crashes, and the exhaust system exits the right side of the car.



- ✓ The exhaust doesn't exit from pipes at the rear of the car. It exits on the right side of the car, opposite the driver, near the rear tires (refer to Figure 5-9). The exhaust used to exit on the left side of the car, underneath the driver's seat, but this made the car unbearably hot.

Climbing Inside

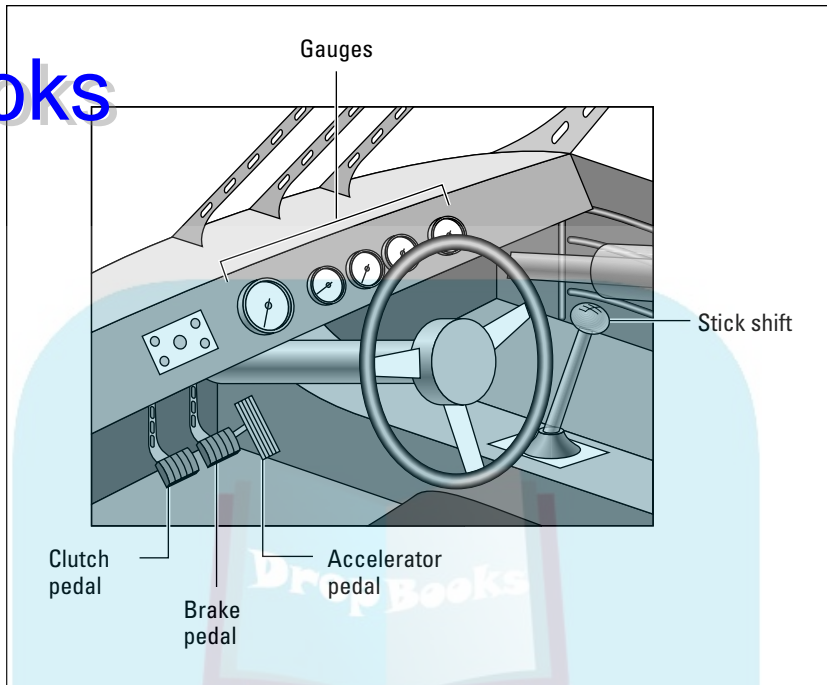
If you peer inside a NASCAR Sprint Cup Series car, you won't find luxurious, finely upholstered leather seats, a radio, or a clock. It's as austere as possible, made for utility and function, not style or convenience. Figure 5-10 gives you a peek inside.



The gauges on the dashboard are a perfect example. You won't find a speedometer to see how fast you're going or an odometer to see how far you've traveled. All cars, however, have a *tachometer* that measures the number of revolutions per minute (rpm) of the engine. It indicates how hard the engine is working.

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Figure 5-10: The controls inside a NASCAR Sprint Cup Series car are a little different from the ones on the car you drive to work.



The gauges in a NASCAR Sprint Cup Series car vary from car to car, depending on what the driver is used to, but some of the gauges — in addition to the tachometer — include the following:

- ✓ Oil temperature
- ✓ Water temperature
- ✓ Oil pressure
- ✓ Volt gauge to monitor the battery and electrical system
- ✓ Fuel pressure gauge

Next to those gauges you find a few switches, which always include an ignition switch. That's why drivers don't need keys to start their cars; they just flip the switch, and the engine roars. There also is a second ignition switch that controls a second ignition box. Sometimes in a race, you see a car drop way back for no apparent reason and just as suddenly recover and start moving toward the front again. That's an indication that the car may have stalled because of ignition failure and that the driver has switched to the back-up ignition to remedy the problem.

Next to the ignition switches are switches that turn on the driver's cooling system, which sends air into the driver's helmet and suit. Also, you may find

a brake fan that blows air on the front brakes to keep them cool and working properly. (Cars used at short tracks — where braking occurs constantly — have rear brakes only, so the extra fans are in the rear in those cars.) A car may also have a rear-end fan to keep the grease cool so the rear-end gear doesn't burn up.

If you look at the pedals on the floor of the driver's seat, you notice a brake pedal, a gas pedal, and a clutch pedal. In a passenger car, you use your right foot to control the gas and brake pedals and your left foot to control the clutch. In racing, it doesn't necessarily work that way. Most drivers use their right to hit the gas and their left to hit the brake and the clutch. Those who use this two-foot method, including me, believe it is a faster and more efficient way to get on and off the gas and brake.

Taking a Seat

A stock car has only one seat, and that's for the driver. And it certainly isn't very comfortable to sit in (see Figure 5-11). A seat is made of aluminum or titanium, covered with padding, and custom-fitted to a driver's body. Even though a driver may spend four hours in that seat during a race, it can't be too comfortable because that would mean it isn't safe enough. The seat must be snug so there's no room to move around, which keeps a driver safer in case of an accident. To protect a driver's ribs, two extensions jut from each side, so that drivers have to wiggle into their seats instead of just sliding in. The seat also has extensions to protect a driver's legs, head, and neck. But not all seats are exactly the same. Most are custom-built to the specific driver. This adds to the safety and gives the driver at least a little bit more comfort. Head and neck restraints also are mandatory. And no, the seat doesn't recline so the driver can relax when a caution flag slows traffic.



Figure 5-11:
Racing seats are made for safety, not so much for comfort.

Riding on Treadless Tires

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NASCAR uses high-performance Goodyear tires that don't look much like the ones you use on your family car. And they certainly cost much more than what you'd pay for the ones on your family car. (What do teams pay for these upscale beauties? Roughly \$350 to \$400 per tire.) NASCAR tires are wider than passenger-car tires: The part that actually touches the ground is about 11 inches wide (see Figure 5-12). They are treadless so that the cars get as much traction as possible — the more rubber that touches the racing surface, the better.

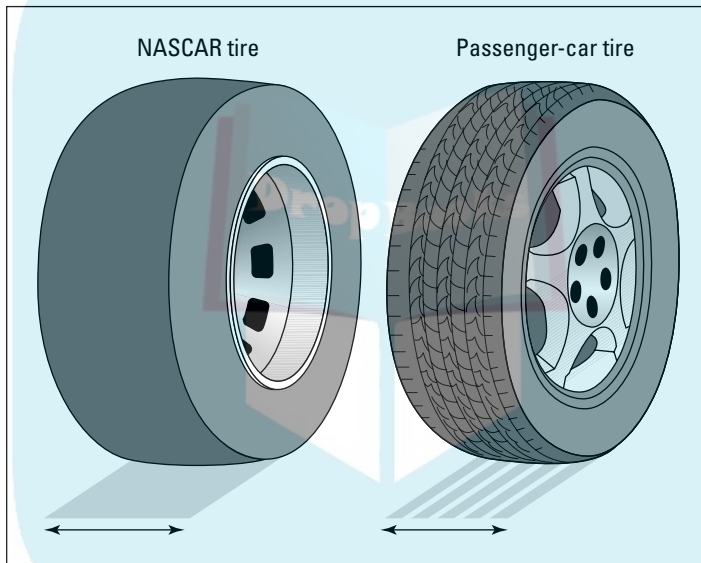


Figure 5-12:
NASCAR
race tires
are wider
than
passenger-
car tires
and have no
tread.



Goodyear employees come to every race and prepare the tires for the teams, including balancing and mounting each tire onto its wheel. Each team has its own set of wheels at each race, sometimes color-coordinated with the car's paint scheme, which a separate company transports to and from each race track. Having a separate company deal with the wheels makes it easier for teams because it frees up room on their haulers (see Chapter 7 for more on the race team members) for other equipment. It also allows the Goodyear *tire-busters*, who mount and balance the tires, to start mounting tires even before the teams unload their equipment.

On a typical race weekend, NASCAR teams use between 9 and 14 sets of tires, depending on the length of the track. At four tires per set, with 43 cars on

the track, that means the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series uses up more than 1,000 tires in a single race, and sometimes more than 2,000. By comparison, an average set of street car tires is replaced approximately every three years. Goodyear uses 18 different tire codes to cover the needs of NASCAR Sprint Cup Series teams, providing tires with softer or harder compounds to match the tire-wear tendencies of each speedway.

Touching on Technology

NASCAR Sprint Cup Series cars are supposed to be simple, not high-tech. They aren't outfitted with onboard sensors the way Formula One cars are. NASCAR officials make sure cars stay that way by checking the car before every race for computerized items, including the following outlawed instruments:

- ✓ Onboard computers
- ✓ Recording devices
- ✓ Electronic memory chips
- ✓ Traction control devices
- ✓ Digital gauges



In certain cases, though, cars are outfitted with sensors — called *telemetry* — at the request of the network broadcasting the race. The sensors are placed throughout the car to monitor the rpm (revolutions per minute), mph (miles per hour), when and how often the brake and gas pedals are pressed, and which gear the driver selected (with the stick shift). Some networks broadcast that information during the race to show in graphic detail the performance characteristics of a certain car. This telemetry is usually used in conjunction with in-car camera shots broadcast from that car.

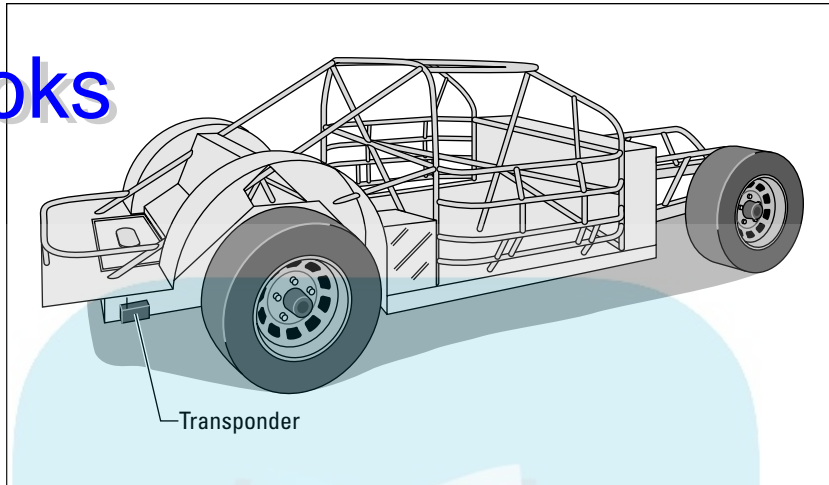


Also, every team has an electronic transmitter called a *transponder* on its car during a race. The transponder, shown in Figure 5-13, is a transmitter that a team affixes to the bottom of its car — on the right side of the box that protects the fuel cell — to monitor lap times around a track. Every time the transponder hits a certain point on the track — known as a *scoring loop* — it records the lap time on a remote computer. Teams huddle around a computer during qualifying to see lap times pop up and who is qualifying where. Also, during a race, those times register on a computer in the pits, so that teams can figure out how fast their cars are going relative to the other cars on the track. In 2005, transponders also played a new role: gathering statistics called *Loop Data*, which I explain in Chapter 16.

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Figure 5-13

The transponder is attached to the bottom of the car and helps time how long the car takes to complete a lap on a race track.



—Transponder

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Chapter 6

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The Rules of the Road

In This Chapter

- ▶ Understanding the rules and regulations of NASCAR
 - ▶ Watching cars go through inspection
 - ▶ Knowing how teams get around the rules
 - ▶ Deciphering the flags
-

When sitting in the grandstands at a NASCAR race for the first time, you may have trouble making sense of what the heck is going on. With your binoculars, you can probably see a lot of activity in the garage area, and with your own eyes, you can see what's happening out on the track — but you may not have any idea what to make of it. Don't fret. This chapter gives you the lowdown so you don't feel so lost.

Living by the Rule Book

At the beginning of each year, NASCAR officials hand out rule books to every driver, crew member, car owner, and anyone else with a NASCAR license. They don't give tests on the material, but they do have a clever, effective way to find out whether the racing teams know and follow the rules: NASCAR officials inspect each car several times during a race weekend, checking to see that teams follow the regulations. Inspecting the cars isn't an easy task, considering there are so many regulations by which to abide.

Having a rule for everything

The rule book is crammed with pages of specifications, mandates, and “suggestions.” These rules give teams details of how to do almost everything they need to compete, including how to build a car to NASCAR specifications, what safety measures to implement, and how to fill out paperwork such as entry blanks for races. Some of the other rules deal with the following issues:

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- ✓ **Engine:** A team can't have just any engine in its car. The engine has to be a certain size and must be set up in a certain way, so cancel your call to those NASA engineers for their rocket science advice.
- ✓ **Body:** Even though NASCAR car bodies are hand-crafted in a race shop, NASCAR still enforces rules on the basic shape of each vehicle. That means a team can't have a Ford Fusion body that looks like one of those rocket-type cars on *The Jetsons*.
- ✓ **Tires:** NASCAR tries to contain costs for car owners, so it has specific rules about how many sets of tires a team can use for qualifying and practice.
- ✓ **Gas tank:** Many times, races may come down to which team gets better fuel mileage (meaning which team can make it farther on a single tank of gas), so NASCAR makes sure to check that the *fuel cell* — the fancy word for gas tank — isn't bigger than it's supposed to be.
- ✓ **Pit stops:** When a car comes in for tires or fuel during the race, the team's pit crew jumps over the pit wall to service the vehicle. But that group can't just do whatever it wants. NASCAR specifies how many people can go "over the wall" to work on a car during a race and has certain rules for how the team should conduct the stop. For more on pit stops and the rules that govern them, see Chapter 11.

While NASCAR has many guidelines for building and preparing a race car for competition, it doesn't have specific rules that govern how drivers race against each other. However, NASCAR does reserve the right to penalize drivers for *rough driving*, such as bumping into the back of another car to pass it or causing a car to crash when an accident could have been avoided.

Drivers have unspoken rules among themselves, sometimes called *gentlemen's agreements*, about how aggressive you should be on the track. Not everybody follows those rules; it depends on the driver. Some drivers are known to race like bullies, knocking cars out of the way to pass them. But those who do that are fair game in future races. As the saying goes, "What goes around, comes around."

NASCAR's rule book is packed with so many regulations regarding the race car that you'd be hard pressed to come up with something that it doesn't have a regulation for. Every crew member has a NASCAR rule book for the series he or she is involved in.

Covering the rules at the drivers' meeting



NASCAR teams and drivers really don't have to sit down with the rule book and study it from cover to cover. They have a pretty good idea of what's inside from starting out on local tracks and making their way through the ranks. If any specific rule changes are made for on-track activity — such as

making a pit stop in a very small *pit box* (the area a driver must pull into so that the crew can service the car) or starting the race on a restart at a particular point on the track — NASCAR officials review those changes during the drivers' meeting. That meeting is normally held two hours before the event, and it's the one time during a race weekend when all the drivers and crew chiefs are in the same place at the same time.

Even the drivers' meetings have rules. Drivers and their crew chiefs must attend the meeting — and be on time — or they're penalized. If a driver or his crew chief misses the meeting, the driver automatically starts the race from the last-place spot, no matter where he qualified. This can be embarrassing for a driver who qualified third but overslept, missed the meeting, and had to start the race in last place. His team gets upset because all the work it put in to qualify up front goes to waste. The sponsors aren't too happy about the driver falling back to last place in the field either. Companies don't pay hundreds of thousands — sometimes millions — of dollars to see their cars start last. But really, it's a very rare occurrence for a driver or a crew chief to miss the drivers' meeting.

Even though drivers know the rules, they occasionally may ask questions at the drivers' meeting in order to clarify an issue. For example, if a driver isn't sure where to start accelerating when the green flag falls (signaling the start or restart of the race), he asks a NASCAR official to go over that point. Or sometimes a driver uses the drivers' meeting as a chance to speak up about something that has been bothering him. If practice before the race was particularly out of control, a driver may warn his fellow competitors that the race isn't necessarily won by who goes the fastest — it's won by who goes the fastest without getting into an accident. NASCAR officials warn the competitors, too. Often at the drivers' meeting, NASCAR officials tell the drivers, "You can't finish first unless you finish."



Many times, the drivers' meeting is held in an empty bay in the garage area, where chairs are set up for the drivers and crew chiefs. Sometimes, when there is enough room, fans are allowed to watch — but only from outside of roped-off areas. If you have a garage pass, get to the area early because many fans show up to see the proceedings. This is a great time to take a peek at your favorite drivers and snap their pictures while they relax and interact with other drivers. Don't make noise, though, because NASCAR officials can throw you out of the meeting area. You don't want to storm the drivers and crew chiefs for autographs as they leave the meeting either. That's one way to upset them, particularly because they don't have that much time to prepare for the race. They're trying to focus on the competition, not on the T-shirt you want them to autograph.

Passing Those Picky Inspections

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Long before drivers go to drivers' meetings or teams put the final touches on their cars, NASCAR officials have to approve their cars to race. Throughout race weekend, NASCAR officials inspect cars to see whether teams are abiding by the rules. If the cars pass inspection, officials give teams permission for their cars to go on the track by placing a small sticker on the windshield. If they don't, teams must work on the cars until officials deem them ready to race.

A race weekend in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series, the NASCAR Nationwide Series, and the NASCAR Camping World Truck Series usually begins on Friday, and inspections begin not long after the garage opens that morning. Teams arrive at the garage early and start preparing their cars for NASCAR inspectors to examine. If a car doesn't pass inspection the first time through, team members know right away that the weekend won't be an easy one.

In this section, I give you the ins and outs of the entire inspection process.

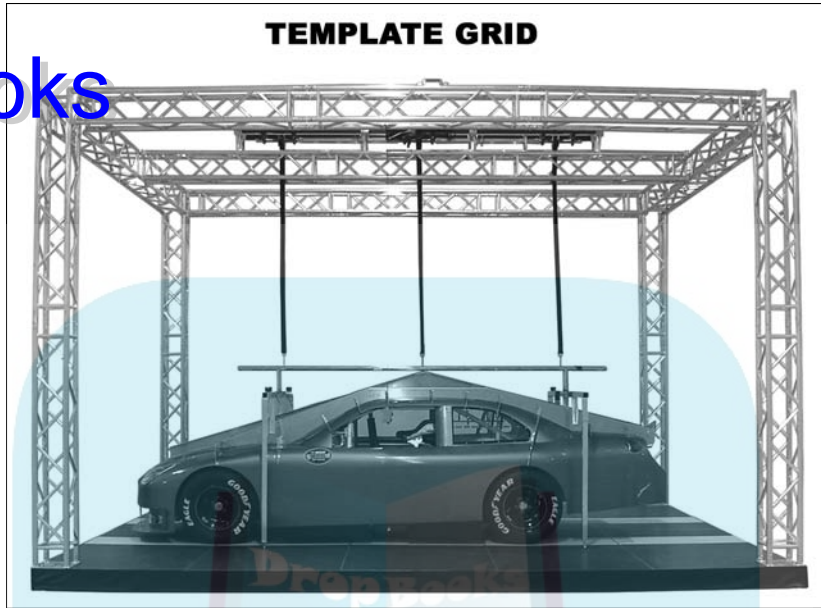
Surviving the initial inspection

The initial inspection begins the morning the track opens, when each car is put on four stands without its tires. Inspectors check the following:

- ✓ **Body:** Even though NASCAR Sprint Cup Series racing involves only Fords, Chevrolets, Dodges, and Toyotas, there's a lot of room for tweaking. So officials must make sure that each of the cars conforms to a certain shape — no missiles or bullet trains allowed. Officials inspect the shapes of the various makes by using *templates* (see Figure 6-1), which are form-fitting aluminum sheets that are lowered on various parts of the car body, such as the doors or the hood and roofline. These templates are part of a large structure contained in the inspection station. Each car must enter the station and must legally fit each template in order to pass inspection. If there's a significant gap between the car body and the template, the inspectors won't approve the car to go onto the track until the fabricators reshape the body to make it fit.
- ✓ **Safety belts and nets:** An inspector takes a quick look around the inside to make sure all the safety features are in order, especially the seatbelts and the window net. The seatbelts strap the driver in with five adjoining belts, while the window net is a piece of mesh fastened to the inside of the window to keep the driver's head or arms from coming out of the window during an accident. To make sure these items work, the inspector checks whether they're made of the correct material, that they're properly attached to the car, and that their locking mechanisms are functioning.

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Figure 6-1: The inspection station features templates that are lowered onto the body of the car.



- ✓ **Roll bars:** If a driver rolls his car over, the *roll bars* are designed to protect the roof from caving in and crushing him. Roll bars extend down the sides of the cars and help protect drivers in collisions with other cars. An inspector checks these bars with a special instrument to make sure the diameter and thickness of the steel tubing is correct.
- ✓ **Fuel cell (or gas tank):** Officials check the fuel cell to make sure it holds the correct amount of fuel (17.75 gallons) and that it has a foam rubber interior to prevent it from breaking open and spilling gasoline. The inspector also takes a look at the *check-valve*, which prevents fuel spills if the car turns over.
- ✓ **Engine volume and compression ratio:** Even though the engine is checked more thoroughly in subsequent inspections, officials like to give it a once-over during the initial inspection. They check to see whether the engine is the right size and whether the compression ratio is correct. Bigger engines (with more volume) produce more horsepower. Higher compression ratios produce more power, too.
- ✓ **Metal check:** To ensure teams aren't cheating by substituting a lighter material, such as titanium, for steel (to make their car lighter and faster), inspectors go over the main parts of the car with a magnet. If the magnet doesn't stick, they've caught a team trying to break the rules.

If officials catch teams cheating or see something they don't like in this initial inspection, they can ask teams to fix or replace the part or parts in question. If NASCAR gives them an initial okay, the team's next step is to head for a more thorough inspection.

Heading to the inspection line

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Even though a team may have gotten through the initial inspection, inspections aren't done for the day. Before qualifying, each team must take the car through a technical inspection line where several officials look at it. Cars go through *tech*, which is NASCAR lingo for technical inspection, at the following times:

- ✔ Before the first practice of the race weekend.
- ✔ Before qualifying.
- ✔ After qualifying if they win the pole.
- ✔ Just before the race, which is why you may see a line of cars snaking through the garage the morning of race day, with crew members shepherding their cars through the line.

In the inspection line, officials conduct a more thorough check of the cars. If a car fails just one part of the multi-step inspection, the team has to roll the car back to the garage and fix the item in question. Then the team must roll the car through the inspection line again, whether it cuts into practice time or not. When the team gets to the front of the line, officials don't only check the item that didn't pass the initial inspection — they inspect every part of the car all over again. That's just to make sure the team didn't fiddle with anything when it went back to the garage area. If the car passes the inspection, officials put a sticker on the car's windshield indicating it can go out on the track.

For some teams, inspections continue after the race ends. Certain cars, including the winner's, must be inspected one more time before teams pack up and go home. Check out the “Even when a car wins, it's not over” section later in this chapter for more on post-race inspections.

In the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series, inspection officials review the following:



- ✔ **Weight:** Crew members push their car through the inspection line with the car's engine off. In order to be weighed, the car must go through inspection *wet*, which means filled with fuel, oil, and water. Without the driver, NASCAR Sprint Cup Series cars must weigh at least 3,450 pounds, with at least 1,700 pounds of that weight on the right side.
- ✔ **Height:** As the car rolls on the scales, it also rolls under an arch of metal with a pin attached to its center. That pin reaches down to the car's roof, measuring the roof height of the vehicle. NASCAR Sprint Cup Series cars must be a minimum of 53.5 inches.
- ✔ **Ground clearance:** Teams want their cars to be as low to the ground as possible (without scraping the ground, of course) so that their cars can cut through the air easily. But NASCAR wants to make sure those cars aren't too low. Officials measure the ground clearance at various points

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on the vehicle, ensuring teams aren't trying to get their cars to squat lower than the rules allow in order to get an unfair advantage.

✔ **Compression ratio and engine displacement:** Inspectors use instruments to ensure the compression ratio is 12:1. With higher ratios, engines produce more power. Inspectors also do a check for the overall engine displacement, which reveals the volume of the engine. NASCAR Sprint Cup Series engines must be a maximum of 358 cubic inches. Any bigger, and those engines would generate more horsepower. Inspectors also check one of the engine's eight cylinders each week — a different cylinder every time — to keep teams on their toes and make sure no one is cheating.

✔ **Safety:** As with the initial check, NASCAR officials examine the inside of the car, looking for sharp edges on which a driver could get injured. They also check the safety belts and window nets for wear and tear.

✔ **Rear wing:** The *rear wing* is a piece of metal that runs the width of the car and is attached to the car's trunk. It provides better balance and better controls in traffic, allows for the car to run in smoother air, and promotes more passing in traffic. It also improves the side force of the car and can be adjusted at the race track. Officials check the angle of the wing, which can vary from 0 to 16 degrees.

✔ **Templates:** As I mention in the previous section, templates — pieces of metal that conform to the body of a car — ensure the car fits NASCAR specifications (see Figure 6-2). Each piece conforms to the car in different places — including the nose, the length of the body, and the width of the body — making it a metal blueprint for the shape of a car's exterior.



Figure 6-2:
NASCAR
inspectors
fit tem-
plates to a
car during
inspections.

Driving fast, but not so fast

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If a team is off the hook just because its car passed through tech before it went on the track for practice? Not yet. NASCAR officials want to make sure teams aren't cheating, so they make cars go through tech inspection several other times during a race weekend, including just before qualifying (see Chapter 9 for more on qualifying). Afterward, they have to take their place in line on pit road to wait for qualifying to begin — so there's no chance to go back to the garage and tweak a little bit. When qualifying is over, the top five qualifiers go through inspection again, where officials check height, weight, and the car's body.



Even though NASCAR officials do a great job inspecting cars, teams standing in line waiting for inspection also police each other. If something on a car looks funny, other teams are often the first to protest, and NASCAR doesn't mind. Other race car drivers are NASCAR's second defense against rule breakers, and the intensity of the competition between the teams helps keep racing fair.

Conducting special tests for special tracks

NASCAR officials use an especially thorough process to inspect cars at Daytona International Speedway and Talladega Superspeedway, the sport's biggest tracks (see Chapter 14). Officials conduct special tests at these tracks to ensure driver and fan safety because of the high speeds that cars run there — upwards of 180 mph.

At Daytona and Talladega, where carburetor restrictor plates are required to reduce horsepower and slow cars down, an official handles the restrictor plates at all times. (See Chapter 14 for more on restrictor plates.) Teams receive their restrictor plates when they go through inspection, but they can't just grab one and slap it on their car's carburetor; it's a carefully regulated process. A team member reaches over a barrier to choose a plate randomly; then an official lifts the plate over his head for everyone to see. After that, the official places the restrictor plate on a pole that measures the diameter of the opening, ensuring it's the same size as everyone else's restrictor plate. Finally, he places the plate on the car's engine; see Figure 6-3. Then the engine is sealed with an official NASCAR seal to make sure none of the teams tamper with the engine after it passes inspection.

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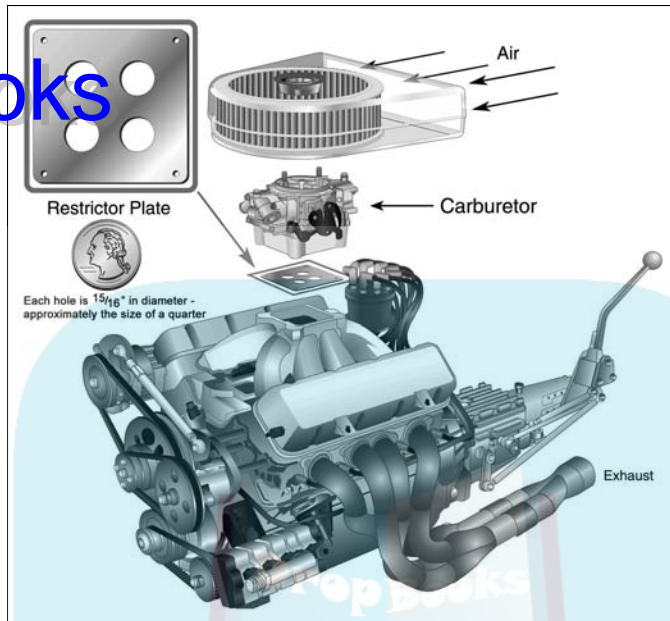


Figure 6-3:
Carburetor
restrictor
plates
restrict air
flowing
into a car's
carburetor,
reducing
horsepower
and speed.

NASCAR officials take the inspection process at superspeedways farther than at other tracks. They often X-ray parts of a car's engine after the race, nearly eliminating the chance of a team getting away with even the smallest infraction. If there are holes in the carburetor, even ones the naked eye can't see, more air leaks into the engine — and the car goes faster, defeating the purpose of the restrictor plates. NASCAR ensures that no holes exist.

Even when a car wins, it's not over

Even after the cars cross the finish line and the winner drives into Victory Lane, the inspection process isn't over. In fact, the hardest part is yet to come. After a driver wins a race, officials follow his car into Victory Lane and watch over it — just to make sure his team doesn't tamper with it while he poses for pictures or sprays champagne over the crowd. After the driver and his team are done whooping it up, the team rolls the car to the gas pumps to fill the fuel cell. The other cars that finished in the top five have already filled up their fuel cells. Then the top five cars go through inspection again, during which NASCAR officials weigh them — which is why they need to fill their gas tanks — and place templates on the bodies one last time.

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The battery of inspections continues: The top two or three cars — depending on how many NASCAR officials choose — head for an empty garage to be inspected again. Another car, chosen randomly, also gets the privilege of joining them. (The first driver who falls out of the race because of an accident or mechanical failure picks a number out of a hat. Whichever car finishes in that place becomes the random car to be torn down.) Having a random car torn down is the way NASCAR officials can police cars that consistently finish out of the top five.



Unlike other inspections during the weekend, post-race inspections can take several hours because the teams have to do a *thorough tear-down*, taking apart the engine, the suspension, the power train, and whatever else officials want to check out. Officials check not only for obviously illegal parts, but also for parts not approved by NASCAR (which may have been modified in hidden places) and illegal additives used in the fuel. Those things may appear legal at first glance.

Here's a quick post-race inspection list:

- ✓ Engine: size, compression and so on
- ✓ Ignition
- ✓ Rear-end gear
- ✓ Fuel tank
- ✓ Body
- ✓ Power train
- ✓ Fuel (fuel additives)

While teams are happy to win races, they aren't so thrilled about their post-celebration work at tear-downs. At that point, they've had a long day, often beginning before dawn, and want to go home. When NASCAR officials finally give a team the okay, team members place all the car's engine parts into a box to be shipped back in the team truck. The team must put the engine back together at another time. That used to not pose that much of a problem — teams had to build many cars for many different types of tracks. But that's changed a bit. The new NASCAR Sprint Cup Series car can be used at many different tracks. For instance, teams now can use the same car at Talladega Superspeedway that they would use at the Watkins Glen International road course.

Being Creative with the Rules

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NASCAR racing has become so competitive — with so much money at stake — that teams do everything possible to get an edge on the competition. Getting around the rules has lots of names, such as *interpreting the rules*, *reading between the lines*, *using the gray area*, and *being creative*. Bending the rules is a fact of life in NASCAR, so much so that it led to a pretty famous racing motto: “If you ain’t cheatin’, you ain’t tryin’.”

Here are some of the ways teams try to skirt the rules:

- ✓ **Body:** Teams can get an aerodynamic advantage by putting all sorts of nearly indistinguishable bumps and ruts into a car’s body.
- ✓ **Tires:** Teams have soaked or chemically treated the tires to make them softer to get a better grip on the track — which does make the car faster, but only for short runs because the soaked or altered tires aren’t very durable. If NASCAR officials think a team may be treating tires, they confiscate the tires for careful inspection, which in the past has even included shipping the tires off for a detailed chemical analysis by an independent laboratory.
- ✓ **Engine:** Teams try to lower the *motor mounts*, where the motor sits in relation to the body of the car, so that the car has a lower center of gravity and handles better.
- ✓ **Wheel hubs or other parts:** To lighten the car, teams try to figure out how to make parts out of lighter material — which is illegal in certain cases where parts must be made out of NASCAR-mandated materials, such as steel. Still, teams are constantly substituting those materials for lighter ones when they install drive shafts, wheel hubs, suspension components, or even nuts or bolts on the engine. They can also drill holes in these parts, another way to make the car lighter. Teams transfer the weight they save to a spot lower on the car to improve handling.



While figuring out ways to bend rules can be a creative process, if a team is caught cheating, NASCAR is pretty tough. If officials discover something illegal on a car after qualifying but before the race, they make the crew fix or replace the part, and they later slap the team with a big fine or put the crew chief on probation, or both. *Being on probation* means that if a team member is caught doing anything illegal again, he can be temporarily or permanently kicked out of the garage. If NASCAR officials discover an illegal part on a car after the race, they usually fine the driver or take points away from him. Some penalties are so severe that it could mean the end of championship hopes. In 2008, Martin Truex, Jr.’s team was fined \$100,000, the crew chief was suspended for six races, and Truex and his owner were both docked 150 points for having an illegal car. That was pretty much the end of any hopes Truex had of making the Chase for the NASCAR Sprint Cup.

NASCAR inspections have become so thorough that the amount of cheating going on in NASCAR garages is a fraction of what it was 20 or 30 years ago.

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Watching the Flagman

After all the inspections, cars are ready to get out on the track. From that point on, keep your eye on the flagman, who is perched above the race track at the start/finish line in a crow's nest of sorts (see Figure 6-4).



Figure 6-4: The flagman waves the yellow flag signaling a caution.

Photo by Jason Smith/Getty Images for NASCAR

If you're not sure what all those flags he's waving around are, here's the low-down:

- ✓ **Green:** To keep things simple, green means go. The flagman waves the green flag to signal the start of the race. During the *pace laps*, which are run at a slower pace so that cars can warm up their engines and tires, a pace car with flashing yellow lights on its roof leads the field. Just before the race starts, the pace car peels off onto pit road as the flagman waves the green flag. Then, they're off!
- ✓ **Yellow:** The yellow flag, or *caution flag*, comes out when drivers need to slow down because the track is unsafe. This happens in the event of an accident, rain, or when debris or oil is on the track. When the yellow flag is waved, drivers can't race or pass each other. The position of each car in the field is frozen at the moment when the yellow flag flew. Until late



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2003, drivers were allowed to “race back to the yellow” because the caution period didn’t formally begin until the leader crossed the start/finish line. Often, a driver with a big lead would slow his car on the way to the line to allow lapped cars to make up a lap. To compensate for the elimination of this tactic, NASCAR instituted a new rule that allows the first car one lap down to pass the pace car and make up his lost lap. This rule became unofficially known as the Lucky Dog Rule (though officially, NASCAR calls it the *beneficiary rule*).

Drivers don’t always feel the same way when a caution comes out. Sometimes, they are happy about it because they need a pit stop for gas or fresh tires, or because the car in the lead is a mile ahead of everyone and cars are bunched back up for a restart after a caution, bringing everyone closer to the leader. Sometimes, though, a driver hates to see a caution flag — especially when he’s leading by a mile or when his car drives better after long runs at full speed.

- ✔ **Green-white-checkered sequence:** In an attempt to finish races under green-flag conditions, NASCAR in 2004 introduced the green-white-checkered flag sequence. This is used when a yellow flag flies with just a few laps remaining and the race would otherwise have finished under caution. The new procedure consists of a restart of two laps: the green flag for the first lap of the restart and the white flag signaling the final lap leading to the checkered flag. Used only during the last two scheduled laps of a race, the new format does not guarantee a green-flag finish, as only one restart under the green-white-checkered format will be attempted. If a caution comes out during that period, the race is finished. This procedure eliminates the need for a red flag in the final laps to immediately stop the race in an attempt to finish under green-flag conditions.

One offshoot of the new rule is that crew chiefs have to recalculate gas mileage, as under regular racing conditions most cars have the exact amount of fuel needed to finish the race as regularly scheduled. With events possibly being extended by two laps, a crew chief has to decide whether to stop late in the race for a splash of gas or gamble that it will finish on the designated lap.



- ✔ **Red:** If there’s too much oil or fluid covering the track surface, it’s raining so much that drivers can’t see the track, or a damaged wall or fence makes the track unsafe or impossible for cars to continue to circle the track under caution, a red flag comes out. When a red flag waves, cars must stop in line behind the pace car at the spot on the track where the pace car comes to a stop. NASCAR often red flags a race so the fans can see as much green flag racing as possible. Instead of watching laps click off during a lengthy yellow while officials clean the track, the *tower* — NASCAR’s top officials situated above the start/finish line who call the race — will order the red flag to be displayed. During red flags for rain, however, they park on pit road. Depending on how long a race is under

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the red flag, drivers may sit in their cars, get out and talk with one another, or — during a long rain delay — head for their motor homes parked in the infield.

- ✔ **Black:** A black flag signals to a driver that he must get off the track and go to his pit box. This happens when something is wrong with his car, such as oil leaking or smoke billowing from the exhaust, which may create a dangerous situation for other cars. The black flag can also come out when a driver breaks the rules, like when he jumps the start.

When a driver is black-flagged, he knows it. Not only does the flagman wave that ominous, dark flag at him, but his car number is also displayed at the start/finish line so drivers know exactly who's in trouble. A driver can't really ignore getting black-flagged, either, and just stay out on the track to race, because at some point, officials get peeved, and the flagman breaks out a black flag with a white "X" on it, indicating the driver won't be scored any longer. In that case, a driver should give up and head to the pits.

- ✔ **Blue with diagonal yellow stripe:** When a driver sees this flag, it signifies that faster, lead-lap cars are about to pass him and he has to yield to those cars. A flagman usually waves this flag at a driver who is one lap down and is significantly slower than the cars racing for the win.
- ✔ **White:** This flag signals that the driver in the lead is on his final lap.
- ✔ **Checkered:** When a flagman waves the checkered flag, the winner is crossing the finish line.

Chapter 7

DropBooks Working Together: The Race Team

In This Chapter

- ▶ Figuring out who's in charge
- ▶ Understanding why the crew chief is so vital
- ▶ Identifying team members at the track
- ▶ Peeking at the people behind the scenes

You may not think of stock-car racing as a team sport. Racing certainly seems like an individual sport because the driver gets most of the attention. While a driver is arguably the most important part of a race team, he isn't the only reason a team wins or loses. Actually, that's not even close to being the case. Dozens of people work on a race team and contribute to the performance of a car every weekend. From the owner to the crew chief, the engine builder, and the guy who orders parts, everyone on a team has to work well — together — in order for the team to succeed (see Figure 7-1).

Figure 7-1:
Working well as a team is essential to winning any NASCAR Sprint Cup Series race.



Photo by Jerry Markland/Getty Images for NASCAR

Consider the driver racing's version of a quarterback. Even a good quarterback can't accomplish much if his team lets him get sacked.

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Paying the Owners Some Respect

In NASCAR Sprint Cup Series racing, just as in any sport, the players — in this case, the drivers — get most of the credit. But drivers wouldn't have jobs if somebody didn't employ them. The people who employ NASCAR drivers are the team owners.

Securing sponsors and nurturing talent

The owner has the final say in hiring everyone who works on the team, from the driver to the crew chief to everyone who prepares the cars for racing. The owner spends money on cars and parts, which are quite pricey. For example, tires cost nearly \$400 apiece. But a far larger expense is all the cash the owner shells out for payroll — which isn't cheap, considering how competitive the sport is and how valuable talented employees are. With all those bills to pay and paychecks to sign, an owner has to be a shrewd and savvy businessperson.

The owner has to do one thing first: secure a sponsor. The owner approaches large corporations and asks for anywhere from \$4 to \$20 million to sponsor a race team for the season. The owner has to convince the companies that paying that kind of money will lead to exposure and, ultimately, better sales for their products.

To get sponsors, the owner needs to understand the business world beyond the business of running a race team. But he or she also needs to know racing. An owner has to be able to recognize driving talent on the race track and, much like a team owner or a coach in other sports, needs to be able to create an environment in which that talent can flourish.



Most NASCAR owners are men, just as most drivers and team members are, but several women own teams. For example, Mary Hendrick, the mother of Rick Hendrick, my team owner, owns one of Hendrick Motorsports' four teams. (However, she isn't involved in the day-to-day operations of the team.)

DropBooks

Car numbers are the owners' domain, sort of

Car numbers are assigned by NASCAR to team owners. When a driver changes teams, the car number he previously drove remains the domain of the team owner, as long as the owner remains active — for the most part. NASCAR does have the final say over which number goes to which owner, but the sanctioning body almost always grandfathers the number to the owner who had

it last. For example, when Dale Earnhardt, Jr. switched to Hendrick Motorsports, he couldn't bring his No. 8 with him. That number stayed with his old team, Dale Earnhardt, Inc. Instead, Earnhardt received the No. 88 — which is twice as good. (The No. 88 had belonged to Robert Yates Racing, but RYR asked NASCAR to transfer it to Hendrick for Earnhardt.)

Inspiring fan loyalty

Some NASCAR Sprint Cup Series team owners have become as famous and as popular as their drivers, and some fans have a stronger allegiance to a team owner than they do to a driver. So they'll cheer for any car, for example, that Richard Childress owns — no matter who's behind the wheel.

The following are a few of the more famous — perhaps even legendary — NASCAR team owners today:

- ✔ **Richard Childress:** Childress was the long-time car owner of one of the most famous drivers in NASCAR history: seven-time NASCAR Sprint Cup champion Dale Earnhardt. Together, the Childress–Earnhardt No. 3 Chevy team won six titles. Childress was a race car driver before deciding to go the ownership route, which turned out quite well for him. He didn't win any NASCAR Sprint Cup Series races as a driver, but he has won more than 88 races as a car owner. He hasn't slowed down, either. In 2007 and 2008, all three of his drivers — Kevin Harvick, Jeff Burton, and Clint Bowyer — earned berths in the Chase for the NASCAR Sprint Cup. That's an amazing feat considering the competition level these days.
- ✔ **Rick Hendrick:** Hendrick became a NASCAR Sprint Cup Series team owner in 1984 with Geoffrey Bodine as driver and then became one of the first multi-car team owners in the series (see the upcoming section "Forming multi-car teams: The more, the merrier"). From 1995 to 1998, Hendrick won four consecutive championships — with Terry Labonte behind the wheel in 1996 and Jeff Gordon winning in the other three years. From 2006 through 2008, Hendrick added numbers six, seven, and eight to the list when Jimmie Johnson won three consecutive championships.

- ✔ **Roger Penske:** Penske's love for racing began as an open-wheel car driver when he was young. He then branched out into ownership. He has owned teams with an impressive slate of drivers throughout his career: Rusty Wallace, Ryan Newman, Kurt Busch, and Sam Hornish, Jr. He also owns teams in the IndyCar Series featuring open-wheel cars. (Turn to Chapter 1 for more on open-wheel cars.)
- ✔ **Richard Petty:** Petty is known as the king of stock-car racing not only because of his seven NASCAR Sprint Cup Series championships and NASCAR-record 200 wins, but also because he's been a successful car owner and has always made himself accessible to the fans throughout his long and famous career. The Petty family has always fielded its own cars, so Richard knows what he's doing as a car owner. When Petty first began driving in 1958, many drivers owned their cars and teams because it was so much less expensive than today, and because they wouldn't have been able to race if they didn't. Petty stayed an owner even as NASCAR changed and costs skyrocketed. It helped that STP Oil Treatment was his longtime sponsor. It has also helped that he won so many championships and races. Petty Enterprises fields two cars: the No. 43 car that Richard made famous, and the No. 45 car.
- ✔ **The Wood Brothers:** Len and Eddie Wood have been involved in NASCAR since their father, Glen, began racing in 1953 — just a few years after NASCAR was founded. The two sons continue the family tradition with one of the most famous and longest-running teams in the business. A number of drivers have recently raced in the No. 21 Ford, including fan favorite Bill Elliott. No. 21 has logged at least one victory in each of the last five decades, and almost 100 overall.
- ✔ **Jack Roush:** Team owner Jack Roush partnered with the Fenway Sports Group (which owns Major League Baseball's Boston Red Sox) in 2007 to form Roush Fenway Racing. It's one of the NASCAR powerhouse teams. Roush won his first championship in 2003 with Matt Kenseth and one year later won again with Kurt Busch. In 2005, all five of Roush's teams earned berths in the Chase for the NASCAR Sprint Cup. Roush has won more than 100 races in his career.
- ✔ **Joe Gibbs:** Joe Gibbs is a prolific character, successful in just about everything he does. A former Super Bowl-winning head coach with the Washington Redskins, Gibbs has also won two NASCAR Sprint Cup Series championships with driver Tony Stewart. (Stewart formed his own team in 2009, leaving Gibbs after a ten-year tenure with the team.) With a stable full of young talents — Kyle Busch, Denny Hamlin, and Joey Logano — expect Gibbs's success to last a whole lot longer.

MARK SAYS



DropBooks

Good team owners don't come around often

I have driven for a number of owners in my long career, and I'm lucky that they have been some of the best and most successful owners in the history of NASCAR: Jack Roush, Bobby Ginn, Teresa Earnhardt, and now Rick Hendrick.

I'll likely best be remembered for my years with Jack Roush. Jack looked out for me from the moment we teamed up in 1988 on his new NASCAR Sprint Cup Series race team until I decided to take a small hiatus from the rigors of full-time NASCAR Sprint Cup Series racing. In 2007, I started driving a part-time schedule with Ginn Motorsports, which later that year merged with Dale Earnhardt, Inc.

In 2009, I got back into the full-time game, joining Rick Hendrick's team, Hendrick Motorsports — a team I consider one of the best in the history of NASCAR. A lot of people were surprised that I decided to leave the cushy lifestyle of a part-time schedule, but I wanted one more shot at winning the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series championship. I've come close a few times. I knew my best chance to finally fulfill that dream was with Rick. I joked at the press conference announcing my signing with Hendrick Motorsports that I didn't want to be on my death bed saying, "I should've driven for Rick when I had the

chance!" It's true. Everyone wants to drive for the best team in NASCAR. It was a chance I couldn't pass up.

The best relationships between owners and drivers are the ones with give and take, and lots of trust. You can see that trust in the top driver-owner relationships, and that's another reason I chose Rick over other owners. I see the relationship he has with Jeff Gordon, Jimmie Johnson, and Dale Earnhardt, Jr. It's where I wanted to be. Without mutual trust, no owner-driver combo can have success.

Rick's one of the most hands-on owners in NASCAR Sprint Cup racing, overseeing everything for each of his race teams, from the engine program to the body shop to the processes at the race track. And I'm one of the more hands-on drivers in the series, working with the crew chief, car chief, and engine specialist to understand exactly how the car is working and precisely what can be done to make it go faster. Some owners and drivers sit back and let the team figure things out, which definitely isn't our style. Rick and I are similar in the way we do things — and we both care about making our team as good as possible.

Forming multi-car teams: The more, the merrier

In the old days, guys used to haul one car down to the track, gather up whoever was around to change tires or fill up the tank during pit stops, and go racing. Even when the sport got more technical in the 1970s and 1980s, one owner usually employed one driver and had one race team.

MARK SAYS



DropBooks When teaming up pays off

When I started racing for Jack Roush in 1988, I was his only driver and my team was the only NASCAR Sprint Cup Series team Jack had to worry about. But Jack was one of the first owners to realize the benefits of owning two teams. So in 1992, I had my first teammate: Wally Dallenbach, Jr. And on paper, it paid off. I won twice that year, was second five more times, and had 17 top-ten finishes altogether. Today, Jack has five NASCAR Sprint Cup teams. They all have a similar approach to racing, so it's easy to communicate about what's going on with the cars and what drivers should tell the crew chiefs.

On the track, the teammate relationship exists — within limits. If I was leading a race and a teammate had an earlier problem and was a lap down but still running strong, I may let him get back on the lead lap by allowing him to pass me. Or if one of my teammates had a faster car than I did and I knew it, I may not try to fight him off — I'd probably just allow him to pass. But believe me, if I were battling for the win with one of my teammates, I'd race him just as hard as I would anyone else. Even though we're teammates, we still want to kick the pants off each other.

That's not the case anymore. One of the most crucial components in being successful in racing is information: what a crew learns about the car and the tracks, what makes a car go faster, and what doesn't. With more money coming into the sport during the 1990s, owners quickly realized that one way to get more information was to use more than one team. When an owner has only one driver and team, he has only one source of information. But when he adds another team, he gets more — and better — information.

At the race track, multi-car teams can do a bit of experimenting. One car can run a particular setup — spring ratios and tire pressures and other things — while another tries something slightly different. As practice goes on, the crews determine which car handles better and which one runs faster. After practice is over, they can exchange the data and determine which setup is best, although different drivers sometimes prefer a different feel to the car, so teams may have to incorporate further adjustments to set up each individual car for a multi-car team.

Multi-car teams also help each other after the race starts, especially at restrictor plate tracks where a drafting partner is imperative. For instance, you'll often see Jeff Gordon pushing Hendrick Motorsports teammate Jimmie Johnson to the front of the pack at places like Daytona or Talladega. Teammates helping each other out during the race make chances of victory much higher. (See Chapter 10 for more on drafting.)

DropBooks

Because the demand for information has grown so much in recent years, it has become harder and harder for single-car teams to have success. One team owner with one car simply can't learn enough about new tracks and new technologies to compete against the multi-car teams and really hope to contend for a championship. So as stock-car racing evolves, expect the majority of owners to field more than one car in each race.

Many multi-car teams have several different owners on paper. That's because only two teams per owner are eligible for NASCAR's bonus programs. (See Chapter 13 for a list of bonus programs.) These programs can generate a good deal of money, depending on a team's performance, so every team owner wants to be involved.

Recognizing the Hands-Off Role of a Sponsor

Even though sponsors — the companies that pay for the right to have their names on cars — pay most of the bills, they don't get to hang out at the race shop as much as they may want or give advice to drivers on how to make their cars run faster. Some sponsors show up at the race shop more often than others, but the role of a sponsor is usually limited to paying the bills or handling marketing.



Some sponsors don't like this limited role very much. Considering how much cash their companies are laying out, some sponsors feel they should have a say in how a race team functions, meaning which driver to hire and which changes should be made to the race car. When a sponsor starts making these sorts of decisions, however, it's almost never good for the race team — unless that sponsor has been a successful NASCAR Sprint Cup Series team owner, driver, or crew chief! Running a race team is usually best left to the people involved in racing — those who know the business and are responsible for a team's performance on the track. Everyone else should just enjoy the results.

Organizing the Operation: The Team Manager



When I started racing, I thought of a team manager as the kid in high school who got water and cleaned towels for the football team. But in racing, the *team manager* serves as the owner's representative in the shop: someone who oversees everything, including ordering equipment, hiring personnel, and organizing test sessions. There are just too many details for the owner and

crew chief to deal with, so the team manager position was created. Not every race team has a team manager, but anytime a team can have another experienced person around, it's bound to help. Just don't confuse him with the guy who's supposed to get water for the driver.

The team manager is usually someone with a lot of experience working on race cars, often someone who had been a long-time crew chief but wanted to step back and take a more administrative role. The team manager isn't hands-on when it comes to how the car is running at a specific time, but he is entrusted with hiring candidates for specific jobs.

After the team is assembled, the team manager's job is to get people to work together and to make sure each person is doing his individual job. He works closely with the crew chief in overseeing everyone, and — if the owner owns more than one race team — he makes sure the teams are working together, sharing ideas and information that may benefit both on race day.

Hailing the Crew Chief: A Race Team's Head Honcho

No driver can will a lousy car into Victory Lane. It just can't happen. Racing isn't like other sports, where the equipment is the same across the board. LeBron James doesn't suddenly have to shoot a deflated basketball while the other team gets to use the regular kind. Derek Jeter doesn't have to swing a hollow bat while everyone else gets a solid one. But some days, drivers are presented with race cars that just aren't fast enough to win.



That's where the crew chief comes in. A *crew chief* oversees everyone in the shop to make sure they're building cars that will go fast on the race track. He works from his own experience and whatever notes he may keep on how cars have reacted in the past on certain tracks under certain conditions. The crew chief tells each of the workers under him the specifications for doing his or her job, both at the shop and at the race track. He determines how the car bodies are built, how the springs and shocks are adjusted, what level of air pressure to run the tires at — everything. It's a big job. Because of that, he usually works longer hours than anyone on the team, looking at numbers and considering possibilities. A great crew chief needs to know everything about a race car, his driver, and the track he's going to run next.

MARK SAYS



DropBooks

A good crew chief is hard to find

When I raced in the American Speed Association (ASA) Series, a non-NASCAR stock-car series based in the Midwest, I worked with crew chief Jimmy Fennig. We hit it off right away. He was as intensely dedicated to racing as I was, so it was a perfect match. Jimmy and I won the 1986 ASA championship in just our second year together. In those two years, we won 9 races and 13 poles, which is amazing considering we hadn't worked with each other for that long. We couldn't stay together forever, though. While he was the crew chief in 1986 when I ran my first five NASCAR Sprint Cup races, I wasn't ready to drive full-time in the series — and he was, so he had to move on without me. Jimmy, who is from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, worked with NASCAR Sprint Cup champion Bobby Allison and almost

a dozen other drivers until we decided to work together again in 1996. Reuniting was one of the best moves either of us ever made, considering what great chemistry there was between us even after all those years apart. In 1998, we won seven races, the most I've ever won in a season, and we finished second in the championship. Without Jimmy, I couldn't have done that.

One thing that doesn't change in NASCAR, however, is that everything *does* change. It's difficult to sustain an ideal driver-crew chief relationship over the long haul, especially during a slump. Jimmy eventually moved on to another of Jack Roush's teams, partnering with Kurt Busch when he won the 2004 NASCAR Sprint Cup Series championship.

Although drivers get a lot of attention, crew chiefs have started to become stars in their own right, too. The top crew chiefs have their own trading cards, and they're often asked to sign nearly as many autographs as the drivers — all for doing a job that used to be considered anonymous and not very glamorous. They deserve all the attention they get, though, because they have as much to do with success as anyone involved. Here are three of the better-known crew chiefs:

- ✔ **Ray Evernham:** Some people say Jeff Gordon wouldn't have won his first three championships without Evernham setting up his cars and talking him through a race. That may or may not be true, but there's no doubt that Evernham and Gordon had one of the best combinations in racing when they were together. They had that special chemistry that a team needs to win races. Saying he needed a bigger challenge, Evernham left the team in late 1999 to become a car owner and field a multi-car Dodge effort.
- ✔ **Robin Pemberton:** Pemberton was my crew chief from 1988 to 1991. His brother, Ryan, also is a crew chief on the circuit, so technical skills run in the Pemberton family. Robin left my team to be Kyle Petty's crew chief, but not because we had a falling out. He just needed to move on with his career and pursue other challenges. In August 2004, Pemberton was named NASCAR's Vice President of Competition.

DropBooks

- ✓ **Chad Knaus:** Knaus has been Jimmie Johnson's crew chief since 2002, and the duo has grown into one of the most successful teams in the history of NASCAR. In 2008, Knaus became the first crew chief to win three consecutive NASCAR Sprint Cup Series championships. Always known as being "creative" with the rule book, Knaus is now considered one of the best crew chiefs in the history of NASCAR.

Making Sure the Work Gets Done: The Car Chief



Racing has gotten so big over the past few years that owners have had to add another layer of management to their teams: the car chief. The *car chief* is the person who works closely with the crew chief in figuring out setups for the car, and he's the guy who actually makes sure it gets done. That allows the crew chief more time to work on a computer or look through notes to figure out better setups and to work on race strategy. When the crew chief does decide on a setup, he discusses it with the car chief, and then the car chief goes to the garage and implements the changes. The car chief gathers other crew members together, tells them what to do, and then rolls up his sleeves and helps get the job done.

Sitting in the Limelight: The Driver

The driver often ends up getting all the credit — and a lot of the blame — for how a race team performs. But when you look at the team picture, the driver is just one part. That's particularly true before the race starts.

During the week leading up to a race, the driver may or may not come to the race shop where the cars are being prepared. The crew chief has conversations with the driver about how the car should be set up, but for the most part, the team does all the work at the shop.



After everyone arrives at the track for a race, teams try to improve their cars during *practice sessions*, when drivers complete laps around the track and then come into the garage to tell their crew chiefs what their cars are doing. Each driver describes whether the car is reacting correctly to the track and where it needs to go faster — in the corners or on the straightaways. The crew chief then determines which adjustments to make.

After the race starts, the driver's role may seem rather obvious: get to the finish line before everyone else. But it's a little more complicated than that. I talk more about the driver's role, and what he has to do during an entire week, in Chapter 8.



DropBooks Counting laps with the team scorer

On race day, each team has its own *scorer* who counts how many laps a car has made around the track. He or she scores laps by hand (using a good, old-fashioned pen and a piece of paper), but computers also are used. For the official tally, NASCAR Timing & Scoring has an electronic system that keeps track of cars on

the speedway. Each car has a *transponder* (a small box) attached to its underside. That transponder transmits a signal to NASCAR computers every time it completes a lap. That's how NASCAR knows exactly the position of each car and how many laps it's run, just in case teams question it.



Practice for a NASCAR Sprint Cup Series race is some of the most important time of the weekend. While the cars may appear to be simply going around in circles, in reality, everyone is involved: the driver, the crew chief, the team manager, and the crew. The team is finding out everything it needs to know about how the car will perform under race conditions.

Practice in stock-car racing is a little different than in other sports, in which practice takes place behind closed doors. You don't see the Green Bay Packers practicing in front of the Denver Broncos before the Super Bowl. But in racing, everybody gets to see how fast everyone else is running. (How a driver runs in practice usually determines how fast he'll be during a race.)

Building the Rest of the Team

Besides the owner, the team manager, the crew chief, the car chief, and the driver, other team members work the garage, too. These team members do much more than just strut around looking important. Even though they aren't the primary decision makers on a team, they're important components to building a winning program. Keep in mind that not every team member goes to a race; only a set group goes. The others stay at the race shop and work on cars for future races. Here are some that go to the track:



- **Engine specialist:** The *engine specialist*, or *engine tuner*, is in charge of taking care of the engines after they get to the race track. Engine specialists are the guys you see running around the garage with a tray of spark plugs and a magnifying glass. The engine specialist *reads* a spark plug by examining the insides of it and checking for signs of heat — color variations or spots. After reading spark plugs, the engine specialist determines what he needs to do in order to get the optimum power output from the engine. The engine specialist is also responsible for the engine's overall health at the track.

✔ **Tire specialist:** The tire specialist isn't tough to spot — he's the guy who spends the entire day hanging around the team's tires, changing the air pressure, checking the heat buildup, and measuring the wear of a tire after it has taken a few laps on the track. The tire specialist uses an instrument to figure out how the tire has worn in certain places — the inside, middle, and outside of the tread. He also measures the temperature of the tire in these locations to determine the heat buildup. The way a tire wears or how hot it is in certain places reveals how the car is driving on the track. If one tire is too hot in one spot or worn out in one specific place, crew members change the car's setup so that tires touch the racing surface more evenly and smoothly — and many times, that means the car goes faster. The measurements a tire specialist makes are miniscule, so the job may seem insignificant, but it's critical.

✔ **Engineers:** NASCAR racing prides itself on not using any onboard computers to maximize the car's output the way other racing series do. Still, that doesn't mean NASCAR is dead set on staying behind the times. Over the past few years, stock-car racing has seen an influx of engineers who've used their advanced degrees to improve how a car runs. Many teams use engineers to calculate the exact setup for a car on a certain track, including precisely how each shock should be built, which springs should be used, and what tire pressures will be best. Most teams have become so large and specialized that they have one engineer specifically devoted to the shock absorbers.

At first, many old-timers in the sport — and some of the young people — resented the engineers for bringing too much technology to NASCAR, which had traditionally been a grassroots sport. They felt that stock-car racing should stay as basic as possible and remain accessible to people without fancy college degrees. But as racing has become more competitive, engineers have become must-have additions to each team.

✔ **General mechanics:** While many team members have specialized titles with specialized jobs, some are all-around workers who can do just about anything. General mechanics can help the car chief set up the car, build shocks back in the trailer, or rework the body of a car after a driver crashes it into the wall. Every team has to have a few general mechanics to get by — and I feel kind of funny saying that because in the past, *everyone* was a general mechanic. But now it seems everything is changing and becoming more specialized. Ask the shock builder how to change an engine, and he may laugh at you and run away (hopefully not with your shocks in his hands). In this case, NASCAR is a bit like baseball. Back in the day, a pitcher pitched the entire game. Now, there seems to be a different pitcher for every game situation. But every team still needs to have some people with versatility.

✔ **Pit crew:** A maximum of seven people are allowed to go over the pit wall and service a car during a pit stop. Although some crew members — mechanics, crew chiefs, car chiefs, and tire specialists — still do double

duty by working at the shop and pitting the car, some teams fly specialized pit crew members to the track on race morning. To find out more about pit crews and pit stops, turn to Chapter 11.

Truck driver: He isn't the primary pilot, but a team's truck driver has a very important job. If the driver doesn't do his job right, the team may show up at the race track and not have any equipment. The driver must be on time and be careful driving the rig with millions of dollars of equipment in it. Once at the track, the truck driver also is responsible for keeping the inside of the truck in order and maintaining a complete inventory of what's inside, including the following items:

- The primary car
- The backup car
- All the uniforms and equipment for the driver and crew
- Tool chests and the *war wagon*, which carries extra parts for the chassis and engine from the garage to pit road
- Shock dynamometers to figure out how a shock reacts on the track (see Chapter 5 for further explanation)
- Extra sheet metal, including noses and rear sections for the car, in case of an accident
- Cabinets and drawers filled with snacks for the team to munch on during long days at the track

MARK SAYS



The team's schedule

A race weekend in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series isn't easy or relaxing for a race team. It consists of several long, grueling days. The weekends usually begin on Thursday for the drivers and teams, when they get on a plane to travel to the race track. In the late afternoon or early evening, teams and drivers arrive in the town where the race will be held, go to dinner, and then get a good night's sleep for Friday's activities, which usually consist of qualifying and practice sessions. The team needs plenty of sleep because the garage usually opens before dawn and closes past dinnertime. Teams

practice and qualify their cars on Friday and Saturday; Sunday is usually race day.

Race weekends in the NASCAR Nationwide Series and the NASCAR Camping World Truck Series aren't quite as exhausting because, most of the time, they aren't as long. Many events in those two series last just two days, with qualifying on the first day and the race on the second day. And sometimes, they have what some call "one-day shows." That's when they practice, qualify, and race all in the same day. It's a long day, for sure, but at least you're not away from your family for too long.



DropBooks

The team *hauler* is the place where the team members hang out when they're not working on the car. It's a place to relax and grab some lunch — as well as a place to hold ultra-serious meetings on how to make the race car better. Most haulers have a lounge in front, equipped with a TV, stereo, desk, table, and a couple of comfortable couches. The team hauler is where a crew chief goes to crunch numbers for setups, where a driver goes to take naps, and where a team owner goes to fire or hire a driver at the track. It's the only private place in the garage area where team members can sleep, hold meetings, or work in peace.

Giving a Nod to the People behind the Scenes

The work doesn't end when the race ends. Dozens of team members wait back at the shop for the car to return from the race so they can fix it up and prepare it for the next race it will run, whether the race is the following week or in a month or two. They also build engines, build car bodies, and test parts. Although the following team members work behind the scenes, they shouldn't be overlooked:



- ✓ **Fabricators:** Fabricators have a special talent. They take stock sheet metal parts provided by the manufacturer and fasten them together on the car frame before molding it all into a sleek, aerodynamic race car. They trim the metal and then make it fit the car's frame precisely — called *hanging a body* in racing terms. If the body isn't hung properly, the aerodynamics of the car won't be as good as they should be. And that slows the car down.
- ✓ **Engine builders and engine assemblers:** An engine doesn't just show up at a race shop ready to be put into a car. Unless a team leases its engines from another engine builder, the engine builders on a team are in charge of building the engine nearly from scratch. Engine builders figure out how to make the engine as light, but durable, as possible. Then engine assemblers put the engines together. The engine specialist, who I discuss in the previous section, takes over from there.
- ✓ **Parts specialists:** At the race shop, teams have a specialist for everything. For example, a suspension specialist is responsible for taking apart the suspension from a race car that just raced and then testing to see which parts need to be replaced. Having tons of specialists running around isn't a bad thing, considering how much pressure there is to win races. Teams can't afford to lose races because some small, insignificant part falls apart after too much use. That's why everybody on the team is so meticulous when building and improving the car.

Chapter 8

DropBooks

In the Driver's Seat

In This Chapter

- ▶ Understanding the role of the driver
- ▶ Handling the mental demands of racing
- ▶ Getting into shape for racing
- ▶ Racing around the country

Despite what you may think, NASCAR drivers do much more than just hop in their cars, drive around in circles, and win races! Much more goes into racing than that — so much so that test sessions, races, sponsor luncheons, and commercial shoots take up nearly every second of a driver's day.

With so many non-racing activities filling a driver's schedule, race car drivers today must be versatile — they must be great drivers, competent public speakers, astute businessmen, and half-decent actors (though not necessarily Oscar winners).

Working for a Living: The Driver's Role on the Team

Even though drivers are super-versatile, their primary job is to get into cars and take chances for three or so hours every Sunday — and nothing will ever change that. Drivers also have a better feel for their cars than anyone else, so their feedback to their crews about how to make the cars race faster and handle better on the track is crucial. My current crew is one of the best I've ever had, but they're not mind-readers, so it's up to me to tell them what I need them to do to make the car better.

A driver isn't just a figurehead who gets all the credit and all the headlines in the newspapers. He has to work to make his money, just like everybody else.

During practice, a driver doesn't shut up

A driver can't be shy when practice begins. His job is to jabber to his team, either over the in-car radio or face-to-face after he finishes the run, about everything his car is doing. The more input the team gets about the car, the better work team members can perform.

Here's a scenario of what the driver may say to his team throughout a typical practice:



- ✔ The driver shows up for practice, dressed in his driving uniform and ready to go. He slides into his car and takes a few laps but notices the car is *loose* as he enters the turns, meaning the rear of the car is starting to fishtail because the rear tires are losing traction. He contacts his crew via the in-car radio, tells them what's going on, and then heads into the garage.
- ✔ After the car rolls into the garage, the crew chief (or maybe the car chief or the engine specialist) runs to the driver's window to talk more about what the car was doing. That person may, for example, decide to change the air pressure in one of the tires to see whether that does the trick. Of course, they're working in a rush because they have only a limited time for practice — and it never seems like enough when your car isn't running well and your team is scrambling to find out what's wrong.
- ✔ The driver takes to the track with his new setup but quickly finds that the car isn't driving smoothly and that he's having trouble turning the car. There are several terms drivers and crew use to describe how a car is handling. A car is *loose* when a driver goes through a turn and the rear of his vehicle starts to fishtail, making the driver feel as if he's losing control and about to spin out; the rear tires aren't sticking well to the track and providing enough traction. When the front tires don't turn well through the turns because the front tires are losing traction before the rear tires are, the car is *tight*. When a car is tight, it also means it's *pushing*, and if a driver isn't careful, he will end up zooming into the wall.



Although driver input is critical in preparing the car for qualifying, sometimes — very rarely — the car runs perfectly after the team unloads it off the truck. The driver has no complaints about the car during the first practice, raving to his team members the whole time about what a great job they did. When this happens, a driver usually says his car was great *right off the truck*. By “truck,” a driver means the hauler each team drives race-to-race that carries the cars and all the equipment for a race weekend.

DropBooks

No time for timeouts

NASCAR racing, unlike football and basketball, doesn't incorporate timeouts into the competition. That's one of the things that makes stock-car racing so challenging. Drivers can't get out of their cars or take a bathroom break while racing. (Drivers do get a bottle of water at each pit stop, however.) After drivers get in their cars,

they're in there for the long run. That's why you may see drivers running to portable toilets before the race. After that, they just have to hold it until the race is over. Often, though, drivers sweat so much during a race that they don't need to go to the bathroom because they're so dehydrated.

When the race starts, there's no zoning out

When the green flag drops, the driver can't be daydreaming about what he's going to eat for dinner. Not only does he have to concentrate on the race track, but he also has to make some pretty important decisions like when to make a pass, when to be patient, when to be aggressive, when to *save his tires* (by taking it easy through the turns and not running the car too hard), and when to conserve fuel. (Toward the end of a race, sometimes saving fuel by not running your car all-out can be the difference between winning and losing.) So, even during a 600-mile race like the Coca-Cola 600 at Lowe's Motor Speedway, the longest NASCAR Sprint Cup Series race of the year, drivers must stay focused at all times.

Staying focused for three or four hours, the length of a typical 400- or 500-mile race, isn't easy. Drivers must be mentally disciplined — constantly thinking about their cars and how to make them drive better. The driver is in constant contact with his crew chief throughout a race, exchanging information on the car and what the team needs to do during a pit stop to help improve the car's performance. (Check out Chapter 11 for more on the action during pit stops.)



Some drivers talk over the radio during practice and races more than others. I prefer to say one or two things to my crew chief from time to time instead of talking over the radio throughout the race. That lets me concentrate on taking the fastest route around the track. Some drivers try to *hit certain points* on the track — a route they've mapped out in their heads that they think will get them around the track in the fastest time. If it works, they try to repeat the previous lap by hitting the points again, by picking out a spot on the wall in one corner or choosing a line on the inside of the track in another corner — anything that helps them repeat the same lap every time. Drivers aren't veering all over the place if they don't hit their points, but they may not be running the fastest lap possible if they take different routes around the race track. (See Chapter 10 for the lowdown on strategizing the driving of a race.)

Respecting Drivers as Athletes

DropBooks

Some people think drivers aren't athletes because many hide their muscles under their uniforms. Plus, after a long race they sometimes climb out of their cars gasping for breath. Other people think drivers aren't athletes because stock-car racing doesn't involve a ball, a bat, or a hoop — all drivers do is sit in a car and drive around, right? But if those people were to get into a race car on a typical summer day and weave through traffic at 180 mph, I'm sure they'd change their minds.

While some drivers aren't perfect physical specimens, they do have to stay in a car where temperatures can exceed 120 degrees for more than three hours at a time, concentrating on the road, their car, and the cars around them without getting distracted. In order to do this successfully, a driver must have lightning-fast reaction times, great coordination, and immense endurance and concentration.

Reacting quickly

Imagine flying down the highway, going about 100 mph, when the car just ahead of you spins out and starts rocketing toward you. You'd probably end up with at least a couple injuries and a damaged car. But most NASCAR drivers have the ability to avoid getting into that wreck. It's called *fast reaction time*.

Drivers have incredibly quick reaction times. It's the same ability that pro baseball players have so they can smack balls out of the park even when those balls come hurling at them at more than 95 mph. In tests over the years, sports medicine doctors have reported that race car drivers have some of the fastest hand-eye reaction times — second only to airline pilots. Not just anybody can get into a race car and drive inches away from the guy ahead of him. Not just anybody can avoid an accident that happens in a split-second just yards ahead of him. But race car drivers can; that's why they're able to avoid wrecks every weekend and sometimes make it home without a dent on their cars.

Banning clumsiness

Driving a race car isn't anything like driving your dad's El Camino to the food mart on the corner. Drivers need much more coordination to operate their manual transmission, high-performance race cars. They have to shift gears quickly, turn the wheel smoothly, step on the brake, and jam on the accelerator — all while driving at breakneck speeds.

MARK SAYS



DropBooks

No time to pal around

It's no secret that a lot of people consider me the most focused driver around. And I take that as a compliment, although sometimes people can take my ultra-focused attitude the wrong way, especially at the track. When I head for my car just before practice or walk to pit road to start the race, it's not easy for me to smile the

whole way or stop and sign autographs every two seconds because I'm already thinking about the race and what I have to accomplish. It's not time for me to pal around with other drivers or joke with fans. Just like any other athlete, it's my time to get in a zone.



Sometimes, drivers control the brake and clutch pedals with their left foot and depress the gas pedal with their right foot, which is different than what you learned in your high school driver's education class. In most cases, using the two-foot technique — which means you're a *left-footed braker* — is quicker than using the same foot on both the gas and brake pedals. Professional race car drivers can't be klutzes — otherwise, they may find themselves careening headfirst into the car in front of them when they accidentally press the gas instead of the brake.

Building endurance

Even if you're the best driver in the world, you won't make it as a stock-car driver if you don't have endurance. Drivers may not be in the same shape as long-distance runners or cyclists in the Tour de France, but drivers' bodies must endure a lot: heat, mental strain, pressure to avoid an accident, and accidents themselves. Drivers can also handle the intense pressure of competition, racing 42 other drivers who are among the best in the world. Without endurance, we'd never make it through a race. Then again, we wouldn't be drivers in the first place.

Getting into peak condition

Many drivers work out on a consistent basis, and I think staying in shape is imperative to being a successful race car driver. As the sport becomes more and more competitive, drivers have to be in better physical condition to get an edge over everybody else — especially over the newcomers who may have youth on their side.

As a race car driver, being in good physical shape helps in several ways:

- ✔ **You suffer fewer injuries.** When drivers get into accidents, if they're in shape, they tend to walk away from scary-looking accidents because their muscles protect their bones and internal organs. If a driver is flabby, he has nothing protecting his insides. A driver who's in good shape also rebounds from an injury faster.
- ✔ **You can handle the heat.** If a driver is cardiovascularly fit or in shape aerobically, he has an easier time sitting in a steaming-hot car for an afternoon while sweating off pound after pound. The heat makes a driver's pulse rise, so if a driver's heart isn't in shape, making it through a race can be very taxing on his heart.
- ✔ **You can steer a difficult car.** A strong upper body helps a driver wrestle the car around a race track when it's not handling well. A driver can't just leisurely put one hand on the wheel and expect to steer effectively. If his upper body is weak, he'll have a hard time steering.



Staying in great shape is one of my obsessions, even when I'm at the race track. From Monday through Friday, even the Monday after a 500-mile race, I wake up at 5:45 a.m. and go to the gym. When I'm at home, I don't have far to go because I set up a gym room that's connected to my house. When I'm at a race, I work out in a gym set up under a tent in the motor home lot. Wherever I end up working out, my main objective is to lift weights and keep my muscles strong for racing, something I've been doing since the 1980s.

Hot Stuff: Dealing with the Temperature inside the Car

Even on cool days, the inside of a stock car gets extremely hot for drivers. Not only does the engine run incredibly hot, but there's also no air conditioning. And on days when the outside temperature is in the 90s — like it is plenty of times at places such as Daytona Beach, Talladega, or Darlington — the temperature inside the car can soar above 120 degrees.

Without air conditioning, drivers get pretty uncomfortable inside their race cars. Although a driver needs to wear a suit to protect himself from possible fires, a helmet in case of an accident, and gloves to protect himself from heat and blisters while grabbing the steering wheel and throwing the stick shift into gear, all that equipment makes the conditions even hotter. It's not uncommon for a driver to lose anywhere from 3 to 10 pounds after sweating during a single race. The car's main exhaust system used to travel through a pipe directly under the driver's seat, which only added to the heat produced by the car

during a race. Occasionally, the seat would get so unbelievably hot that I would feel it on my back and legs for days afterward. Now that the exhaust system travels under the passenger side of the car, the heat is not as bad.

The floor of the car can get extremely hot. That's why drivers wear special driving shoes with a silvery, aluminum foil-looking cover around the heels and on the soles. But sometimes, drivers need additional help to protect their feet, so they strap extra pieces of insulation — called *heat shields* — onto their heels when the floor is extra hot. Some of the older drivers have figured out alternatives to protecting their feet, claiming the bottom part of a Styrofoam cup works better than anything else to keep their feet cool.

While drivers can't turn on the air conditioner or roll down the window for a shot of cold air, they're not left to suffer without fresh air flow: All teams have a cooling system inside the car that injects air into the driver's helmet and up through holes in the seat (see Figure 8-1). It's a system of tubing that flows from a box with a fan (and sometimes dry ice) in it. Without this air flow, drivers would have trouble staying conscious on hot days.

Ricky Rudd, a retired race car driver who began his NASCAR Sprint Cup career in 1974, found out the hard way how important an in-car ventilation system is on a hot day. His "air conditioner" malfunctioned during the fall race at Martinsville Speedway in 1998. It was more than 90 degrees outside that day and approached 150 degrees in the car, with no cool air blowing into his helmet or up through his seat. He held on to win the race, but he had to be helped out of his car in Victory Lane. He fell to the ground, with blisters and burns on his backside, and paramedics gave him oxygen so he wouldn't pass out. Even though he felt awful and could barely talk, Rudd still gave post-race interviews while lying down. Later, he was given intravenous fluids because he was so dehydrated.

Need space and distractions? Don't try racing!

If you're the claustrophobic type, stock-car racing isn't for you. Drivers have to squeeze into their tight-fitting seats and stay strapped in for several hours. You can't stretch, and you don't get much air flow. You contemplate the road ahead, how your car is running, and ways to win a race — and that's pretty much it.

If you have a short attention span, driving a race car isn't for you, either. You won't find a radio or

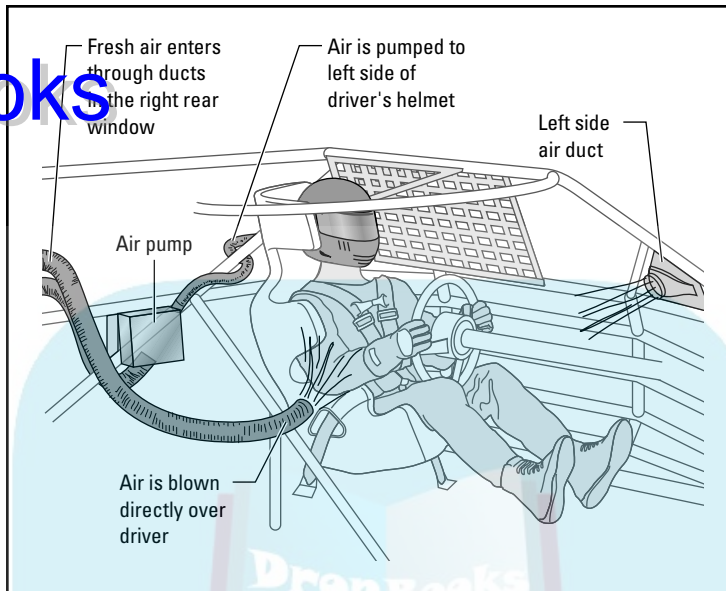
a CD player in a race car. You can't hear much besides the drone of the engine, and you don't really see much — just the same scenery over and over again. Drivers are used to that, though. After years of training, they can focus on the track for hours.

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Figure 8-1:

Without a cooling system, drivers may not be able to survive a three- or four-hour race in temperatures above 100 degrees.



Racing All Over the Nation

When drivers aren't racing, they're rarely lounging at home watching a TV shopping network or pulling weeds in the yard. Their schedules are so packed that they barely have enough time to sneeze after they get home from a race before they have to take off for another event. In 2008, the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series had 36 points races (see Chapter 14 for a list of the tracks that hold NASCAR races).

On top of the points races are two exhibition races every year that don't count toward the NASCAR Sprint Cup championship:

- ✓ **The Budweiser Shootout at Daytona International Speedway** in February, which, starting in 2009, includes the top six teams from each car manufacturer. Previously, only the previous season's pole winners qualified for the Budweiser Shootout.
- ✓ **The NASCAR Sprint All-Star Race** held in May at Lowe's Motor Speedway in Concord, North Carolina, which features past winners, the winner of the NASCAR Sprint Showdown (an event featuring those who have not qualified for the NASCAR Sprint All-Star Race), and a driver voted in by the fans.

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A family tradition

Many families have been in the sport for generations — including the Frances, who started NASCAR. Here are a few NASCAR racing families involved in the sport.

The Pettys:

- ✔ Lee — Winner of the first Daytona 500 in 1959. Won NASCAR Sprint Cup championships in 1954, 1958, and 1959.
- ✔ Richard (Lee's son) — Holds the NASCAR record for career victories (200) and is tied with the late Dale Earnhardt for the most NASCAR Sprint Cup championships (7).
- ✔ Kyle (Richard's son) — Races in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series.
- ✔ Adam (Kyle's late son) — Raced in the NASCAR Nationwide Series.

The Earnhardts:

- ✔ Ralph — Raced in NASCAR in the late 1950s and early 1960s.
- ✔ Dale (Ralph's son) — Shares the NASCAR record for most NASCAR Sprint Cup titles (7) with Richard Petty.
- ✔ Dale Jr. (Dale's son) — Won two consecutive NASCAR Nationwide Series championships, including in 1998, his first full season in the series. He advanced to NASCAR Sprint Cup Series racing in 2000 and won the Daytona 500 in 2004.

The Jarretts:

- ✔ Ned — Two-time NASCAR Sprint Cup champion (1961 and 1965).
- ✔ Dale (Ned's son) — Won the 1999 NASCAR Sprint Cup title.
- ✔ Jason (Dale's son) — Raced in the NASCAR Nationwide Series from 1997 to 2000.

The Labontes:

- ✔ Terry — Two-time NASCAR Sprint Cup Series champion (1984 and 1996).
- ✔ Bobby (Terry's younger brother) — The 2000 NASCAR Sprint Cup Series champion.
- ✔ Justin (Terry's son) — A former NASCAR Nationwide Series competitor.

The Bodines:

- ✔ Geoffrey — The 1986 Daytona 500 winner.
- ✔ Brett (Geoffrey's brother) — Raced in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series and NASCAR Nationwide Series. He now works at the NASCAR Research and Development Center as Director of Cost Research.
- ✔ Todd (Geoffrey's youngest brother) — NASCAR Camping World Truck Series champion (2006) and part-time NASCAR Nationwide Series competitor.

The Wallaces:

- ✔ Rusty — The 1989 NASCAR Sprint Cup champion.
- ✔ Mike (Rusty's brother) — Races in the NASCAR Nationwide Series.
- ✔ Kenny (Rusty's brother) — Races in the NASCAR Nationwide Series.
- ✔ Steve (Rusty's son) — Races in the NASCAR Nationwide Series.
- ✔ Chrissy (Mike's daughter) — Races in the NASCAR Camping World Truck Series.

While plenty of family members have competed in NASCAR over the years, nobody beats the Pettys in longevity and racing lineage. Adam Petty was the fourth generation of the family to race in NASCAR — and no other pro sport can say that it has had a fourth-generation athlete in its ranks.

With 38 weekends of the year accounted for, drivers still have plenty of time for themselves during their off weekends, right? Wrong. With test sessions, sponsor commitments, commercial shoots, and series banquets, those additional weekends are spoken for.

A packed calendar

The days of the week before the driver goes to a race are filled with things to do. At most, a driver has one day at home to handle his personal business before he's off to a test or to an autograph session someplace far from home.

Here's a snapshot of a typical week for a driver:

- ✓ **Monday:** If he's lucky, a driver gets to sleep in on Monday after what's usually a long day at the races. Most of the time, it's the only day a driver can spend with his family at home and take care of personal business. More often than not, though, he has to go to a sponsor appearance and sign autographs — many times hundreds and even thousands of miles away.
- ✓ **Tuesday:** Teams often conduct two-day testing sessions at race tracks where the teams will race in a few weeks, with the sessions beginning on Tuesday. For example, drivers and teams test at Daytona International Speedway for several days in January, but the Daytona 500 isn't until mid-February. It's just like preparing for an exam. Teams experiment with their cars, trying different setups in order to find just the right one for the upcoming qualifying session and race. They talk about the fastest way to get around the track and discuss what they'll do when they return for the real thing.

During a test, the driver has to be at the track early in the morning, prepared to slip into the driver's seat and start the session. Even though he's not racing against 42 other drivers during the session, testing a race car isn't easy and may require running hundreds of laps. A session usually lasts from dawn until dark, and teams use every minute of the precious time.

If there's no test, Tuesday is a day at the race shop. A driver will meet with his crew and his crew chief, go over car setups from the past weekend, and figure out what will work for the following race. A driver will also get fitted for the following race's seat, do some interviews with the media, and sign fan mail.

- ✓ **Wednesday:** Frequently, Wednesday is the second day of a two-day test session. But if a driver isn't testing that day, he's at an appearance for one of his sponsors, or he's back at the shop for more team meetings. Ideally, the appearances are held near a race track (at a car dealership or an auto parts store) where the series is racing that weekend.

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- ✓ **Thursday:** This is usually a travel day for drivers because most race tracks open for practice on Friday. Drivers fly to the town where a race is held and then head for the race track where their motor homes are already prepared for their arrival. (See the upcoming section “[Motor] home away from home.”) Occasionally, drivers are already at the tracks on Thursday for pre-race events.
- ✓ **Friday:** The NASCAR Sprint Cup Series drivers qualify their cars for the Sunday race on Fridays (see Chapter 9). They also participate in several practice sessions during the day. After the garage closes, drivers often meet with fans and sponsors at an appearance, making the drivers’ days quite long.
- ✓ **Saturday:** Drivers don’t get Saturday off. They’ve got to go to the track and practice, making final changes on the car’s engine or its setup for race day. Some NASCAR Sprint Cup drivers also race in the NASCAR Nationwide Series. Those NASCAR Nationwide races are usually held on Saturdays. If the NASCAR Sprint Cup drivers aren’t racing in it, they’re probably watching it.

Happy Hour (aka Final Practice) is the final hour of practice for the race, usually held the afternoon before race day. During this time, drivers and teams make last-minute — and sometimes harried — changes on their cars. Because of the urgency, Happy Hour is a crazed 60 minutes of cars whizzing in and out of the garage after running laps on the track. Not all teams leave the track happy after Happy Hour, however — especially the ones whose cars ran slowly or whose drivers got into a late-practice accident.

- ✓ **Sunday:** Most races are held on Sunday (although a few are on Saturday night). On race days, drivers do much more than just drive in a race:

- **Sponsors’ meeting:** On race days, drivers get dressed in nice pants and a shirt with their sponsor’s logo on it and then head for the garage. Most of the time, they have a prescheduled appearance — called *hospitality* — with a group of employees of one of their sponsors. Drivers give a talk and answer questions. It’s a little strange for the driver to give a pep talk to *fans* only a few hours before the race, but that’s all a part of racing and having a sponsor paying the bills. You don’t see football players talking to people in the suites a couple hours before game time, but that’s the difference between racing and football.

Sometimes, thousands of employees from a sponsor’s company show up at hospitality, where the sponsor sets up a tent and serves breakfast or lunch. As a driver, I have to be ready to address all those people, even though I may be nervous about the race or thinking about my race car. When a driver finishes his talk, he signs autographs for a while before heading back to the garage for the drivers’ meeting.



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- **Drivers' meeting:** One of the most important things on race days is to make it to the drivers' meeting, held two hours before each event. (I discuss the meeting in detail in Chapter 6.) If a driver or his crew chief misses the meeting, the driver must start the race in the last position, no matter where he qualified.
- **Church service:** Right after the drivers' meeting, many drivers, teams, and their families stay for a brief church service that's held on race morning.
- **Driver introductions:** About a half hour before the race, drivers assemble for driver introductions at a stage near the start/finish line. At this time, awards may be given out for teams that did well the week before or for the team that won the pole for that day's race. Each driver's name is then announced as he walks across the stage, waving to fans. Drivers sometimes ride in the back of a car or truck, taking a lap around the track to wave to all the fans.
- **The race:** This is the main event — what drivers do all the other stuff for.

If a driver is injured prior to the race, as Dale Earnhardt, Jr. was while competing in a sports-car race in the summer of 2004, a substitute must be found. In Earnhardt's case, the ride went to Martin Truex, Jr., who then drove for Dale Earnhardt, Inc. in the NASCAR Nationwide Series. (Truex now drives in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series.) Earnhardt didn't lose any points because he managed to drive at least one lap before turning the car over to Truex.

- **Post-race:** When a driver wins, he spends nearly 45 minutes in Victory Lane celebrating, taking pictures, and doing some TV interviews. Then he answers the questions of the print media for another half-hour in the media center, followed by more photos out in Victory Lane. Drivers who come in second or third also give interviews with the press, explaining how their cars performed and what they saw during the race. Even drivers who didn't finish well usually stick around to make a few quick comments. If a driver crashed, he can expect to be bombarded with questions when he emerges from the infield care center. (Every driver who crashes has to make a mandatory trip to the infield care center for a checkup before doing anything else.)

Throughout a race weekend, drivers must deal with reporters — TV reporters wielding cameras and microphones; newspaper reporters with pens, pads, and tape recorders; and radio reporters with headsets and microphones. Whoever they are, the driver has to talk to them at some point during the weekend — or at several points: before practice, after practice, before qualifying, after qualifying, just after crashing during qualifying, after winning the pole, after losing the race, or after winning the race. That's what makes NASCAR the most accessible sport around.

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- **Getting home:** Because the racing season is long and the schedule is packed, most teams and most drivers have their own planes. Some teams have as many as three, for those crew members who have to stay after the race to re-pack equipment. Immediately following the race, the driver (if he's not in Victory Lane) heads for a local airport and is in the air within the hour. The biggest problem is the traffic on the runway because nearly all the other teams are trying to leave at the same time.

(Motor) home away from home

Drivers and their families spend at least three days and nights at each race. Three nights multiplied by 36 (the number of NASCAR Sprint Cup points races per season) is 108 nights away from home! In the past dozen years or so, drivers, owners, and some crew chiefs got tired of spending all those nights in hotel rooms, so they began bringing motor homes to the races.



The kind of motor homes you find in the driver and owner motor home area (called the *motor home lot*) at the races aren't at all like pop-up campers. Many times, they're quite luxurious, with more amenities than the typical home. Most of them have TVs (connected to satellite dishes), a bedroom, a living room with leather couches, good-sized showers, glass cabinets, full-sized refrigerators, kitchen tables, and music systems. This way, drivers and their families are quite comfortable.

A motor home driver, who works for the race car driver, drives the vehicle from track to track. After he gets to a certain track for a race weekend, the motor home driver stocks it with food, extra uniforms, and other essentials and then checks into a hotel.

Meeting Richard Petty

To give you an idea of how easy it was — and still is — to meet a driver, here's how I met Richard Petty, NASCAR's King. Petty is NASCAR's winningest driver, with 200 victories and seven NASCAR Sprint Cup championships. He was just hanging out in his race shop when my dad and I went to visit. I was a teenager then and, of course, my jaw dropped when I saw him, but my dad was bold enough to approach

him and introduce us. Richard Petty was the most gracious guy I'd ever met, and he talked to us for about ten minutes. Meeting Petty, who was, in my mind, the ultimate human being next to my dad, was one of the best things I'd ever experienced. There he was, the most famous stock-car driver in the world, just chatting with us about racing! To this day, that's one of the most memorable moments of my life.

Drivers don't get fancy motor homes to show off. They just want to make things as cozy as possible. The motor homes also make it possible for the drivers to bring their spouses and children to the races — and have them at the race track at all times. In the past, drivers were stuck at the track between practice and qualifying with nowhere to go or hang out, while their families were biding time in the hotel room or staying at home. Now, drivers have a private place to go to be with their families at any point of the day and not have to deal with traffic, crowds, or rowdy fans.

The motor home lot is a small, mobile village with all the same people traveling from race to race. It's kept safe by security guards who protect the entrances and monitor the grounds.

Motor Racing Outreach

Because of the popularity of NASCAR racing, drivers usually can't go casually strolling through town looking for new restaurants, gyms to work out in, or places to go to church because they'd be swarmed by fans. In order to help out drivers and their families during all the weekends away from home, Motor Racing Outreach (MRO) provides many services for drivers and their families at the track. I don't know what drivers would do without it.

The following are the services MRO provides:

- ✔ Church services are held every race morning, just after the drivers' meeting. Drivers don't have time to go to a regular church on race day, especially with all the traffic headed toward the track, so the MRO interdenominational Christian church services give them a chance to keep their faith alive. MRO also organizes prayer groups throughout the weekend, held in the motor home lot.
- ✔ When the drivers are in the garage area, their kids aren't stuck in the motor home watching TV. MRO has a daycare center in a motor home, bought with funds donated by drivers and their wives and corporations, where children read and learn — all under the care of MRO volunteers.
- ✔ For those racing team members and families who want to stay in shape, there is a little workout center in the motor home lot that travels to every race. It's set up next to the MRO motor home and has a few treadmills, stationary bikes, and free weights.

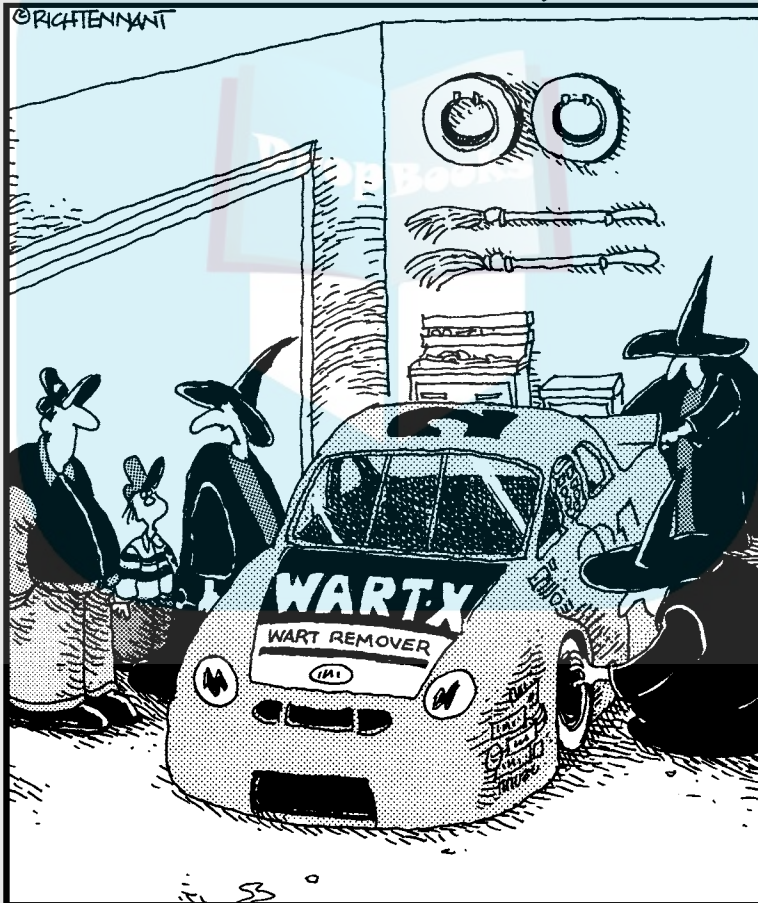
Part III

What Happens on (and off) the Track

DropBooks

The 5th Wave

By Rich Tennant



"We're experimenting with some gingerbread side panels."

DropBooks

In this part . . .

NASCAR races aren't the simplest events to follow. They're not like football games where two teams play for 60 minutes and are done. NASCAR events last several days, beginning with qualifying for the race (usually on Friday) and ending with a celebration in Victory Lane on Sunday (or sometimes Saturday night).

This part decodes every move that teams and drivers make on the track and in the garage during a race weekend, including race strategies and pit stops. I also explain why a driver can bump into another competitor without getting even a scratch.

If you want to know what's going on during every moment of a race weekend — or even just on race day — you'll have fun reading this part. Like a good mystery novel, you won't be able to put it down.

Chapter 9

DropBooks

First, They Qualify

In This Chapter

- ▶ Finding out why qualifying is so important
 - ▶ Knowing the layout of a track
 - ▶ Tuning the car just right for a fast lap
 - ▶ Making a qualifying run
 - ▶ Having a guaranteed starting position
-

Before drivers hear the famous command, “Gentlemen, start your engines!” they must qualify for the race. That means they’re not going anywhere unless they prove they’re worthy to start — and to do that, they have to show that their cars are fast enough. Regardless of how fast a car is, qualifying is nerve-wracking.

Drivers qualify for a certain race by completing one full-speed lap around the track (or in some cases, two laps) without crashing or losing control of their cars. Qualifying, which is normally held on the Friday before Sunday’s race, sets the starting lineup and, if there are more cars attempting to qualify than the 43 allowed for each race, weeds out the slowest. Just about every week a few drivers fail to qualify. It’s depressing when drivers and teams travel across the nation for a race and then don’t even get to compete in it. It’s like driving to California from the East Coast for a concert, only to find that the concert is sold out.

The Importance of Qualifying Well

Qualifying isn’t easy. A driver has to map out a specific route — or line — around the track that he thinks will be the fastest, although that fast qualifying lap is still like riding a runaway roller coaster that may derail at any second. Teams also tinker with their cars to provide an extra burst of speed for that one lap. During a race, a driver must be patient and careful over the course of 400 or 500 miles in order to make it to the finish line and win. That driver must also be patient and careful during qualifying, or he will most

likely be watching the race from his living room sofa rather than competing in it. Driving one lap may seem like an easy job, but if you lose your concentration and nick the wall just once, you may not qualify and instead be heading home.



Starting up front is groovy

A lot of work goes into making a car qualify well because, depending on the track, starting up front could be the difference between winning and losing the actual race. Tracks in NASCAR all race a little differently — especially when it comes to letting a driver pass other cars (see Chapter 14 for more on the different tracks). Some tracks are *one-groove race tracks*, which means there's only one comfortable way to get around a track fast without putting a driver at risk of crashing. (A *groove* is a part of the track where the car's tires get the best grip, and if the car drifts out of that groove, it becomes less stable and more difficult to control.) These one-groove race tracks, such as New Hampshire Motor Speedway, make passing another car very difficult because when a driver pulls out of the groove to attempt a pass, his car doesn't handle well. And a car that doesn't handle well doesn't go very fast. Other tracks have a *high groove* and a *low groove*, meaning cars can run side-by-side or two-wide around the track, while some tracks let cars race easily on just about any part of the track.

Qualifying well is especially important at one-groove race tracks because passing is so difficult. So, if a driver starts fifth, he has a chance of making it to the front. If he starts 25th, though, advancing is more difficult, unless the cars ahead of him have problems, because getting out of the groove to pass that many cars will slow him down too much.

Qualifying well is also important when racing on a smaller track, such as the .526-mile Martinsville Speedway. Most short tracks physically just don't have enough room for cars to race two-wide, so passing is difficult. Starting up front makes the day much less stressful.

The days before qualifying

In the old days, there were no limits on the number of cars that started a race. For example, 75 cars started the first Southern 500 back in 1950. They crammed onto the 1.2-mile track,

running perilously close to one another. Today, though, NASCAR is much more safety-oriented and limits the number of cars that compete in a race to 43.

Winning the pole

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Drivers and crews scramble during the practice before qualifying to get the car just right for the run — one they hope will be fast enough for them to win the pole. The *pole winner* (or *pole sitter*) is the driver who runs the fastest lap during qualifying, which means he starts the race in the front row and gets to pick either the inside or outside starting position. (NASCAR races start with only two cars in each row; so you have 21 two-driver rows and a single driver starting from the rear of the field in the final “row.”) The pole winner starts from the inside, or closest to the grass, giving him a slight edge as the field enters the first turn. The second-fastest qualifier usually starts the race on the outside of the front row, which is the *outside pole*. It’s an honor to win the pole because the driver’s accomplishment is announced at driver introductions, his photo is taken, and he receives awards. Plus, the competition respects the driver a little more for it. They know how hard it is to be the best qualifier, considering the fastest car (1st) and the slowest car (43rd) are often separated by less than one second.

Winning the pole is a big deal because that driver is in the best position to lead and win the race — even before the race starts. For at least a few moments, that driver has the best view of the race track. He also receives at least \$5,500 for winning the pole, even if he gets passed right after the green flag drops.

There’s one more benefit to winning a pole: pit box selection. A *pit box* is the spot where a car is serviced during pit stops. The pole winner gets the first pick of pit boxes, which can often help a driver gain — or lose — spots on pit road. The pole winner usually picks the very first pit box, which is easy to get in and out of during a pit stop. The second-fastest qualifier gets the second pick, and so on.

Mapping Out a Track Attack



Most tracks are *ovals*, with two long strips of race track connected by sweeping turns at both ends. People started labeling the turns so that drivers and crew chiefs could talk about the race track — and have some landmarks to help them figure out where the car is doing what and where to make their moves; see Figure 9-1. Now they can say, “The car scraped the wall in turn two,” and everyone can immediately picture what happened. Drivers compete on the track by circling it counterclockwise. The section of race track where

the start/finish line is located is called the *frontstretch*, *front straight*, or *front straightaway*. It's where you see cars racing each other to the finish in the last seconds of a race. The strip of race track on the opposite side of the track is called the *backstretch*, *back straight*, or *back straightaway*. The turns connect the two straightaways in the following way:

- ✓ Turn one is located at the end of the front straightaway and is the first turn the race car drivers make during a race.
- ✓ Turn two is at the beginning of the backstretch.
- ✓ Turn three is at the end of the backstretch.
- ✓ Turn four is at the beginning of the frontstretch.

On most NASCAR ovals, turns one and two, as well as turns three and four, are directly connected, with no straightaway between them to make each turn its own separate corner. (Indianapolis Motor Speedway is an exception; it has a straightaway between each turn.) Still, that single, big, banked turn that you see at each end of most NASCAR ovals is considered to be two different turns.

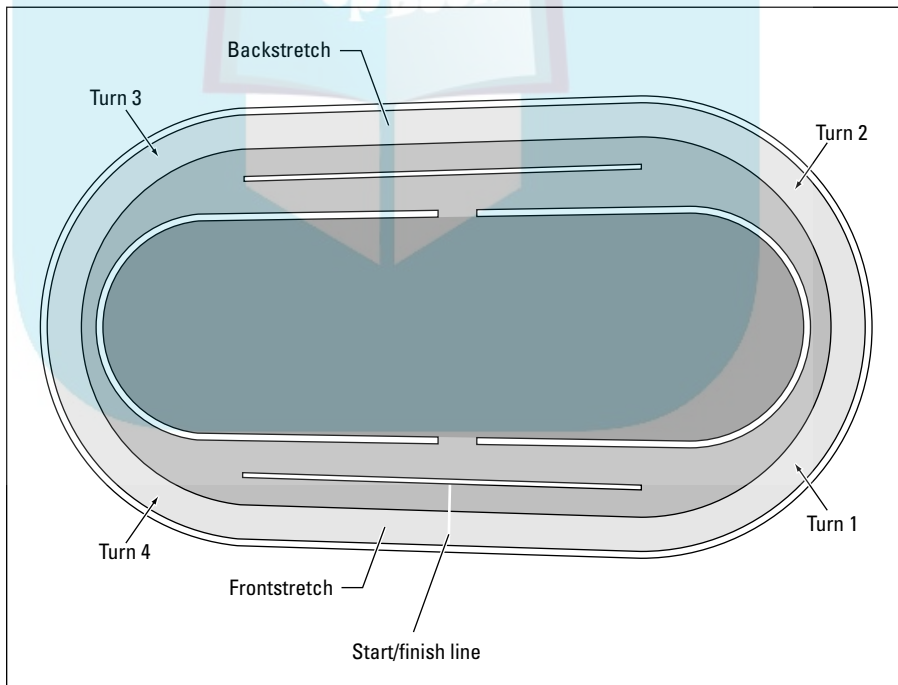


Figure 9-1:
The
standard
oval track.

Although most NASCAR tracks are ovals, there are several variations in shape, as well as a few oddball tracks. And drivers and teams have to adjust to each in order to make sure they get the fastest qualifying time possible. (For more information on the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series' different tracks, turn to Chapter 14.) Here are the different types of tracks:

- ✓ A **standard oval** is the most common track shape in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series.
- ✓ **D-shaped ovals** are modified ovals that have one long sweeping arc of a turn for a frontstretch instead of a straightaway. (You may hear many fans at these tracks refer to the frontstretch as the “frontstraight,” but it’s not straight at all.)
- ✓ **Tri-ovals** are modified ovals where the frontstretch consists of two sections of angled straightaways connected in the center by a slight corner.
- ✓ **Quad ovals** have two slight corners in the middle of the frontstretch.
- ✓ A **triangle track**, like the Pocono Raceway, is in its own category. It has three straights, each of a different length, and three corners, each with a different length and degree of banking.
- ✓ **Road courses** more or less resemble a winding country highway and have a number of sharp, difficult turns.

Getting the Car Ready for the Run

Winning the pole isn't the same as winning the race, but in NASCAR, every aspect of racing is competitive. Drivers, crews, and team owners put a lot of effort into running the fastest lap in qualifying.

Preparing the car for a qualifying run is hard work. First, the driver takes the car on the track during practice to see how fast it is and how it handles. After every practice session, NASCAR puts out a timesheet that ranks the cars from fastest to slowest. Then the scrambling starts. If a driver's car isn't at the top or near the top of the list, he has to change something so that his car can go faster. Some of the things drivers and crews change or fine-tune during practice include the following:



- ✓ **Balance:** The most important thing to perfect during practice for qualifying is the car's balance. A driver doesn't want one end of the car to *stick to the track* or have more traction than the other end because an unbalanced car is slow and hard to handle. A team can adjust the balance by inserting lead weights into the frame rails of the car. Then, depending

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on how the driver says the car is driving, they can move these chunks of lead within the frame rails to redistribute weight toward any of the four corners of the car in order to get the traction as even as possible.

✓ **The engine:** In order to have a fast qualifying lap, a car's engine must run perfectly. So while taking practice laps, a driver looks at his *tachometer* (the gauge that measures how many revolutions an engine is making per minute) in order to see how hard the engine is working. If the engine is working too hard or not hard enough, a team changes the car's gears to maximize the engine's output. Teams also must consider the weather when deciding what gears to put in their cars. Usually, when it's really hot, a lower gear ratio is required, and vice-versa.

Drivers listen to the engine to find out how it's working. They know exactly how it should sound when it's working right. If it sounds funny — too high-pitched or not smooth — they take the car right into the garage and have the crew look at it.

- ✓ **The shock and spring combination:** In qualifying, particularly at super-speedways where aerodynamics play such a crucial role, the closer the car is to the ground, the faster it cuts through the air. Whenever air gets beneath a car, it slows it down. So teams try to figure out the right shock absorber and spring combination to get the car as close to the ground as possible without letting it *bottom out* (get too close to the ground). For more on aerodynamics, turn to Chapter 14. To find out about different components of the suspension, flip to Chapter 5.
- ✓ **Taping off:** When a team wants to see exactly how a car will do in qualifying, it prepares the car for an all-out run. Part of that preparation is *taping the car off*, which means the team places heavy-duty tape over the car's *grille* (the screen at the front of the car leading to the radiator) in order to prevent air from going through the grille and slowing the car down. A car runs fastest when air is flowing over it instead of through it or under it. That way, the car is sleeker and faster as it moves through the air.



Even though taping off allows a car to go faster, teams can't do this during the actual race. With no air flowing into the radiator to cool the engine, a taped-off car wouldn't last very long in a 500-mile race. The engine would go kaput after a certain point when it became too hot.

Picking the Qualifying Order

Drivers don't just drive randomly onto the track to make their qualifying laps. The whole process is precisely orchestrated — it has to be. The qualifying times of all the drivers are frequently separated by less than one second. So if even one element is amiss, a driver's qualifying time could easily put him at the back of the pack.

MARK SAYS



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Qualifying butterflies

As the years have gone by, I've gotten more and more nervous on qualifying day — literally to the point where I'm on the verge of getting sick to my stomach. I guess that's because getting a good spot in the starting field has become more difficult as the sport grows. Every time I go out to qualify, I have to drive close to the

edge in order to get the best possible starting position. It's a tremendously intense experience because the expectations, especially my own, are so high. Maybe that's why I've always been known as a pretty good qualifier. I've also gained confidence from the fact that I've never failed to qualify for a NASCAR race.

Playing bingo

To start the process, representatives from each NASCAR Sprint Cup Series team gather to determine the qualifying order. Each representative picks a ball with a number on it out of a small rotating sphere — just like the ones used in your local bingo parlor. But instead of yelling “BINGO!,” the representative returns to his driver and crew to announce when the driver will go out to qualify.

The order of picking balls is determined by owner points. Team owners receive points for each race, based on the performance of their cars in that race (no matter who's driving).

Letting non-guaranteed cars go last

As I explain in the upcoming section “Banking on a Guaranteed Starting Position,” drivers for the top 35 teams in terms of car owner points are guaranteed positions in each race. That leaves 8 positions up for grabs because 43 cars start each race.

In 2008, NASCAR changed its rules to make life more fair for cars that aren't guaranteed a spot in the field. Teams that aren't in the top 35 in car owner points now run their qualifying laps at the *end* of qualifying. Previously, the non-guaranteed cars were sprinkled throughout the field depending on the luck of the draw. The new system offers a slight advantage to the non-guaranteed cars because qualifying times tend to be faster later in the day. That's because the track is cooler later in the day, and more tire rubber has been laid, which creates more traction and faster speeds.

The non-guaranteed teams pick their qualifying order the same way as other teams — by picking a ball with a number on it. After all the teams have picked their spots, the non-guaranteed cars are shifted to the end of qualifying, and they qualify in order according to the number they picked. For example, say there are three non-guaranteed cars — car X, car Y, and car Z. Car X draws number 23, car Y draws number 12, and car Z draws number 4. After all cars have drawn a qualifying number, the three non-guaranteed cars are dropped to the end of qualifying in this order: car Z, car Y, car X.

Realizing why qualifying order matters

Why does everyone care so much about when their driver qualifies? It's not because they want to get done early so they can catch the evening news. Sometimes, qualifying order can be crucial because weather plays a key role in how fast the cars run on the track. In hot weather the track is slippery, so the car doesn't stick very well, particularly going through turns. That means the driver must slow down to keep from losing control. In normal weather, the track is cooler and the tires adhere to the track better, so the drivers can go fast through the turns without worrying about crashing. (In cool weather, though, the tires may be cold, which results in little traction and often in a crash. That's one of the reasons you see drivers swerving back and forth on the race track before a race. They're doing two things: warming up their tires, and cleaning off any debris that may have gotten stuck to their tires.)

In hot weather, the driver who picks the No. 1 qualifying spot and qualifies at the usual mid-afternoon time may run at the hottest — and slowest — time of the day. The driver who picks the last qualifying spot may be in luck, especially if the sun goes down some by the time he qualifies and the track is faster.

Rain changes everything

The weather report is key on qualifying day. No driver wants to see rain drops — especially a driver who doesn't have a guaranteed spot. Rain can ruin everything. If it rains hard enough and the track gets wet and slick enough, NASCAR *loses the track* — meaning it's too dangerous for cars to run on. This could lead to the cancellation of qualifying, which would send home non-guaranteed cars without getting a

chance to qualify. In this situation, the field is then set using a number of factors. All cars in the top 35 (in terms of owners' points) get in. Race-winning drivers and/or car owners from the previous and current season not already in the field make it in. And all past champions and those teams that have made the most attempts to qualify during the season make it into the big show.

At times, though, choosing the first qualifying position isn't bad. For example, if a cloud just happens to float over the track at the right time, cooling the track's surface, a driver may get a fast lap. But if that cloud floats quickly away, the next driver may be out of luck. That's how delicate a situation it is — the passing clouds can and do make the difference between winning the pole and starting 20th.

The Moment of Truth: Racing the Qualifying Lap

Drivers take one or two qualifying laps, depending on which track they're on. They each get one lap of warm-up on the track before they take the green flag at the start/finish line. At that point, the car, with a transmitter attached to its fuel cell, runs over a sensor in the track to start the timed lap. During the lap, a driver pushes the car as much as he dares, hoping the tires have enough traction and stick to the track — and hoping the car doesn't spin out and crash. It's quite a relief when it's all over and the car zooms over that sensor again to end the lap. Sometimes we drivers joke about holding our breath during the entire lap. Following a qualifying run, as well as at other times during the weekend, cars have to go back through inspection. (For more information on inspection procedures, see Chapter 6.)



Daytona is different

Instead of holding a single round of qualifying, NASCAR does things differently for the Daytona 500, the sport's season-opening event. The Daytona 500 is considered NASCAR's Super Bowl. For that race, drivers have several rounds of qualifying — but not all of them are held the usual way.

Unlike at other events, the contest for the prestigious Daytona 500 pole position is held a week before the actual race. Drivers complete two laps around the speedway, but only the fastest two drivers lock in their Daytona 500 starting spots.

Four days later, all drivers run in one of two qualifying races, called the Gatorade Duels, which are each 60 laps (150 miles) long. (Even if the pole winner and outside pole winner finish

last in their Duel, they still "own" the first two starting spots in the Daytona 500.) At the end of the Gatorade Duel qualifying races, all spots are set for the Daytona 500. As with other races, the field consists of 35 guaranteed starters plus 8 others.

After the Duels are completed, just as in normal qualifying, any guaranteed starters not in the field will be inserted into the lineup. Next come either one or two of the highest finishing non-guaranteed starters from each of the Duels to bring the field to 40 cars. Positions 41 and 42 are filled by the next fastest times from the original qualifying not already in the race, as is position 43, unless it is required by a past champion.

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How the champion's provisionals got started

Champions haven't always had special provisionals set aside for them. NASCAR instituted the champion's provisional in 1989 when the king of the sport, Richard Petty, failed to make a NASCAR Sprint Cup race at Richmond International Raceway. It was a shocking day for fans, drivers, and crew members to see NASCAR's winningest driver fail to make the cut. NASCAR officials devised a system to prevent something like that from happening again, instituting champion's provisionals the next year so that drivers who had reached the pinnacle of the sport could make every race, even when they had poor qualifying days. Right away, it was dubbed the "Petty Rule."

Champion's provisionals worked flawlessly for several years until former champion Darrell Waltrip went home from the UAW-GM Quality 500 in 1997 because former champ Terry Labonte used the provisional because he was a more recent champion than Waltrip. In 1998 Waltrip ended up using 20 champion's provisionals in 33 races. It was supposed to be an occasional fall-back for a past champion, something used rarely and in an emergency. So NASCAR changed the rule once again at the beginning of 2004, this time stating that each champion would be limited to ten provisionals per year. The number of past champion's provisionals was decreased once again in 2007, this time to six.

After qualifying ends, cars are ranked by the speed recorded by NASCAR officials, who score all the races and time all the qualifying laps with sophisticated, high-tech equipment. The driver with the fastest lap starts the race on the inside of the front row, or the *pole position*. If two cars log the exact same qualifying time, the car highest in the NASCAR owner points standings starts from the pole. A double-car lineup means the third-fastest car lines up behind the pole sitter and the fourth-fastest behind the car on the outside of the front row, and so on throughout the field. Remember: Only the top 35 teams in owner points are guaranteed a spot in the race regardless of their qualifying times. The remaining eight race entries are determined by the times recorded in qualifying.

Banking on a Guaranteed Starting Position



NASCAR has a built-in safety valve for regular week-to-week teams that have a bad qualifying weekend. These are known as *guaranteed starting positions*.

If a team in the top 35 in owner points does not qualify in one of the top 43 positions, that team is inserted into the lineup. All top 35 teams are inserted into the lineup based on their qualifying times, with the slowest taking the 42nd position, the next slowest 41st, and so on until all guaranteed starters are in the field. A corresponding number of teams outside the top 35 are removed from the lineup. In other words, teams that have a high qualifying speed but are not in the top 35 in owner points may not make the field.

After all the lineup assignments are made, a past champion who is still not in the field would be assigned the 43rd position. This is known as the *past champions provisional*. If more than one past champion is in this situation, the spot goes to the most recent champion. If it's not used by a past champion, the 43rd position is assigned to the next eligible car owner, which would be the fastest of the cars that were removed from the field to make room for the guaranteed starters.



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Chapter 10

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Passing, Drafting, and Other Race Day Strategies

In This Chapter

- ▶ Passing other cars
- ▶ Listening to spotters
- ▶ Driving aggressively or hanging back
- ▶ Gambling during a pit stop
- ▶ Drafting at superspeedways
- ▶ Dealing with accidents

In stock-car racing, there's no such thing as drawing up a precise game plan before a race starts — a set, preplanned strategy gets you nowhere. Racing changes by the minute — or even by the second — with caution flags coming out because of accidents, blown tires, mechanical failures, debris, and even rain. It would be silly to devise a plan before a race when that plan may be useless the minute something unexpected happens.



Strategy, however, is still very important as the race unfolds. For example, when drivers take a pit stop near the end of the race, teams have to figure out whether to change two tires or four, depending on whether they want to gain track position (with a faster two-tire stop) or have the best tires (with a slower, four-tire stop) in order to have the fastest possible car after the race resumes. Or if a race has *gone green* for a long time near the end of the race (the race has been under a green flag, without a caution flag coming out — see Chapter 6), teams may tell their drivers to conserve fuel by easing off the gas. They do that because they think their drivers may be able to avoid having to make another pit stop before the race is over. Also, on superspeedways (see Chapter 14), drivers have to know how to use the technique of drafting if they want to go fast and win.

In this chapter, I discuss these and other racing strategies.

Perfecting the Art of Passing

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One of the most obvious strategies in NASCAR racing is to pass as many cars as you can by coming up on either the right or left side of the car in front of you (see Figure 10-1). But passing during a race isn't like driving around a slow car on the highway. Even if the driver is trying to pass someone on the straight, wide part of the track, it may be difficult because the target doesn't want anyone to pass him. And that driver will do all he can to stay in front.

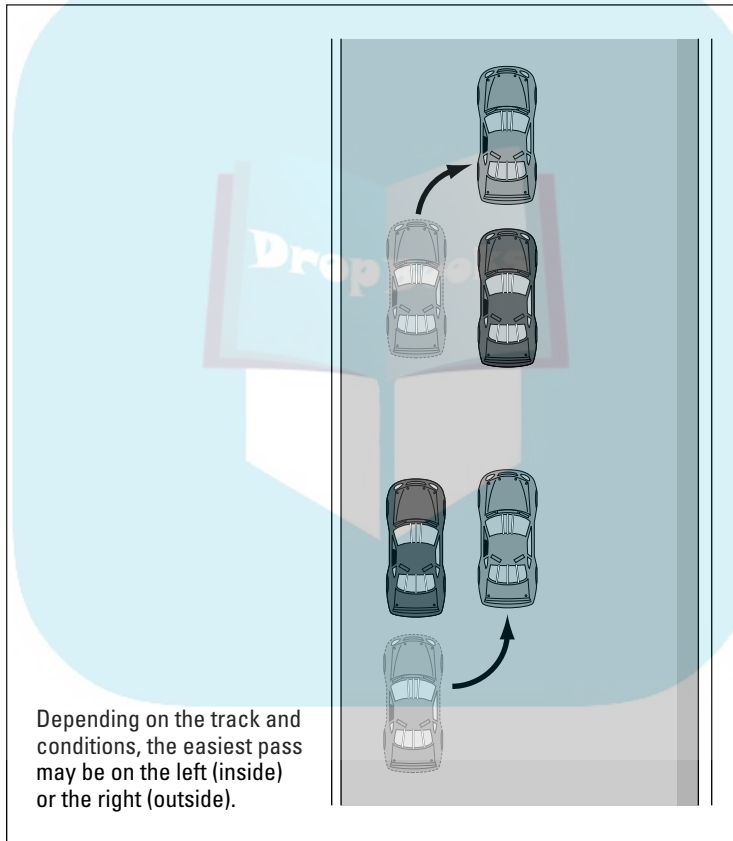


Figure 10-1:
Even on a
straight-
away,
passing
another car
can be
difficult.

Depending on the track and conditions, the easiest pass may be on the left (inside) or the right (outside).

Waiting for a passing chance

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Making a pass is much more strenuous than it may seem, especially if the car a driver is trying to pass is on the lead lap or if he's battling for position. Being *on the lead lap* means that a driver has completed the same number of laps as the leader. (If the driver is a *lap down*, that means he has completed one less lap than the leader.) *Battling for position* means the car that the driver is trying to pass is on the same lap as the driver. For example, a driver is battling for position with a car ahead of him when he's in fourth place and that car is in third.

The driver being passed is probably going to try to *block*, meaning he will try to put his car exactly where he thinks another driver is going to try to pass him. That requires plenty of concentration and plenty of glances into the rearview mirror, but when a driver knows how to throw a good block, even the best cars can't get by him. When a driver tries to pass another car, he has to be patient and stay right on the bumper of the car in front.

Passes frequently occur in the turns, where cars tend to become difficult to drive — and easy for other cars to pass — particularly if the car in front isn't set up correctly. If a driver can't zoom by and easily pass, he has to wait for the driver in front of him to make a mistake, even a small one, in order to get by. This mistake may happen when the driver of the car in front takes a turn too wide (see Figure 10-2) and slides up the track when coming out of a turn. Or it can happen when that driver takes his car into a turn too quickly and loses control for a split-second. Turns — especially their entry and exit points — are good places to make a move.

Bumping your way forward



At short tracks, passing isn't as much of an art as it is a technique. Cars at short tracks are going relatively slow, and there is plenty of *downforce* — which means the cars stick to the track — so drivers can be very aggressive without causing a big accident. In order to pass a car in front, the driver doesn't necessarily have to go below him or above him on the track. All he has to do is give the car a tap — called a *bump* — on the rear bumper, as Figure 10-3 shows. Most of the time that causes the car to float up the track and give the other driver enough room to pass.

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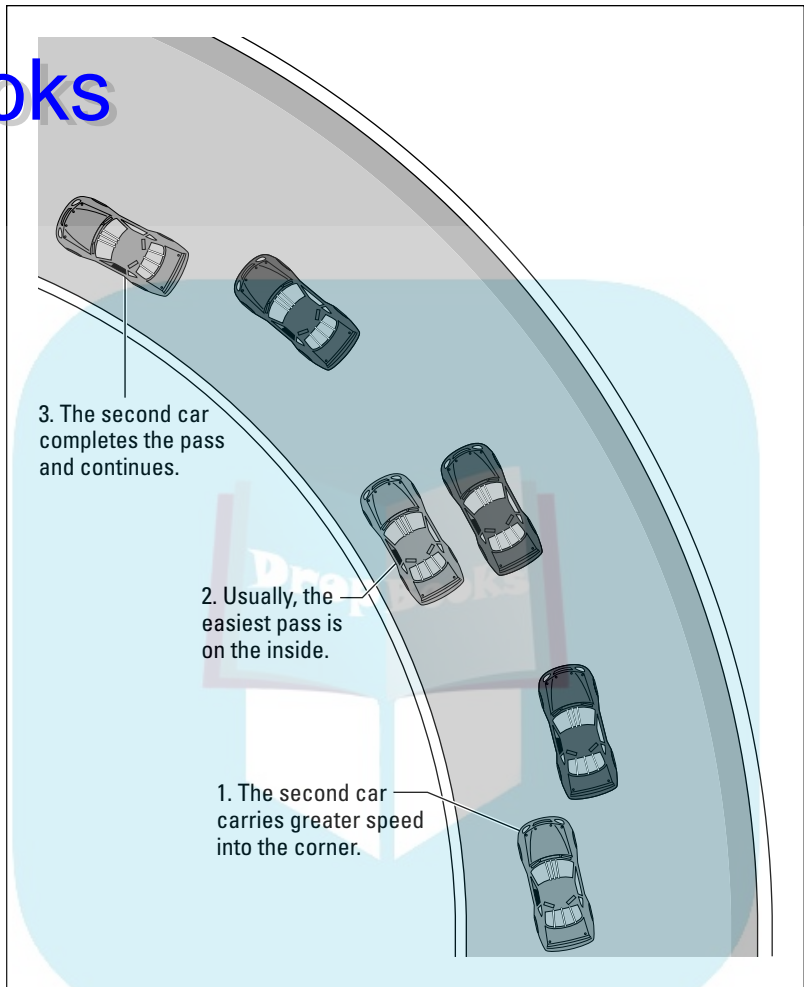


Figure 10-2: When the car ahead of you drifts up the race track going through a turn, it's a perfect time to pass.

Passing the slow pokes



The driver in the lead wants to get as much space between him and the second-place car as possible, which becomes a problem — and a big pain in the neck — when the leader comes up on lapped traffic. *Lapped traffic* is a bunch of cars that have fallen off the lead lap either because they're considerably slower than the leaders or because they've had problems or penalties.

So when the leader is trucking around the speedway, the last thing he needs is a bunch of slower cars getting in his way. This is when the blue flag with a diagonal yellow stripe comes into play, cautioning all cars not on the lead lap to look out for those cars that are on the lead lap. (See Chapter 6 for more on flags.) It's sort of like driving in the fast lane on the highway and having to slow down when there's a slow car ahead of you that just won't switch lanes. You could pass on the right, but what if another slow car is in the right lane? You're stuck behind those cars until one or both of them decide to move out of the way. Drivers have the same problem in racing. When the lead car gets caught behind lapped traffic, the driver in second — who has no one ahead of him to slow him down — has more time to catch up to the leader's back bumper.

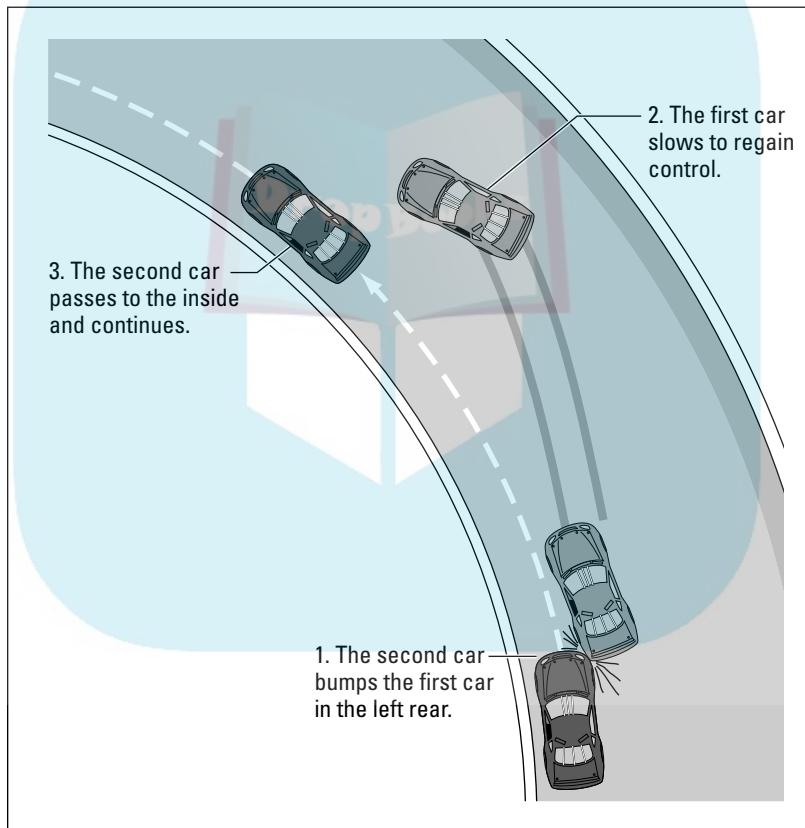


Figure 10-3:

At short tracks, the technique is brutally simple. If a driver doesn't move out of the way, someone bumps him.

On the other hand, if the lead driver can pass the lapped car just before going into a turn, the second-place car gets stuck behind the lapped car (see Figure 10-4).

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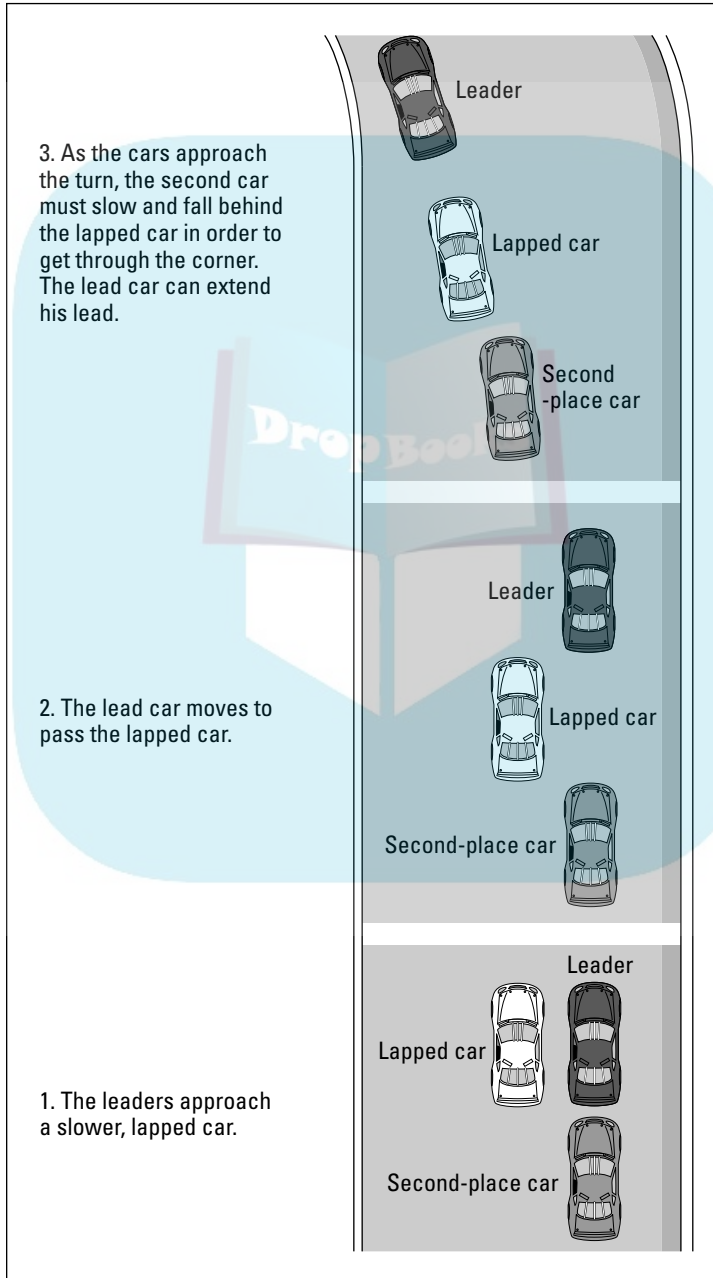


Figure 10-4: When lapped traffic gets in the way of a second-place car, the leader has a chance to gain ground.

Staying on the lead lap

Sometimes lapped cars aren't that much slower than the lead cars. They may have blown a tire, spun out, or been penalized for speeding on pit road or doing something else illegal earlier in the race. Those drivers want to get back on the lead lap so that they can have a chance to win. If they can get back on the lead lap, these drivers have a chance at a good finish, especially if a caution flag comes out. As much as they want to return to the front of the field, however, drivers who are a lap or more down usually still follow a "gentleman's agreement," allowing a driver in contention for the victory the right of way.

Under a caution flag (see Chapter 6 for the lowdown on the different flags), all the cars on the lead lap are bunched up single-file, almost bumper to bumper, behind the pace car. Even if the lead car had a substantial edge over the second-place car, or if the last car on the lead lap was looking at the leader in his rearview mirror and about to get lapped, everyone's brought together under the great equalizing caution flag. So if you're on the lead lap, you always have hope to get up near the front.



The problem is getting on the lead lap if you're a lap or two down. Here are some ways a driver can get back on the lead lap:

- ✔ **Pass the leader under green-flag conditions.** Sometimes a driver may be a lap down only because his tire went flat or he ran out of gas — not because he has a slow car. In that case, that driver may be fast enough to pass the leaders and get back on the lead lap.
- ✔ **Stay on the track when the leaders make a pit stop under the green flag.** And then hope that something causes a caution flag so that you can pit when cars are moving around the track slowly. That gives you enough time to make a pit stop and then catch up to the tail end of the field. If you pit when everybody else does, it's hard to gain position, and you'll still be a lap down.
- ✔ **Be designated the "Lucky Dog" driver.** The Beneficiary Rule — also known as the Lucky Dog Rule — provides that each time there is a caution, the first driver one lap down gets an automatic pass up to the end of the lead lap. The Beneficiary Rule is not in effect when there are less than ten laps remaining.
- ✔ **Have teammates or friends on the track.** Sometimes one driver lets another driver get his laps back by letting the driver who is a lap down pass the driver who's on the lead lap. It all depends on how the lead-lap driver feels about the other driver. If they're friends, teammates, or if they've worked well with each other in the past, the lead-lap driver may let the other driver pass. If they're not friends and have had previous on-track problems, you can bet that the driver who's down a lap isn't going to be able to pass. It's like slowing down to let someone into your lane on the highway or on a road; it kind of depends on what mood you're in.

Relying on the Spotter

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Unlike passenger cars, race cars don't have sideview mirrors. So passing another car when you're going 180 mph and running inches away from the cars in front of and behind you aren't the easiest things to do. That's why teams have spotters perched high above the race track.



A *spotter* is a team member who watches a race from atop the press box or the grandstands where he can get a full view of the race track. His job is to be the driver's second set of eyes. As soon as the spotter sees there's enough room for a driver to pass another car, he tells the driver, "Clear high!" or "Clear low!" which means, "There are no cars on the high side of the track (the part closest to the grandstands)" or "There are no cars on the low side of the track (the part closest to the infield)." A driver knows he's clear to move around the track in those areas and pass cars.

Although drivers use spotters at every race, spotters are absolutely indispensable at certain tracks in the series. At short tracks, for example, drivers are lapping the track so fast, they can't even tell where they are at times — and they don't have a lot of time to avoid accidents. So, at places like the half-mile Bristol Motor Speedway, where it takes cars only about 15 seconds to go around the track, spotters need to stay alert and notify their drivers of accidents as soon as they happen. If the spotters aren't quick enough, their drivers may become a part of the wreck, too. The same thing goes for superspeedways, where cars run in excess of 180 mph just a few feet, or even inches, apart. For example, if an accident happens at the top of the race track coming out of turn four, the spotter notifies the driver and tells him whether to go low or high on the track to avoid it. (See Chapter 9 for an explanation of the turns on the track.)

At the bigger tracks, such as the 2.66-mile Talladega Superspeedway, every team has more than one spotter. One usually sits above the frontstretch and one above the backstretch because one spotter can't see the entire track, even from a high vantage point. The same is true at Indianapolis and the Watkins Glen road course. Sometimes a team may use several spotters, with each one taking responsibility for a certain section of the track.

From time to time, spotters communicate with people other than those on their team. If a spotter is working with a driver who is leading the race and coming up on a lapped car, he may walk over to the lapped car's spotter and tell him to ask that driver to move over. The spotter then relays the other driver's request, but that driver doesn't necessarily have to move over if he doesn't want to. It all depends on the relationship between those two drivers. If they've worked well together before, maybe the lapped car will give the leader a break — possibly hoping the driver will remember the favor in the future. At superspeedways, where cars go faster when they work together

than they do separately, a spotter may make a deal with another spotter to get two drivers to work together and draft to the front. (See the section “There’s a Draft in Here,” later in this chapter, for more information on drafting.)

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Using Your Driving Style to Get an Advantage

Not every driver is aggressive from the start of the race to the finish. Some like to zoom to the front as soon as the green flag drops; others like to hang behind the leaders. It all depends on the race they’re in, the race track they’re on, and their race strategy.

Saving your engine



In a long race such as the Coca-Cola 600 at Lowe’s Motor Speedway, drivers don’t like to push their cars and engines too hard at the beginning. They know it’s wiser to conserve the car for when they’ll need it most, which is the last 50 to 100 laps. If you push the car too hard at the beginning of the race, you risk *blowing an engine* — which means you won’t finish the race because your engine fails beyond immediate repair. It’s amazing how often an engine blows during that last 100 miles of the Coca-Cola 600 because the driver pushed it too hard throughout the race.

Sometimes the configuration of a particular track can wear on an engine. Blown engines are common at Pocono Raceway because the sharp turns of the triangular track cause frequent and severe accelerating and braking, which put a lot of strain on an engine.

Taking care of your tires

One reason drivers don’t go full-bore around a track all the time is that they must take care of their tires. There’s no question that the tires used in NASCAR races are sturdy: Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company creates tires for each race track and works hard to devise tires that last longer during a race and don’t blister, pop, or go flat easily. But making the perfect tire for a certain track is tough. If the tire is too hard, drivers complain that it’s hard to drive. If it’s too soft, the tire can pop easily.



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The point is that tires aren't indestructible. Drivers must be careful not to wear out their tires too quickly during a race. This is called *tire management*. At sandpaper-rough tracks such as Indianapolis Motor Speedway, drivers make sure not to push their cars too fast through the turns because the tires wear out more quickly. Even on smoother tracks, tires don't last very long, so drivers take it easy when they can. Otherwise, the tires may wear out and provide less traction, which means the car will be more difficult to control. When tires wear out or suddenly go flat, the driver can end up in the infield, up against the outside wall, or flying down the track.

Drivers also run the risk of blowing tires if they wear them down too much, which can create dangerous situations. Figure 10-5 shows what can happen when a right front tire blows: The car is carried to the outside wall unless the driver can get the car under control.

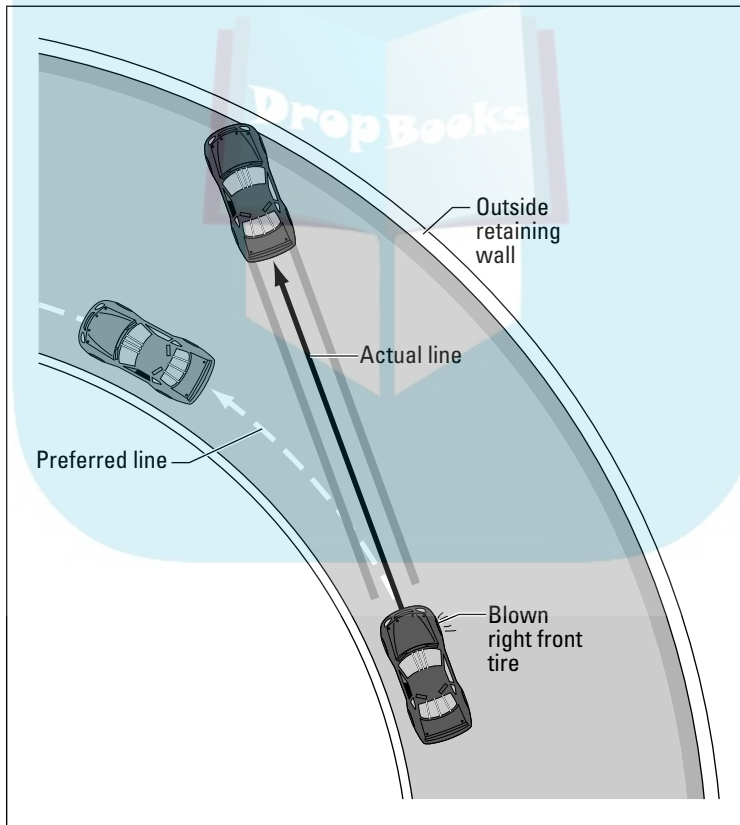


Figure 10-5:
When a car's right-front tire blows, the car heads toward the wall.

Going easy on the brakes

Brakes can become a problem — a dangerous problem — at short tracks because the turns are so tight that drivers have to brake hard to keep from hitting the wall, especially if they enter the turn too hard. A small track also means that drivers have to brake more frequently. That's a lot of extra strain on the brakes, which wears them down faster.

To prepare for tracks like Martinsville Speedway, where races last 500 laps around the .526-mile oval, mechanics put extra-thick brake pads and extra-durable brake parts on their cars. And drivers make sure to conserve their brakes when they can — especially early in a race when driving aggressively usually doesn't pay off.

Bringing a spare

Every team brings more than one car to the race track, just in case the driver crashes one of them irreparably. The best car for that track is the *primary car*, which is the car a driver starts out driving during a race weekend. If something happens to that car, however, a team must unload the *backup car* from the truck. This situation is never a good sign for a team because the backup car isn't the first choice for the driver to use at that race track. It's usually another car out of the team's fleet of about a dozen at the race shop — a car used on tracks similar to the one they're at. But the backup car isn't set up exactly like the primary car. And if the driver crashes the backup car, too, he may be in trouble at another race track — the track where the backup car was supposed to be the primary car.

After a race starts, teams can use only one car: the one they started with. Backup cars come into play only if the primary car has an accident in practice or qualifying.

Here's another problem with using a backup car: If a team goes to a backup car after qualifying, it has to start the race from the rear of the field.

Employing Pit Stop Strategies

Pit stops play the greatest role in race strategy. When do you pit? When do you stay on the track? When should you come in for a splash-and-go? When should you make an air pressure adjustment in the tires — and which tires should you change — in order to get the car handling better? It's the crew

chief's job to make those decisions, which puts a lot of pressure on him, especially in the final laps when his driver is contending for the victory. A good pit stop can get the driver out in front; a bad one can cost the driver a victory. (See Chapter 11 for a lot more on pit stops.)



The most important result of a pit stop is *track position* — a car's position in relation to the front of the pack. A team can improve its car's track position if it has a quicker pit stop than the teams that came into the pits ahead of it.

Tire gambles

Drivers can improve their track positions by changing only two tires instead of four during a pit stop. The few extra seconds gained gets them out on the track while other drivers are still on pit road. But changing just two tires instead of all four is a gamble. Although a two-tire stop is several seconds shorter than a four-tire stop, a driver may not be as fast on the track as a driver who took four tires. Older tires don't provide as much traction — meaning the car doesn't stick to the track as well. The gamble is in estimating how much slower the car will be. If you get out of the pit stop first after taking on two tires with ten laps left, and the driver who takes on four tires is 10th, perhaps those four new tires will make him so fast that he'll catch up to you before the race is over. It's a guessing game that depends on the track and how the team prepared the car for the race. Many times, crew chiefs won't commit to two or four tires until the last second. They watch the other leading cars on pit road to see how many tires they're getting before making their own decisions.



Another question that arises is whether to use sticker tires or scuffs. *Sticker tires* are new tires that still have the manufacturer's sticker on them. *Scuffs* have been previously mounted on the car and "scuffed" on the track surface during practice for a lap or two. Each affect the handling of a race car in different ways, depending on the weather and the temperature of the race track. Crew chiefs are better able to predict how scuffed tires will perform, as they already have practice miles on them, but sticker tires are usually more dependable.



Tires affect a race car's handling more than you may think. That's why drivers often state during a race (over the in-car radio) that they don't like a particular set of tires. For some reason, the tires don't work well together, perhaps because of a miniscule imbalance between them. This mismatched set of tires may make the car more difficult to turn, or they may make the car feel wiggly in the rear-end as it goes through the turns. The foremost thing on a driver's mind then is getting back into the pits for a new, better set.

Fuel and mileage gambles

Fuel mileage isn't an issue in all races — only the ones where there aren't many caution flags. Long periods of green-flag racing mean that cars are on the track until they need gas instead of staying on the track until there's an accident. (An accident allows all drivers to make a pit stop while cars are slowed on the track during the cleanup.)

Michigan International Speedway, which traditionally has long green-flag runs, is a track where fuel mileage is often an issue. With fewer caution laps, tanks quickly run dry.

Drivers need to get as many laps from one tank of fuel as they can, in order to utilize every last drop of gas in their tanks. If they consistently get good mileage out of each tank of gas, they may not have to make as many pit stops as the next driver — meaning they'll have a better chance at winning. Sometimes a driver may drive slower to conserve gas, pushing the fuel mileage as far as it will go and hoping he can make it to the finish without running out of gas. However, if a late-race caution flag goes up because of an accident or debris on the track, all that fuel mileage calculation goes out the window because all the cars come into the pits for more gas.



Teams figure out their fuel mileage before a race begins, determining how many laps the car can make around the track before it runs out of gas. They then decide on a *pit window*, which is when they'll need to make a pit stop to refuel. At some tracks, the pit window may be 40 to 50 laps; at others it may be 70 to 125 laps. It all depends on the length of the track.

Running on empty

Even though crew chiefs, engineers, and team members figure out how many laps they can get out of one tank before a race begins, sometimes they make mistakes. In 1998, Dale Jarrett paid dearly for that type of mistake. Jarrett was leading the Brickyard 400, and his team thought he could make it just beyond the halfway point before making a pit stop. They wanted to lead the race at halfway in order to pick up the \$10,000 bonus. The gamble wasn't worth the \$10,000, though, when Jarrett ran out of gas on the backstretch of the huge, 2.5-mile track. Obviously, he lost his lead in a hurry while

coasting back to pit road — but his car didn't make it all the way to his pit stall. It stopped just at the entrance to pit road, which was quite an unfortunate place to come to a halt because his pit stall was all the way at the other end of pit road. His crew had to run down pit road to the car so they could push it back to their pit box. They started out sprinting, but, because it was a good half-mile to the car, the crew came back huffing and puffing. Jarrett lost several laps and finished 16th, losing the \$1 million bonus he could have won for finishing first.

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Obviously, teams don't want their cars to run out of gas — so they have a system of keeping tabs on the situation. To calculate their fuel mileage, they weigh the gas can when it's full and then again after a pit stop to find out how much gas is left in the can and the *catch can* (which catches the overflow of gas) after a pit stop. (Flip to Chapter 11 for more on pit stops.) The gas in the cans reveals how much gas was dumped into the gas tank — which, in turn, reveals how long the car can go without sputtering and stopping. While this sounds like an exact science, it isn't. For one reason or another, cars can run out of gas in the final laps of a race, even when a team thinks it has enough gas to last much longer.



Tony Stewart was leading at New Hampshire Motor Speedway in 1999, looking as if he was about to win for the first time in his rookie year. What he didn't expect — especially after dominating the race — was his car to run out of gas with just two laps to go. Jeff Burton ended up winning instead. It happens to the best of us, including me a few times. After a while, though, you realize that you lose some races that way and you win some that way. For example, Jeff Gordon was leading the 1999 NASCAR Sprint All-Star Race by nearly half a lap at Lowe's Motor Speedway, but he ran out of gas with one lap to go. I was in second place at the time and couldn't have been happier to hear the news on my radio. The next thing I knew, I was in Victory Lane celebrating a surprise win while Gordon was steaming over the loss (and the lack of gas in his car).



If there's a caution late in the race, and if a team thinks that after the caution flag is lifted the race will be under a green flag until the end, you may see a car dive onto pit road just before the green flag is raised again. This is called a *splash-and-go stop* — a pit stop in which the pit crew members don't change tires; instead, they just fill the gas tank with a smidgen of fuel before the driver peels back out onto the track. Teams do this when they think that without that small additional amount of fuel, their cars will run out of gas. It's better to lose a lap or two than to run out of gas on the track and lose several laps or possibly not finish.

There's a Draft in Here

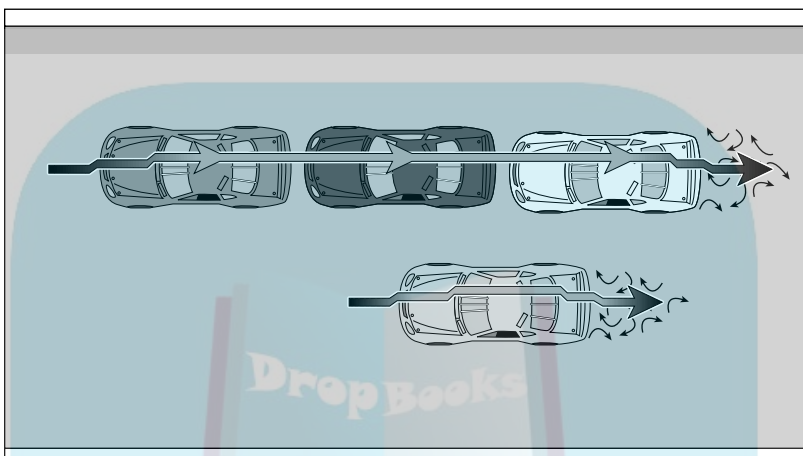
Do you know what it feels like to cruise right behind a semi-truck on the highway and feel like the truck is pulling you forward? But then when you try to pass it, your car bounces all around because of the air flowing off the front, back, and sides of the truck? This pull of the truck on your car is called *drafting*.



Drafting is a very important strategy on superspeedways and some of the larger intermediate tracks that are so large and have turns so sweeping that *aerodynamics*, or the way air flows over a car, greatly influences how well a car does. (For more on aerodynamics and superspeedways, turn to Chapter 14.) In racing,

drafting occurs when drivers share airflow among them by racing in single file. The first car in line punches an imaginary hole in the air, and the cars behind it slip more easily through that hole. Thus their engines don't have to work as hard to battle oncoming air. The car in front benefits, too. It gets "pushed" by the cars behind it. Figure 10-6 demonstrates how drafting works.

Figure 10-6: Understanding the way that air flows over and under a car is key to success at superspeedways.



The line of cars racing down the track in single file is known as the *draft*. The first group of cars going single file is called the *lead draft*. If a driver loses the draft and has to race by himself with no other cars around — or if he accidentally falls out of the single-file line — he's in big trouble because his car is so much slower. That goes to show you that, at superspeedways, drivers need help from other drivers in order to get around the track in the quickest way.

Dale Earnhardt was known as the master of superspeedways because, as legend has it, he could “see” air flowing off the car ahead of him. Drivers need this sixth sense to make smart, thought-out moves on a superspeedway in order to win.

Making a pass at a superspeedway takes a special skill because of the drafting aspect. It's not like passing a car at short or intermediate tracks, where you can roar past someone through a turn or tap the rear bumper of a car to try to move it up the track. Try that at a superspeedway, and you'll probably send that car flying into the wall or spinning around and cause a major accident — cars run too fast for that sort of trick. Instead, in order to pass someone, a driver has to team up with one or more other drivers because two or more cars go faster together than they do separately.

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Suppose a driver dives to the inside of the track to pass the leader, and the driver behind him follows. Both drivers most likely will draft past the leader because they are pushing and pulling each other through the pass and probably leaving the leader with no one directly behind him to push him on.



The tricky part of this scenario is that a driver can never be sure whether another driver is going to follow him when he makes a move. His spotter can make all the deals he wants with another spotter (see the “Relying on the Spotter” section, earlier in this chapter) in order to convince another driver to team up with his driver to pass the leader. The problem is, these impromptu deals are never guaranteed. The risk is that the driver dives out of the draft to the inside, and no one backs him up. This situation is called *getting hung out to dry*. No car is ahead of him; no car is behind him. He has no draft. Now the entire line of cars in the draft may pass him because he’s running much more slowly.

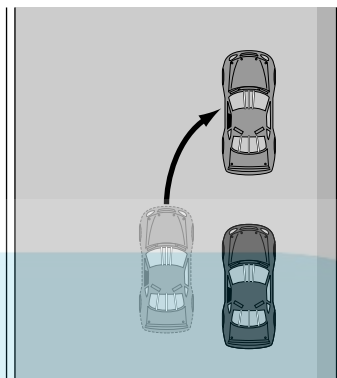
At superspeedways it’s not unusual to see a driver go from first to tenth if he’s hung out to dry. It’s also not unusual to see drivers struggling to get back in line after they’ve fallen out of line and lost the draft. Cars run so close together, there isn’t much room to squeeze in, and most of the time, your competitors show no mercy. Still, every driver tries desperately to get back into line and back into the draft. If he falls too far back, though, he may lose the lead draft altogether. In that case, he’s doomed unless he catches up to the pack (which isn’t likely unless he has help from other cars) or a caution flag comes out to bunch the cars back together.



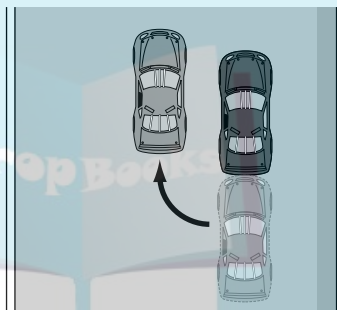
A *slingshot move* is a special technique drivers use to pass cars on superspeedways, but only experienced, savvy drivers have enough guts to try it and enough talent to do it successfully. A driver has to utilize the air flowing off the car ahead of him very carefully, allowing his car to get sucked in by that car (see Figure 10-7). The driver then turns abruptly to one side or the other and gets shot through the air right by the car he is trying to pass. The catch is, the driver making the move has to know exactly where to position his car before and as he makes the pass. For the move to work, he must use the air flowing off the opposing car to his advantage. While the move doesn’t work as well today as it did in the days before carburetor restrictor plates, which slow the cars down, Dale Earnhardt, the superspeedway guru, was known to pull it off from time to time. (Turn to Chapter 14 for more on restrictor-plate racing.)

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3. His momentum carries him around the first car as he completes the pass.



2. The second car accelerates behind the first car and slingshots out around.



1. The second car is able to go as fast as the first car while only using a portion of his available power due to the lower wind resistance.

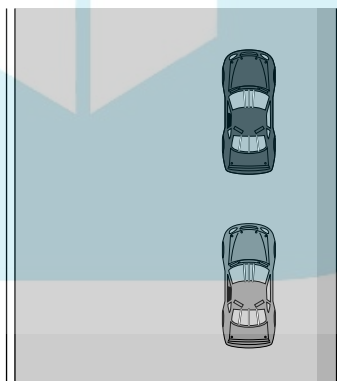


Figure 10-7: Drivers can “slingshot” their way past a car in front of them by tucking behind that car, gaining speed, and then ducking to the inside or outside.

Coping with Accidents

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No matter how careful drivers are during a race, accidents happen. Sometimes drivers lose control of their cars. Sometimes they blow a tire. Sometimes they blow an engine, and the car behind them slips in the oil they dropped and spins out. Sometimes two cars inadvertently touch coming out of a turn and send each other reeling into incoming traffic. Sometimes a driver hits another car's back bumper and sends that car flying. You can never tell when it will happen next. All you can do is hope you miss the mayhem.

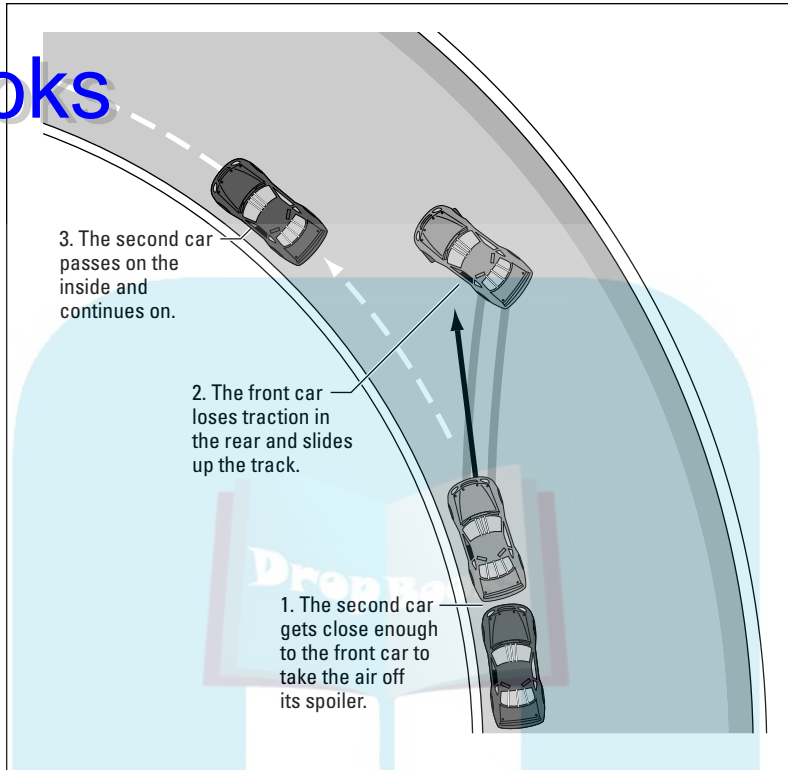
When at all possible, the spotter alerts the driver to an accident and tells him where to go on the track to avoid it. But sometimes if smoke is billowing into the air, neither the spotter nor the driver can see anything. So the best technique in that situation is for a driver to grit his teeth and hope to make it through unscathed. While it's not failsafe, there's often nothing else a driver can do.



Sometimes, though, drivers can see an accident in the making and avoid it before it happens. Maybe a car isn't really stable as it comes out of the turns and its back end is wobbling. Maybe a driver is taking too many chances by cutting off cars and coming close to the wall. Or maybe one car is riding too close to the back of another car and disturbs the airflow off the car in front. Instead of the air flowing onto the lead car's spoiler, it flows off the first car and onto the second car's front end. That leaves the lead car with little rear-end downforce, meaning it doesn't have much traction or control of its back end. This is called *taking the air off another car's spoiler*, and it often ends in the lead car spinning out and getting into an accident — and sometimes taking out other cars with it (see Figure 10-8).

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Figure 10-8:
When a car runs closely to the back of another car, it disturbs airflow and makes the back end of that car unstable.



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Making Pit Stops

In This Chapter

- ▶ Understanding what happens during a pit stop
- ▶ Looking at the role of each pit crew member
- ▶ Knowing the rules of making a pit stop
- ▶ Determining when to make pit stops

The car that wins the race isn't necessarily the fastest one on the track. Many other factors go into making it to Victory Lane. One of the most important components is efficient pit stops.

A bad pit stop can cost a driver valuable time on the track. Wasting even one second during a pit stop can mean the difference between winning and losing, especially when races are frequently won by just fractions of a second.

In this chapter, I run down all the elements of an effective pit stop.

Watching a Pit Stop in Action



You can't drive several hundred miles without stopping for gas with the small fuel tanks used in race cars. A *pit stop* occurs when a driver pulls off the race track and into the pits so the over-the-wall members of his crew can service his car with gas, change tires, and make mechanical repairs or adjustments to improve a car's performance, especially after an accident. Several factors go into how often a car comes in for a pit stop, including how quickly the tires wear down and what kind of fuel mileage the car is getting.

Goodyear, the company that manufactures all the tires for NASCAR's top series, builds racing tires to last as long as a full tank of fuel. However, some tires — due to track conditions such as debris — develop problems before the tank is empty. If tires wear down more quickly than the fuel dwindles, a team has to make a pit stop before the gas tank is empty.

On the average, race cars go about 85 miles per full tank of gas, which is 17.75 gallons. That's a little more than five miles per gallon. (In contrast, your typical economy car gets 30 miles per gallon or more on the highway.) A stock car's gas mileage varies from track to track and also depends on the driver's driving style. If a driver is rough and pumps the gas pedal frequently, he gets worse gas mileage than a driver who is smooth and steady with the gas pedal.

Pulling off on pit road



When a car needs to make a pit stop, the driver pulls off on *pit road*, which is a separate road inside the race track that usually runs parallel to a track's frontstretch between the final turn and the first turn. Only one short track, the half-mile Bristol Motor Speedway in Tennessee, has two pit roads; the 43 cars are too many to stop on a 650-foot front row. Check out a typical pit road in Figure 11-1.

Pit road is a haven, like the shoulder on a highway, where drivers get away from the hectic action on the track to have their cars serviced. But that doesn't mean things don't get busy on pit road.

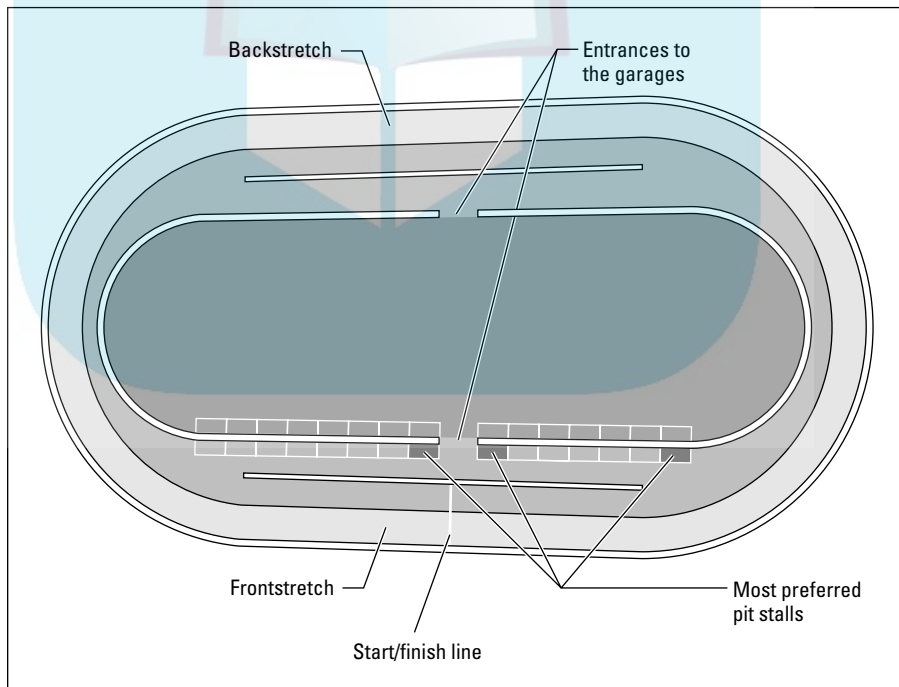


Figure 11-1:
Cars pull off on pit road and into their assigned pit boxes.



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Along pit road, *pit stalls* or *pit boxes* of equal size are marked off with yellow lines for each of the 43 cars in the race. A driver has to pull into the box completely to avoid receiving a penalty. (See the later section “Following the Rules of Pit Road” for more on pit stop penalties.) Some tracks have smaller pit stalls than others, depending on the size of the race track itself, so pulling in and out of a pit stall can be difficult business. It also can be dangerous for the crewmen who service the cars, as they can be bumped by a car pitting in front of or behind them or hit by a tire or part.

Each driver/crew chief combination has its favorite pit stall at each track. Jimmie Johnson and crew chief Chad Knaus, for example, prefer the pit stall closest to the exit of pit road. Other teams would rather have the first pit stall upon entering pit road. With most pit road speeds between 35 and 55 miles per hour, some teams would rather drive slowly the length of pit road and exit quickly, while others prefer to stop in the first stall in an effort to avoid colliding with other cars heading down pit road. Pit stalls are allotted according to how well a team qualifies. The pole sitter gets first choice.



The *pit wall* separates the pit boxes from the area behind the wall where teams keep their equipment and watch the race. Usually, the crew chief sits on top of a box called a *crash cart* or *war wagon*, which is filled with equipment used for quick repairs. The rest of the team members hang out in the area, monitoring lap times or listening to two-way radios in order to hear their driver talk about the car and the race. When their car comes in for a pit stop, the seven over-the-wall pit crew members quickly jump over the wall to service it.

Making a quick pit stop

Besides filling the car with gas and changing the tires, members of a pit crew quickly perform the following tasks (see Figure 11-2):

- ✓ Repair the body of a car after an accident, as long as it didn't sustain major damage.
- ✓ Fix a broken component on the car if it doesn't require a major overhaul.
- ✓ Clean the grille.
- ✓ Remove a *tear-off* (a layer of thin plastic film) from the front windshield to improve the driver's view. This procedure has replaced washing the window with a squeegee.
- ✓ Make adjustments on the car to improve the handling.
- ✓ Give the driver a bottle of water.

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Figure 11-2: The pit crew for the No. 17 DeWalt Ford car quickly performs its pit-stop tasks at Talladega Superspeedway.

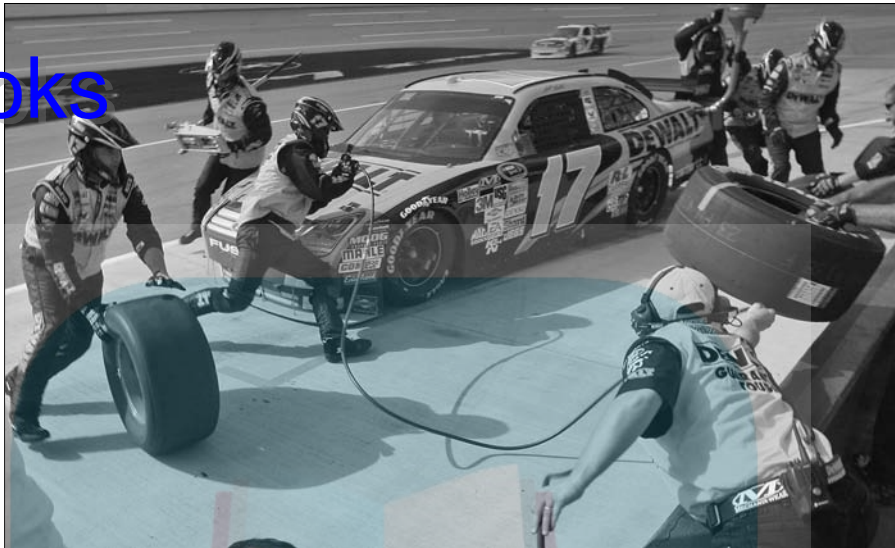


Photo by Jerry Markland/Getty Images for NASCAR



If a driver says his car is handling terribly, the pit crew makes adjustments to the car during a pit stop. Usually you see the rear tire carrier insert a long *ratchet*, which is similar to a wrench, into a hole on the rear window of the car. He cranks the ratchet one way or the other to change the pressure on one of the rear springs in order to improve the handling. (This process is called *putting in* or *taking out rounds of wedge*.) A team also can change a car's handling by adjusting the air pressure in the tires, raising or lowering the sway bar, or raising or lowering the track bar. (See Chapter 5 for descriptions of these parts of a car.)

A pit crew accomplishes many tasks in a short time. A good pit stop can take as little as 14 seconds — not much time, considering the crew changes four tires and fills a 17.75-gallon gas tank. If there's the smallest of problems — say the tire changer fumbles the air wrench — the stop may last 17 or 18 seconds, and the driver will undoubtedly lose a number of positions because other drivers behind him completed their stops in 14 seconds and got out ahead of him.



There are several types of pit stops, including these four:

- ✓ **A four-tire stop:** The crew changes all four tires and fills the gas tank.
- ✓ **A two-tire stop:** The team changes just two tires, usually the two right-side tires.
- ✓ **A gas-and-go:** The team adds gas to the car but doesn't change any tires.
- ✓ **A splash-and-go:** The team adds just enough gas to make it to the end of the race.

All pit crews film their stops and review the tape as soon as their car rejoins the race so that they can see what they did correctly and what they did wrong.

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Going behind the wall



A driver also makes a pit stop whenever his team needs to repair his car after an accident or mechanical problem. If the team has to make major repairs to the car, including substantial repairs to the engine or suspension or to replace major pieces of sheet metal or parts, NASCAR rules say the team must perform those repairs behind the wall. *Going behind the wall* means leaving pit road and going into a safe area in the infield or garage where the crew can work on the car and repair it. Also, if the car is leaking fluids, a driver usually brings it behind the wall so that the car doesn't completely mess up pit road.

Pit Crews: Ballet Dancers in Firesuits

While the pit crew performing a pit stop looks smooth and choreographed, the moves aren't easy. Crews spend as much as one hour a day practicing pit stops at their shop with a pit crew coach who times and videotapes their stops and analyzes everyone's technique. Crews lift weights usually with the help of a personal trainer at a gym set up in their race shop. Being in top physical shape allows them to lift tires with ease and to scramble around the car quickly. Everybody knows that the faster the pit stop, the better chance the driver has of moving toward the front — and to Victory Lane.



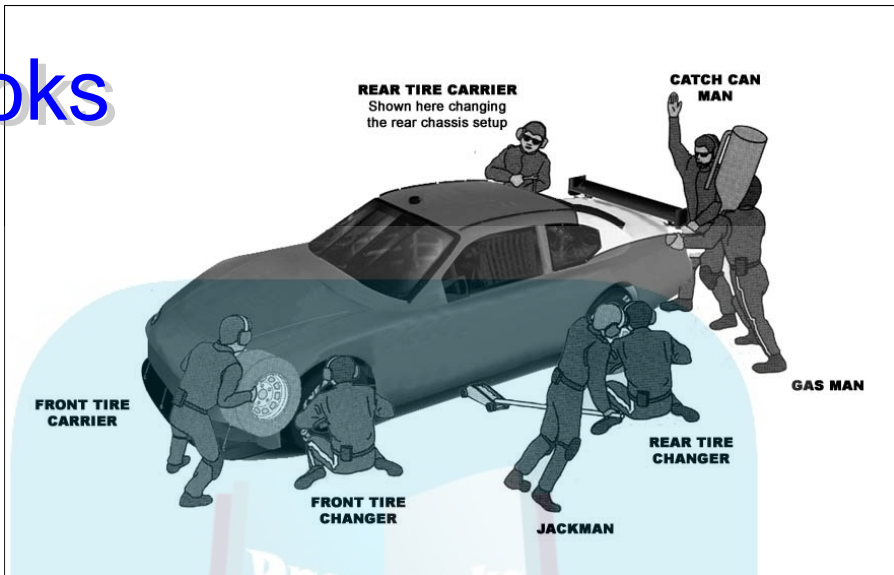
While an unlimited number of crew members are allowed to wait behind the wall during a race, only seven can come over the pit wall to work on the car during a pit stop. That's why the crew members who service the car are often called the *over-the-wall crew*. These teammates crouch atop the pit wall and wait for their car to come down pit road. Even before the car comes to a stop, the crew members jump off the wall, carrying their equipment, and scramble around the car to change tires, make adjustments, and fill the gas tank.

The seven crew members have specific jobs to do after they leap over the wall (see Figure 11-3).

- ✓ **Tire changers (2):** The crew has one tire changer for the front tires and one for the rear tires. They leap off the pit wall with air wrenches in their hands and rush to the right side of the car (during a four-tire stop). They drop to their knees (wearing knee pads) and loosen the five lug nuts holding the tire to the car. They take off the right tire and wheel, place a new tire and wheel on the car, tighten the lug nuts (which are previously glued onto the wheel), and then scurry to the left side to do the same thing.

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Figure 11-3: The over-the-wall gang is a group of seven pit crew members who service a car during a pit stop. They change four tires and add gas in about 14 seconds.



- ✓ **Tire carriers (2):** Each tire carrier hands two 55-pound tires (already mounted onto wheels) to the tire changers and takes the used tires away. When handing a fresh tire to the tire changer, the carrier is responsible for helping line up the tire onto the car, so that the changer can tighten the lug nuts right away without having to lift the tire and wheel onto the axle. On the way to the left side, each tire carrier rolls the used tire to a crew member who is waiting on the other side of the pit wall to take the tire away. Also, the front tire carrier sometimes cleans the grille as he goes past the nose of the car.
- ✓ **Jackman (1):** The jackman usually is one of the strongest people on the pit crew because he has to jump off the pit wall with a hydraulic jack that weighs about 35 pounds in his arms — and then use it to hoist a 3,400-pound car off the ground. He runs to the right side of the car, positioning the jack under a specific spot (usually delineated by an arrow or a line), and uses the jack to lift the car off the ground. The jackman has to lift the car with one or two pumps of the handle, enough so that the tires are off the ground — weaklings wouldn't fare too well. After raising the right side of the car, the jackman runs to the left side and does the same thing. The driver gets the signal to leave the pits when the jackman drops the jack and lowers the left side of the car and gives the driver a thumbs-up.
- ✓ **Gas man (1):** The gas man doesn't have to be nimble, but he does have to be strong. He must step over the pit wall carrying a 90-pound, 11-gallon can of gas and then fill the gas tank. When the first can empties, he usually gets a second can from the second gas man (who doesn't go over the wall) and fills the tank with that gas as well. Each can has a special valve on it so that the gas shoots down into the gas tank quickly. You can recognize the

gas man easily because he usually wears a helmet and a fireproof apron to protect him from fumes, spillage, and possible fires.

Catch can man (1): The catch can man stands behind the car on the left side and holds a special container to collect gas that overflows from the gas tank. That keeps the gas from spilling onto the ground and possibly catching fire as the car takes off. He raises his hand to let the other over-the-wall members know that they are done filling up the gas tank.

Even though only seven crew members are allowed over the wall, other people can help service the car — as long as they don't step onto pit road. A team member may use a long pole with a squeegee or cloth on the end to wipe off any rubber or debris that has gathered on the car's grille (to keep the car from overheating if air isn't getting through the grille and cooling its engine). Another team member may use a pole with a handy basket on the end to hand the driver a bottle of water. Also, one team member is always waiting behind the wall for the tire carrier to roll the used tires over to him. If he doesn't catch that tire, it could mean a penalty for the team.

Until recent years, a crew member also used to wash and squeegee the windshield with a long pole from behind the pit wall. But stock-car windshields now come equipped with several layers of a thin plastic film. Each layer is called a *tear-off* because that's what a crew member does to give the driver a nice, new, clear windshield.

Hiring Pit Crews

Some over-the-wall pit crews are regular members of the team: mechanics, crew chiefs, car chiefs, or truck drivers. Others are specially hired employees who fly to the track on race day solely to pit the car. Some team owners don't want to risk using regular team members to pit the car because they may be tired from working on the car all weekend or they just aren't athletic enough. Being a good pit crew member takes special skill, agility, and physical fitness, which makes these guys hot commodities in the garage. They have to try out and show their talents in order to get a job.

Following are some of the qualities that make a good candidate for an over-the-wall pit crew member:

- ✓ Agility to maneuver around a car when six other over-the-wall pit crew members are trying to do the same thing.
- ✓ Strength to carry heavy tires or to pump the jack handle and hoist the car off the ground.
- ✓ Fast reaction time to loosen the lug nuts on a wheel without hesitation.
- ✓ Ability to remain calm under pressure, even when winning a race is on the line.

- ✓ Excellent hand–eye coordination, especially for the tire changers.
- ✓ The ability to remain focused when people are screaming and cars are zooming by just inches away.

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Following the Rules of Pit Road

Just like everything else in racing, rules and more rules govern pit stops. NASCAR officials, sitting above the track in the control tower, monitor cars as they travel down pit road. Each team also has an official standing in its pit, watching as crew members perform the pit stop to make sure it's all done legally. If it's not, the official penalizes them.

Slow down: Speeding penalties

While speeding on the race track goes with the territory, speeding on pit road doesn't. A driver can't just drive like a maniac coming off the race track and onto pit road. Although that's what drivers used to do, NASCAR now has a rule that limits the speed on pit road, to protect the crews working on the cars.



The speed limit on pit road ranges from 35 to 55 miles per hour, depending on the size of the speedway. But drivers can't look at their speedometers to make sure they aren't speeding because they don't have them — instead they have *tachometers*, which measure the number of revolutions per minute that the engine is turning. During a pace lap, a pace car drives the pit road speed while the drivers behind the pace car look at their tachometers to check how many rpm (revolutions per minute) they're turning. When a driver later crosses the line that begins pit road during a race, he checks his tachometer to make sure it reads the same as it did during the pace lap.



When a driver is caught speeding while coming down pit road under green-flag conditions, NASCAR officials direct him to “pass through pit road” on his next lap as a penalty. If NASCAR officials in the control tower catch him speeding during a pit stop, he has to come down pit road again for a *stop-and-go penalty*, which means that he has to come back to his pit box another time and stop before heading back on the race track. If a driver speeds down pit road under a caution, he has to start on the tail of the longest line on the restart. The worst penalty is when NASCAR docks a driver a lap or two, meaning he has to stay in the pits while other drivers continue to complete laps around the track.

NASCAR generally checks for speeding on pit road with a stopwatch, checking the amount of time it takes for a car to go from one predetermined spot on pit road to another. NASCAR officials already know ahead of time that it will take, for example, three seconds for a car going the speed limit to travel

between the two points. If NASCAR officials time a car and the stopwatch shows less than three seconds, they know the car is speeding, and they throw the black flag on that car.

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Other pit road no-nos

NASCAR has a list of other no-nos regarding pit stops during a race. If drivers disregard these, NASCAR penalizes them in some way:

- ✔ Drivers can't pass other drivers when the field is under a caution flag (see Chapter 6) or when they're preparing to go onto pit road.
- ✔ When a driver pulls into his pit box, the two left tires and the front right tire have to be completely in the box. The back right can be out of it. Also, the front nose has to be entirely in the box.
- ✔ Only seven crew members are allowed over the pit wall at once. After a pit crew member returns to the pit stall, no other pit crew member can replace him in order to work on the car.
- ✔ Teams may use only two air guns per stop. The air guns remove lug nuts from the wheel hub and tighten the lug nuts after a new tire and wheel are mounted on the car. If one of the air guns malfunctions, the team must complete the stop with the one working air gun. Teams must take both air guns back over the pit wall after they change the tires and before the car leaves the pit box.
- ✔ Teams may use only one jack per pit stop. If a car falls off the jack, however, team members can use a second jack to help raise the car back up.
- ✔ A catch can man has to be on pit road to catch fuel overflow whenever gas is being added to the car.



The importance of a good pit crew

Drivers never underestimate the power of a good, fast pit crew. At least I never have. Suppose I've been running second to Jeff Gordon all day long and I've tried everything to pass him but can't do it. During previous pit stops, I've gone into the pits in second place and come out in second place. I've been about one second behind him all day and just can't catch him. In the next pit stop, though, my crew bangs out the fastest pit stop it's ever had,

finishing before Gordon's crew. I beat Gordon off pit road and take the lead.

Gaining a second on pit road is much easier than gaining it on the track, especially in the final laps of a race when a driver doesn't have much time to make up ground with his car. That's why a good pit crew is invaluable, and that's why, many times, they're the first team members I mention when I climb out of my car in Victory Lane.

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- ✓ When a team changes tires, the tire changer has to tighten all the lug nuts before the car leaves the pit.
- ✓ Teams can't let their tires roll across pit road or into another team's pit box.
- ✓ Drivers can't run over their air hoses or any other equipment when they exit the pit box.
- ✓ Tire changers must roll tires most of the way to the wall. They have to be in contact with the tire until they get halfway back to the pit wall.
- ✓ If a car stalls, a team can push the car no more than three pit boxes in the hopes of getting it started again.

To Pit or Not to Pit

A crew chief stays in radio contact with the driver throughout the race and tells him exactly when to make a pit stop. Teams always try to make a pit stop under a caution flag, which comes out an average of three or four times during a race after an accident, an oil spill, or debris accumulation on the track. If drivers duck onto pit road under a caution flag — when traffic is slow on the track behind the pace car — most of the time they don't lose a lap. That's because crews can bang out a pit stop and get the driver down pit road and onto the race track before the rest of the field passes him to put him a lap down.

Deciding when to make a pit stop under green-flag conditions is a little more difficult. In some cases, a driver can get himself into all sorts of trouble by pitting under a green flag because a driver loses valuable laps on the track when he's sitting in the pits while the other cars are whizzing by. Pitting under a green flag is fine if everyone else pits with you because everyone is losing the same number of laps. But when a caution flag comes out and a driver is in the middle of or has just finished a pit stop, that driver has a big problem. He already lost laps while pitting, but the caution flag gives other drivers the opportunity to avoid pitting under green — meaning they won't lose any laps because the field isn't driving top speed around the track.



Teams make it easy for drivers to find their pit box when they're driving down pit road by posting a big metal sign with the team name, logo, or car number above the pit stall. One of the crew members also holds out a long pole with a big metal sign attached to it. He waves the sign up and down so that his driver can see it even through all the traffic. Sometimes, even with that sign, a driver needs help because of all the cars and activity on pit road. That's when a crew chief calls the driver on the radio and coaches him to his pit box, counting the seconds until he arrives at it. He says, "Five, four, three, two, one!" as the driver pulls closer to the pit box, just to give the driver a precise time reference of how close he is.

Keeping Racing Safe

In This Chapter

- ▶ Walking away from an accident
- ▶ Understanding the safety features inside a stock car
- ▶ Seeing how uniforms protect the drivers

Sometimes accidents are impossible to avoid. When you drive 170 mph, literally inches apart, accidents happen. Luckily for drivers, though, the cars are built for safety and to protect drivers.

Safety standards in NASCAR weren't always as high as they are today. They've evolved and improved as the sport has grown. In NASCAR's infancy, the cars weren't equipped as they are now to ensure drivers were able to walk away from a wreck. Back then, drivers raced regular cars like the ones your parents drove to work, so when they collided, it sometimes wasn't pretty. Those cars didn't have the extra safety features they do now — safety features that save lives and protect drivers. I talk about these features, and the continued enhancements in safety, in this chapter.

Stock Car Safety 101

NASCAR Sprint Cup Series cars are made to protect the drivers. Here are some of the most basic safety features on a stock car:

- ✔ Stock cars have no glass, which would shatter upon impact. That means no headlights, taillights, or side windows.
- ✔ The front and rear windshields (as well as side windows, when they are used) are made of Lexan, a hard, shatterproof plastic.
- ✔ The doors can't swing open during an accident because there aren't any. That's why a driver squeezes through the window to get into the driver's seat.

- ✓ Tires have an inner liner so they don't explode when they run over something on the race track. The inner liner gives the driver some time to notice that a tire is going flat, perhaps giving him enough time to make a pit stop for new tires.

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Fastening Those Superior Seat Belts

Stock cars have added safety features that allow many drivers to walk away from accidents. Seat belts are one of the most obvious additions.

When a driver slides into his car, he doesn't have the luxury of one of those automatic seat belts strapping him in for safety. It's much more complicated than that, but when you're traveling at full speed with 42 other cars on the track, it has to be.



Most drivers use *five-point seat belts*, which are five belts that come together at the center of a driver's chest, as Figure 12-1 shows. (Some drivers have a six-point system.) In the five-point belt system, each of the belts passes through a steel guide that is welded onto the car's frame. One belt goes over the driver's left shoulder, one goes over his right shoulder, another comes from the left side of the seat, one comes from the right side of the seat, and still another comes up between the driver's legs. They're all latched together at a single point at mid-chest, where a quick-release buckle locks them into place. Although it takes a little while to gather all the belts and buckle up, a driver can release the seat belts in a fraction of a second when he lifts up on the latch that holds all five belts in place. This is an important feature because drivers may need to exit their cars quickly.

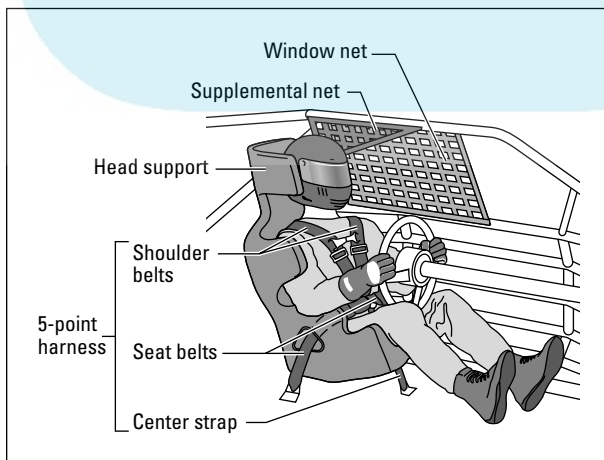


Figure 12-1: Stock cars have safety features that protect drivers.

MARK SAYS



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Rusty's wild ride

While most drivers know first-hand how safe today's cars are, Rusty Wallace has perhaps the best story to tell after surviving one of the most spectacular accidents in NASCAR history. In 1993, he was racing on the last lap at Talladega Superspeedway when Dale Earnhardt smacked into Rusty's back bumper and sent him flying. Literally. His car began spinning and was sliding backwards when air got under his car and lifted the rear end off the ground. That's when the roller-coaster ride began.

Wallace's car tumbled down the frontstretch, flipping eight or nine times before rolling to a

stop in the infield. "I just wanted it to stop," Wallace said. "I was thinking, man, this is going to be real bad."

Surprisingly, though, in a testament to how safe NASCAR stock cars are, Wallace ended up with only minor injuries. Examples like that keep drivers from worrying as they climb into their race cars, knowing that drivers usually come away with only minor injuries, or none at all.

Racing seat belts don't work the way the ones in a passenger car do. The ones in your regular car activate when the car jolts forward or stops abruptly. The seat belts in a race car are working at all times. Drivers get into their seats, lock their seat belts, and then give the belts an extra tug, making them as snug as possible. In case of an accident, a driver wants to be strapped in tightly because the less he moves around, the less likely he'll be injured.

If you're listening in on a radio scanner during a race, you may hear a crew chief tell his driver to "give one more tug" on his seat belts during a race. Why? No matter how cool it is outside, a driver's seat belts become looser and looser during a race because of the extreme heat inside the car. Drivers can lose as much as five to ten pounds during a race as they perspire, so they need to keep tightening their seat belts — during caution periods, not while going full speed — in order for the seat belts to provide optimum protection.

Preventing Flailing Limbs with Window Nets

While seat belts keep a driver secured to the seat, they don't keep a driver's head and arms inside a race car when the car tumbles. That's exactly what Richard Petty found out when his car flipped several times in May 1970 at Darlington Raceway after slamming into the inside wall along the frontstretch. When his car began to flip, Petty's left arm and head came flopping

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out the window as the car flew through the air. Petty survived the accident with only a dislocated shoulder, but NASCAR officials made sure nobody else would have to face the same threat by instituting the use of *window nets*, which are screens made of a nylon mesh material that cover the driver's side window (refer to Figure 12-1). They help keep the driver's arms and head in the car during an accident.

A driver hooks the window net to the top of the window opening with a pair of latches similar to the one used in the seat belt. It's a quick-release latch that takes only a second to unhook. During a race, a driver unhooks the window net after an accident, which signals that he isn't hurt badly. In a multi-car accident, that signal helps safety workers determine which driver needs help first.

Window nets are used only on the driver's side of the car. On the passenger side, there sometimes is a clear, shatterproof plastic window that protects the driver and provides for better aerodynamics — but only at tracks one and a half miles or more in length. This window doesn't roll down because it's just a shield that fits into and is secured in the window opening. On smaller tracks and on road courses, cars don't use the passenger-side window — there's just a big opening.

Holding Your Head Still: Helmets and Head Protectors

Helmets are the number-one piece of protective gear that drivers can't do without. Drivers don't just go to the local sporting goods store to buy their helmets. They get them from special manufacturers who fit each helmet specifically to each driver's head and put special padding inside the helmet to reduce impact during an accident. After an accident, these manufacturers examine the helmet and X-ray it to see whether there are any internal cracks. If there are, the driver has to replace the helmet.

Starting in 2002, NASCAR mandated the use of approved head and neck restraints by all drivers on every type of race circuit. These head and neck restraints, called the HANS Device (*HANS* is short for "Head and Neck Support") and the Hutchens Device, help reduce extreme head motion during incidents and sudden stops. The HANS Device utilizes tethers that are attached from the HANS collar to both sides of the driver's helmet. In the Hutchens Device, tethers are attached from the Hutchens body harness to both sides of the driver's helmet. Head protectors vary because each seat is customized to fit a driver's body.

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Putting out fires

In the early years of NASCAR racing, fires were a serious problem for drivers. To improve safety, NASCAR officials mandated that all drivers use rubber gas tanks — containers that were far less likely to puncture, burst, or explode upon impact. Now fire is rarely a problem in NASCAR because cars are built with fire walls between the trunk where the gas tank is located and the driver's compartment, as well as between the driver and the engine.

According to NASCAR rules, every car must have a fire extinguisher installed within the driver's reach. NASCAR has also mandated that the crew member who fuels the car wear fire-resistant gear: a suit, gloves, shoes, and helmet with face protection. (See Chapter 11 for more on gassing up a car during a pit stop.)

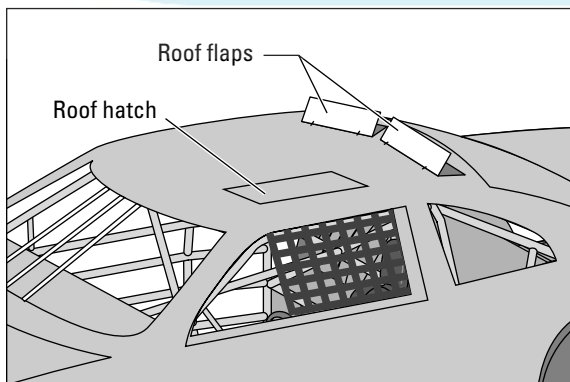
Keeping Your Wheels on the Ground



After cars start spinning, they usually don't become airborne — despite being so aerodynamic. Cars have roof flaps on them designed to keep them on the ground. *Roof flaps* are rectangular pieces of metal attached to the roof of a car that are designed to lie flat when the car is moving forward and to pop into the air when a car spins backwards or sideways (see Figure 12-2). Roof flaps keep a car from lifting into the air.

Some NASCAR Sprint Cup Series cars also have a *roof hatch*, which is like a trapdoor on the roof of the car. This hatch allows a driver to exit the car if his window opening is blocked somehow. While it's still legal to have roof hatches, few cars still do. The new NASCAR Sprint Cup car (see the upcoming section "Safer Than Ever: The New Car") has a bigger window than the old car, which makes exiting the car a lot easier. So, most drivers forego the roof hatches.

Figure 12-2: Roof flaps provide extra stability for the car, decreasing the chance that it'll flip during an accident.



Staying Safe inside the Roll Cage

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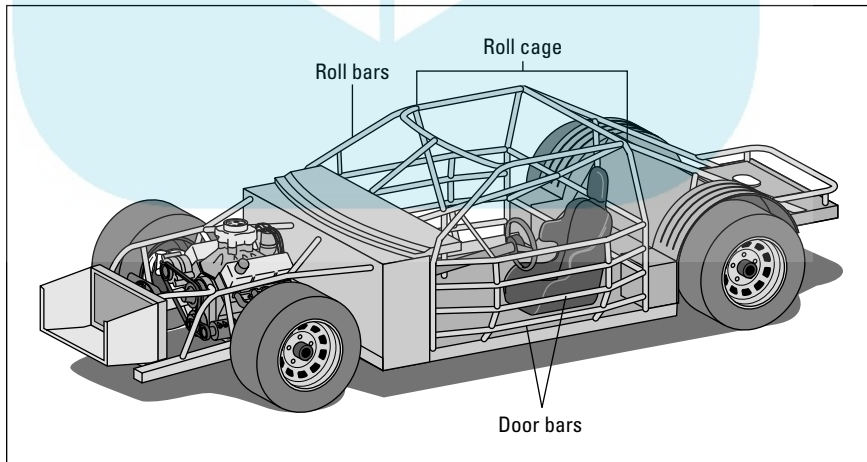
A protective cage surrounds the driver, safeguarding him during the impact of an accident. This *roll cage* of protective steel tubing called *roll bars* keeps the driver from getting crushed if the car flips on its roof or side (see Figure 12-3).

While regular passenger cars have a simple frame, the roll cage of a stock car is very extensive. For example, the driver's side door is reinforced with roll bars and energy-absorbing foam that is installed to protect the driver from a driver's side impact. Another bar travels through the center of a car's windshield, going from the top of the dashboard to the roof of the car. It keeps the roof from collapsing on a driver. All the roll bars within a driver's reach inside the car are wrapped in padding. With protective bars and padding almost everywhere to ensure safety, drivers can survive crashes at full speed, sometimes even without a scrape.



NASCAR officials make sure the roll bars that make up the roll cage are thick enough to keep a driver safe. During a routine inspection, they climb inside the car and use special instruments to determine the thickness of the steel. (Most of the roll bars are in plain view inside the car.) They also examine the roll bars to make sure teams haven't drilled holes in them to make the car lighter in certain areas. Officials also make sure that roll bars are made of steel and not a lighter, softer, or less-durable metal. (See Chapter 6 for more information about inspections and ways teams try to get around the rules to gain an advantage.)

Figure 12-3:
The roll cage is protective steel tubing that keeps a driver safe in case his car rolls on its roof or side.



Racing Uniforms: Sporting DropBooks's Sunday Best

Just like other professional athletes, NASCAR drivers have uniforms. Those uniforms serve many more functions than simply identifying one driver from another — and one sponsor from another — outside of the race car. The uniforms have a special, protective use in case of a fire in the car.

Drivers wear fire-resistant suits similar to jumpsuits (see Figure 12-4). They cover their legs and arms, and they zip up from the waist to the neck. Under those suits, drivers wear fire-retardant long underwear. While these suits make drivers hotter and more uncomfortable inside the car, the benefits are worth it. In the rare instance of a fire, the uniform can be a lifesaver by preventing burns.

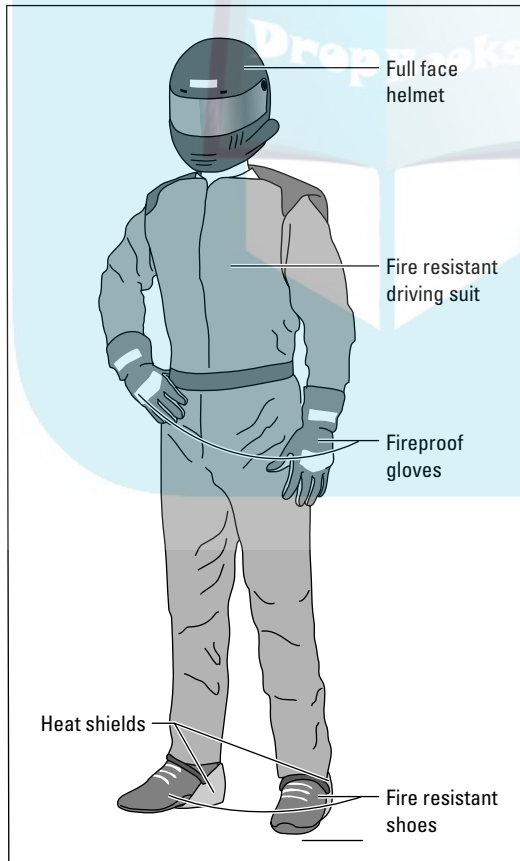


Figure 12-4:

Drivers wear special jumpsuits, shoes, and gloves that protect them from possible fires in the car.

In addition to their fire suits, drivers also wear special gloves and boots that protect their hands and feet from the heat and possible fires inside the car.

While the boots are insulated to keep out heat, drivers often also wear heat shields over their boots because the floorboards and pedals get so hot that the heat's unbearable without additional protection. Sometimes even those heat shields don't provide enough protection. Some of the more creative drivers cut out the bottoms of Styrofoam cups and stick them on their heels. But other drivers try to tough it out. Retired NASCAR Sprint Cup Series driver Dave Marcis for many years hopped into his car wearing old-fashioned, wing-tip street shoes with no extra protection.

To give you an example of how hot the floorboards can get, Tony Stewart forgot to put on his heat shields for one race in 1999 and ended up with burns and blisters on his heels, which kept him out of commission for more than a week. After a race in 1998, Johnny Benson gave his post-race interviews with his feet stuck inside a bucket of ice water.

Safer Than Ever: The New Car

In 2007, NASCAR introduced a new car to be used on a part-time basis in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series. The car — then known as the Car of Tomorrow — was designed to lower costs and improve both competition and safety. In 2008, the new car ran the entire schedule, and its blueprint was a success. Competition increased, and a race car has never been safer. Some of the safety features include the following:

- ✓ **Crushable driver's side zone:** Energy-absorbing foam was installed between the roll-cage door bars and door panels to reduce energy during side impacts.
- ✓ **More room:** The seat was moved 4 inches closer to the center of the car, and the roof was raised 2.5 inches. Also, the driver's side window is bigger, which makes driver exit easier.
- ✓ **Fuel safety measures:** The fuel cell got smaller and stronger, which reduces the chance of fire. Also, energy-absorbing material was put around the fuel cell that protects it from destruction.
- ✓ **Stronger materials:** The doors and the floors have been reinforced with steel plates and strong bars. A fire wall was also inserted, which separates the driver from the engine — and helps lessen the heat transferred from the engine to the cockpit.

Chapter 13

DropBooks

Winning It All: Making It to Victory Lane and the Championship

In This Chapter

- ▶ Glimpsing the mayhem in Victory Lane
 - ▶ Cashing in on the race purse
 - ▶ Understanding NASCAR's point system
 - ▶ Bringing home a championship
-

Winning a NASCAR Sprint Cup Series race is every stock-car driver's goal. Some never get there, but those talented enough and lucky enough to win are certainly grateful when they finally reach the pinnacle of the sport. In some cases it takes years; in others, just a few seasons. No matter how long it takes, the satisfaction of finally getting to Victory Lane makes the wait worthwhile.

This chapter shows you what's involved in making it to Victory Lane and also how drivers compete to make the Chase for the NASCAR Sprint Cup in the hopes of winning a championship.

Heading into Victory Lane

Victory Lane isn't really a lane — it's more like a circle or square in a fenced-in area somewhere near pit road. It's where a driver goes to celebrate after winning a race.

Making a grand entrance

After the winner crosses the finish line, he circles the track one more time for a cool-down lap and then drives down pit road toward Victory Lane. Before getting there, some drivers like to add some panache to their win by doing doughnuts — spinning the car in circles — in the infield or on the frontstretch.

The car's wheels spin out, burn rubber, and send smoke into the air, leaving behind a bunch of tire marks and a bunch of screaming fans.

Some drivers go even farther than just doing doughnuts as part of their celebration. The late Alan Kulwicki, the 1992 NASCAR Sprint Cup champion, who was of Polish descent, used to drive the opposite way around the track to celebrate a win. That way, his driver's side window faced the crowd so they could see him smile and pump his arm — and he could see the crowd cheer. It became known as Kulwicki's trademark "Polish Victory Lap" before he died in a plane crash in April 1993. Drivers continue the tradition even today, driving a backward victory lap after each win.

Arguably the most famous victory celebration today belongs to Carl Edwards. After every win, Edwards climbs out of his car, stands atop the driver side door, and does a back flip. Fans and fellow competitors marvel at how Edwards has the energy to do gymnastics even after a taxing 500-mile race.

Joining a packed crowd

Victory Lane is packed with all sorts of people. Of course, the winning team and the winning owner are in there, along with the driver's family, TV reporters, photographers, sponsor representatives, NASCAR media representatives, NASCAR officials, track officials, and track public relations people (see Figure 13-1). Fans often pack the fencing outside of Victory Lane to take pictures, but credentials, which allow you entrance into the garage area, cannot be purchased.

Figure 13-1:
Tony Stewart celebrates his win in Victory Lane at Talladega Superspeedway.



Photo by John Harrelson/Getty Images for NASCAR

Doing live network TV (and radio)

interviews

Ever notice when you're watching a race that you come back from a commercial and see the driver getting out of his car just in time for cameras to catch it on live TV? It's not luck; it's set up that way. A driver may drive into Victory Lane and pull his car up to the awaiting crowd, but he can't get out until the network TV crew tells him to. Even if he is about to burst with excitement over the win or is exhausted from the heat of the day, he has to sit in the car and wait a few seconds until the commercial break is over. Then, and only then, can the driver dramatically emerge from his car, climb on the roof, and start spraying people with champagne or any other available liquid.

After that, the winner has time only to give his crew chief or owner a quick handshake and his wife a quick peck on the cheek before he gets interviewed on live TV. After TV is done, he gets interviewed on live radio, which most of the time is broadcast throughout the grandstands. After TV and radio interviews are done, the photo session begins.

Smiling for photos and doing the hat dance

A hoard of photographers waits somewhere inside Victory Lane to take pictures of the winner, his crew, his family, and his sponsors. But it's not just a quick snap-and-go photo shoot as you may expect. A driver poses with the following people each time he wins:

- ✓ His team
- ✓ His car owner
- ✓ His family
- ✓ His car owner's family
- ✓ Each of his sponsors
- ✓ The event sponsors, such as Coca-Cola employees at the Coca-Cola 600
- ✓ Representatives from his car manufacturer



The photo shoot is especially complex because a driver has to do the *hat dance*. He must put on and take off dozens of caps, each with different sponsor logos on it. Each time the driver puts on a cap, the photographers snap photos to send or sell to the sponsor. Those photos are one of the perks a sponsor gets for being involved with the team and in the sport. While a driver appreciates all the sponsors' involvement, you can bet that it's a challenge to smile as big

at the end of the hat dance as at the beginning. Still, even after posing for his 45th picture, the driver doesn't have too tough a time smiling. After all, he's just won a NASCAR Sprint Cup Series race! And that's not an easy thing to do.

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Talking to newspaper and magazine reporters

The Victory Lane proceedings last about 45 minutes, depending on the race, but even then the driver isn't free to go celebrate with his crew. Public relations representatives whisk the driver away to the media center where he and his crew chief and/or car owner talk to newspaper and magazine reporters for about a half hour. There's always a question-and-answer session in front of the group and often another session in which reporters get to ask the driver questions in a small group. The winner isn't the only one expected to go to the media center, though. The second- and third-place drivers must go as well. And if a rookie finishes in the top ten, he'll also head to the media center.

Going back to Victory Lane

After the media center, it's back to Victory Lane for the race winner. He needs to take even more photos. These are usually only single shots, with the driver standing alone with the trophy wearing even more sponsor hats. During this time, he'll also do one-on-one interviews with a number of TV stations. No one ever said being a winner is easy.

Stopping by the suites

Though it's rare, sometimes the winner goes to the suites where employees from sponsoring companies await him. He answers a few questions and then signs autographs. Champagne flows freely for everyone there in order to celebrate the victory some more. At some tracks, the driver also may go to the track owner's suite or a NASCAR suite after winning. Usually, though, after his photo and media obligations are complete, he gets to go back to his motor coach and celebrate — or take a much deserved nap.

Taking Home the Race Purse

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The race purse can get a bit complicated. There is no cut-and-dry amount that a driver receives for finishing first — or finishing last, for that matter. It all depends on the track and how big the race is. For instance, a driver wins a lot more money for a Daytona 500 victory than for any other race.

A breakdown of the winnings for each race is listed in the *entry blank*. An entry blank lists the earning for each position and also details the start times for practice, qualifying, and the race during the race weekend.

When a driver wins a race, NASCAR publishes the amount he's won. That's the number you see in the newspaper the next day. But a driver doesn't leave the race track with all that cash stuffed into his driver's suit. He has to share the winnings. Depending on the contract with the team owner, a driver may get up to 50 percent of the money he wins.

The total money won in a given race is broken down into four pieces:

- ✓ Race purse
- ✓ Television awards
- ✓ Special plans
- ✓ Contingency awards

The *race purse* and *television awards* comprise the biggest chunk of the total purse. A number of outlets contribute to those purses — namely NASCAR, the track, a few sponsors, and television outlets.

The *special plans* are given based on past performance and participation. The most lucrative of the special plans is known as the “Champion Owner Program.” This program awards money to those teams that have entered every NASCAR Sprint Cup Series event for the past three seasons. Only two cars per owner are eligible. This program is NASCAR's way of thanking long-standing teams for their support of the sport. Another special plan is the “Winner's Circle Program.” It's given to the drivers with the highest win totals from the previous season and to the first two winners of the current season who weren't already on the Winner's Circle Program. The two other special plans are given to drivers who qualify based on their owners' points position.

Finally, NASCAR and its sponsoring companies award special funds called *contingency awards*. These are based solely on certain finishes — they're not always given to the winner. Sometimes, the 5th-place driver gets an award, and sometimes the 20th place driver gets it. It's broken down this way so all drivers have something to shoot for. Not all drivers participate in all the available awards, especially if a contingency sponsor is deemed to be a conflict of interest with a driver's primary sponsor. For instance, Greg Biffle — who is sometimes sponsored by Dish Network — does not participate in the DIRECTV contingency award program.

Figuring Out the Points System

After every event, points are given to drivers and their car owners, depending on where they finish in a race. The system used today was put into place in 1975.

The winner of a race gets 185 points, and the last-place finisher receives 34 points. You can see how somebody can lose a lot of ground in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series championship if he blows an engine and finishes last.

Earning points



Both car owners and drivers earn points, but they do so in slightly different ways. A driver accrues points (called *driver points*) for the races he competes in, whatever car he drives. But a car owner accrues points — called *car owner points* — whenever his car is in a race, no matter who's driving it. This system ensures that teams reap benefits from running in a race and investing in the sport. Driver points accumulate toward the championship, while owner points accumulate both to win an owner's championship and to help teams obtain guaranteed starting positions. (See Chapter 9 to find out how guaranteed starting positions work.)

This points system is the reason you sometimes see drivers with the flu, broken bones, or other maladies slide into their cars on race day just to complete one lap. They don't do that because they love pain but because a driver needs to complete one lap of a race in order to earn points. (NASCAR awards points to the driver who starts the race.) After that lap (or after he can't take the pain anymore), he pulls onto pit road where a relief driver replaces him.



The *relief driver* may be a driver who had mechanical problems with his car and retired from the race early. Or he may be a NASCAR Nationwide Series driver who just happens to be at the race that day. Regardless of the relief driver's experience, he's someone who gets in the car because the primary driver isn't healthy enough to finish the race. The relief driver may hop in the car for free or may charge a one-day fee for his services, depending on how

well the driver and team owner know the relief driver and whether that relief driver is willing to do the team a favor. Whatever it costs, the injured driver or the team owner is happy to pay. If that relief driver finishes well, the injured driver ends up with the championship points because he started the race. And the car owner accumulates those points, too, no matter who drives his car.

Breaking down the point earnings

Here is a breakdown of each finishing position and how many points the driver and car owner earn for that race:

- ✓ 1st place: 185 points
- ✓ 2nd place: 170 points
- ✓ 3rd place: 165 points
- ✓ 4th place: 160 points
- ✓ 5th place: 155 points
- ✓ 6th place: 150 points
- ✓ 7th place: 146 points
- ✓ 8th place: 142 points
- ✓ 9th place: 138 points
- ✓ 10th place: 134 points
- ✓ 11th place: 130 points
- ✓ 12th place: 127 points
- ✓ 13th place: 124 points
- ✓ 14th place: 121 points
- ✓ 15th place: 118 points
- ✓ 16th place: 115 points
- ✓ 17th place: 112 points
- ✓ 18th place: 109 points
- ✓ 19th place: 106 points
- ✓ 20th place: 103 points
- ✓ 21st place: 100 points
- ✓ 22nd place: 97 points
- ✓ 23rd place: 94 points
- ✓ 24th place: 91 points

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- ✓ 25th place: 88 points
- ✓ 26th place: 85 points
- ✓ 27th place: 82 points
- ✓ 28th place: 79 points
- ✓ 29th place: 76 points
- ✓ 30th place: 73 points
- ✓ 31st place: 70 points
- ✓ 32nd place: 67 points
- ✓ 33rd place: 64 points
- ✓ 34th place: 61 points
- ✓ 35th place: 58 points
- ✓ 36th place: 55 points
- ✓ 37th place: 52 points
- ✓ 38th place: 49 points
- ✓ 39th place: 46 points
- ✓ 40th place: 43 points
- ✓ 41st place: 40 points
- ✓ 42nd place: 37 points
- ✓ 43rd place: 34 points

Racking up bonus points during the race

In addition to the regular points that drivers and teams get for competing in a race, they also can earn bonus points in a couple of different ways:

- ✓ **Any driver who leads a lap gets five extra points.** That means he must be in front of the field when crossing the start/finish line. So, a race winner gets a minimum of 190 points for winning a race because, at the very least, he led the final lap. Sometimes a driver stays out when the rest of the field makes a pit stop just so he can lead one lap and pick up those five extra points. A driver may do this when he's scrounging for points because he is in the hunt for the championship or because he is fighting to get in the top 35 in the standings so that his team can get guaranteed starting positions (see Chapter 9).

- ✓ **The driver who leads the most laps gets five more bonus points.** A race winner potentially can earn 195 points for winning — 185 for the victory, 5 for leading a lap, and 5 more for leading the most laps. Sometimes it doesn't work that way, and a race winner leads only one lap — the last.

Getting bonus points for winning a race

There are more bonus points to be had, but a driver can't get them during a race. He gets them only after a race — and only if he wins.

For each win during the first 26 races — the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series' regular season — a driver gets ten bonus points added on to his Chase for the NASCAR Sprint Cup seeding.

This rule came into effect in 2007 to put more emphasis on winning races. That year, Jimmie Johnson went into the playoffs (which I explain in the next section) as the Chase's top driver. He won six times during the regular season and earned 60 bonus points for the feat.

Winning the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series Championship

Winning the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series championship — stock-car racing's version of the World Series, the Stanley Cup, or an Olympic gold medal — isn't necessarily about winning the most races, although that certainly helps. It's about winning the most points during a season.

Going to the playoffs

Beginning in 2004, NASCAR introduced fans to its version of the playoffs: the Chase for the NASCAR Sprint Cup, a completely new system for crowning a champion. Following the 26th race of the season — the fall race at Richmond International Raceway — only the top 12 drivers in the point standings are eligible to contend for the series title. With 10 races remaining, starting at New Hampshire Motor Speedway, the top 12 drivers all have their points reset to 5,000. Then, an additional 10 points are added to that total for every win they had during the first 26 races. For this reason, winning races became an even bigger priority than before. Revamping the points among the top-12

drivers not only closes the points race but means that a driver who has an accident or technical failure can quickly be eliminated from the title race (although he is guaranteed a final points finish of 12th or better).

The race for the championship is hectic, nerve-wracking business. In 1997, the championship came down to the last race of the season, the NAPA 500 at Atlanta Motor Speedway. Before the race began, nobody knew who would be the champion — Jeff Gordon, Dale Jarrett, or me. Gordon had to finish 18th or better to win the title; otherwise, Dale or I would have had a chance. As it turned out — unfortunately for me — Gordon finished 17th in the race and won his second title. Jarrett finished second in the championship, just 14 points behind Gordon. I finished third in the championship, just 29 points out of first.

A driver doesn't always clinch the championship at the final race of the season, however. If his lead is big enough, he can clinch the title with two or three races to go. That means he's gained enough points that the driver in second place has no mathematical chance of catching him. The first-place driver could finish last in the remaining races — and sometimes not even start those races — and he still would walk away the champion. Those days are likely gone, though. The Chase for the NASCAR Sprint Cup has made the final race of the season a must-watch event.

Reaping the benefits of being the best

Although the money prize may be the most obvious perk of winning the championship — for instance, Jimmie Johnson took home an extra \$8 million for winning his 2007 title — there are many others:

- ✓ **Media exposure:** After winning the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series championship, the driver goes on a whirlwind media tour. Reporters interview him, and photographers take thousands of photos. He traditionally is invited to visit *Late Night with David Letterman* and *Live! With Regis & Kelly*. It's a thrill from the moment he wins until the end of the next season when his reign ends (unless he wins the title again). A driver's sponsors are ecstatic about the media blitz, which gives them even more exposure than usual.
- ✓ **Prestige:** Winning the championship means that you're the best stock-car driver on the best team that year. And no matter how your career unfolds after you win NASCAR's top honor, you'll always be known as a NASCAR Sprint Cup champion. Fans and other drivers never forget it — and the record books don't erase it.

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- ✓ **Respect:** When you win a championship, other drivers and teams look at you differently. It doesn't matter whether they like you as a person; they respect you for your accomplishment. They know how good a team must be *throughout* the season — not just for *part* of a season — to win the title. Drivers can't just win a majority of the races and expect to win the championship. They have to record good finishes week after week and finish every race — or nearly every race. If a driver wins half the races in a year but gets into accidents and fails to finish the other half — which are called *DNFs* because a driver *did not finish* — he isn't going to win the championship.
- ✓ **A great parking spot:** The reigning champion gets to park his team hauler in the No. 1 spot in the garage and also uses the best garage stall at each track for the entire year. The rest of the teams line up their haulers and use garage stalls according to where they rank in the points championship.

But of all the perks a driver gets for winning the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series championship, the end-of-the-year banquet may be the most fun. Each year during the first weekend in December, NASCAR holds an award banquet at the luxurious Waldorf=Astoria Hotel in New York City. That's where NASCAR pays tribute to the champion and his team. It's also where NASCAR and Sprint hand the drivers checks for their year-long performance. Numerous trophies are also awarded, including the one for the series champion and the rookie of year (which I discuss in the next section). The spouse of the champion traditionally also receives nice gifts, including a replica of the winner's ring.

In the week preceding the banquet, the champion is ferried around the city in a limousine. He goes to photo shoots, newspaper interviews, and live TV programs. Broadway shows are a top draw, as are meals at New York's finest restaurants. He and his family stay in the most glamorous suite at the Waldorf.

The Manufacturers' Championship

Four manufacturers produce the cars that you see in NASCAR races: Chevrolet, Dodge, Ford, and Toyota. All four companies compete for the year-end Manufacturers' Championship. Each manufacturer gets a certain amount of points for each race, and the highest total at the end of the year wins the championship.

In a given race, the winning manufacturer gets nine points. The manufacturer that finishes

second gets six points; third gets four; and fourth gets three.

The championship is extremely important to each manufacturer. NASCAR fans are the most brand loyal in all of sports. The manufacturers know that if they win the title they may sell a few more cars at the end of the season. As the old saying goes, "Win on Sunday, sell on Monday."

After the driver finishes his media tour of New York City, he dresses up and heads for the banquet. It's a black-tie function where everybody celebrates the end of the season. Drivers, team owners, and crew members wear tuxedos instead of their driving suits or uniforms (you'd be amazed at how they clean up), and wives and girlfriends dress in sparkling gowns. While all drivers are invited to the year-end ceremony, only those who finish in the top ten in NASCAR Sprint Cup Series points give speeches to the crowd packed into the Grand Ballroom. That's one big difference between finishing 10th and 11th in points; only the top ten are called up on stage.

Taking Home the Raybestos Rookie of the Year Award

The Raybestos Rookie of the Year Award is one of the honors given out at the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series banquet. All the drivers running their first full season on the circuit are eligible, unless they've run more than seven races in the series during another year. Some of the best drivers in NASCAR history are former Rookies of the Year, including NASCAR Sprint Cup Series champions Dale Earnhardt, Jeff Gordon, and Tony Stewart.

NASCAR and Raybestos award Rookie of the Year honors to the first-year driver whose best 17 finishes are higher than any other first-year driver. There's a complex scoring system that gives one point to every rookie who attempts to qualify for a race, ten points to the highest finishing rookie, nine points to the next highest finishing rookie, and so on. Top-ten finishes are awarded extra points.

NASCAR also doles out discretionary points at the end of the year based on how a driver conducts himself with the fans, the media, and his fellow competitors. This way, NASCAR officials have the final word on which rookie wins the award.

Part IV

DropBooks Keeping Up with NASCAR Events

The 5th Wave

By Rich Tennant



"Mark Martin Drives to the Mall? No race on today, huh?"

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In this part . . .

This part is completely dedicated to budding NASCAR fans — and even some who have been around a while and want to be on the cutting edge of fandom. Whether you're a NASCAR novice or a NASCAR expert, you'll find this part handy because it tells you all about each of the tracks that host NASCAR Sprint Cup Series races, which are the top races in NASCAR. The rest of this part explains the dos and don'ts for NASCAR fans: what to wear, what not to wear; what to bring, what not to bring; which driver to root for, which driver not to root for (anyone but me)! You can also find listings of NASCAR TV shows, radio programs, and Web sites so that you can explore and discover the sport from the comfort of your own home.

Chapter 14

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Getting the Lowdown on Each NASCAR Track

In This Chapter

- ▶ Touring tracks from superspeedways to road courses
- ▶ Discovering the allure of night races
- ▶ Meeting the track owners
- ▶ Taking a look at each NASCAR Sprint Cup Series track

Some people think NASCAR drivers just drive in circles all the time. They get into cars, go fast, and turn left — doing the same thing week after week without any variance or scenery changes. That couldn't be farther from the truth.



The races are always different, even though drivers do go fast and turn left most of the time. It's hard to tell from the grandstands, but each track has its own characteristics that make it challenging. One track may be *high-banked* in the turns — which means the racing surface is steeply sloped — while another track may be nearly flat. One may have a smooth surface, while another has plenty of bumps. One may have a wide *straightaway*, which is the long section of track between the turns, while another may have a narrow straightaway.

Not only does each track feel different to drive on, but each looks different, too. You can find restrictor-plate superspeedways (the longest of all NASCAR tracks), intermediate tracks, short tracks, and road courses. All have different sizes and shapes — and if a driver wants to be successful, he must be able to negotiate every track with skill. Drivers have to be versatile and able to adapt quickly to different tracks each week.

NASCAR's wide range of race tracks does more than pose a challenge for the drivers — it also gives fans variety. If watching the bump-and-pass moves on a short track doesn't thrill you, perhaps you're drawn to the high speeds of a superspeedway. Or maybe you find watching a driver's agility on a road course more thrilling. Whatever your taste, NASCAR has a track for you. Each track also has a seat for you. Many race tracks seat more than 100,000 fans,

not including the infield, which may be filled with fans perched atop motor homes and cars to get a glimpse of the action.

This chapter gives you the lowdown on all the different track types and the styles of racing they produce. It also gives you a brief intro to each of the NASCAR tracks.

Going Super Fast at Superspeedways

If you're looking for high-speed thrills, you'll love restrictor-plate superspeedways. Drivers race in excess of 180 mph down the straightaways while just inches apart from each other, and long conga lines of cars zoom past the start/finish line in a blur of color.



In NASCAR Sprint Cup Series racing, only two tracks are *restrictor-plate superspeedways*: Daytona International Speedway and Talladega Superspeedway. They fall into that category because of their size (2.5 miles or more), because they're high-banked (at least 31 degrees), and because they require the use of carburetor restrictor plates.

This section shows you why carburetor restrictor plates are used and how teams prepare for racing on the superspeedways.

Racing with restrictor plates

In the past, cars used to average speeds of more than 200 mph circling these tracks, but in 1988, NASCAR officials decided to slow the cars down to make races safer. The plates were introduced after Bill Elliott turned a qualifying lap of 212 mph in 1987. Knowing that the crews would continue to find more speed in newer engines, NASCAR added the plate requirement at the fastest superspeedways in the series. Despite the plates, the laps remain some of the fastest of the year, as the frontstretch and backstretch are long enough for cars to reach maximum (although still restricted) speeds.



A *carburetor restrictor plate* is a metal plate with four holes drilled into it that NASCAR officials place atop an engine's carburetor. (See Chapter 6 for a diagram of the carburetor restrictor plate.) The holes in the plate restrict the amount of fuel and air that flow through the carburetor and into the intake manifold, on the way to the combustion chamber. The fuel and air mixture must squeeze through the four small holes before flowing more quickly through the four larger holes in the carburetor.

In short, the plate chokes the flow of air into the engine, which reduces its horsepower. So, instead of cars roaring around the monster tracks with about 750 horsepower, they have about 430. And less horsepower means less

speed. Although fans noticed a difference in the type of racing at the plate races (drivers weren't able to pass as easily as before), the plates also benefited fans physically; accidents at supersonic speeds can sometimes send debris flying into the grandstands.

Although fans immediately felt the benefits of restrictor-plate racing with the increased safety of grandstand areas, the drivers had to learn a new kind of racing for the superspeedway races: how to break out of packs caused by the cars being set up so equally.

The restrictor plates choke an engine to the point where throttle response is slower. So, instead of cars being able to accelerate away from each other, they drive around the track in packs — sometimes one large, single pack. And that leaves drivers feeling less in control of their cars. Drivers would much rather drive at staggered speeds in order to pass one another. Also, without the ability to zoom past a rival coming off a turn or into the backstretch, it's imperative for drivers and their crew chiefs to make deals by radio as the race winds down. Two drivers drafting (see Chapter 10 for a discussion of drafting), one behind the other, can give the lead car the extra second needed to win the race.

Superspeedways make the drivers' decisions about when to accelerate and when to brake very easy: A driver always has his foot to the floor and rarely brakes (unless he sees an accident). This is called *running wide open*. Drivers can do this at restrictor-plate superspeedways because the engines are choked down. If the engine didn't have a restrictor plate, the car would be running well over 200 mph even through the corners — and it would be nearly out of control.



The thrill of superspeedways

I'm one of the few drivers in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series garage who knows how it feels to drive a car on a superspeedway without a restricted engine. That's a feeling a driver never forgets. I drove in an Automobile Racing Club of America (ARCA) race in 1981 at Talladega and averaged more than 200 mph per lap. We didn't race in packs back then because we didn't use carburetor restrictor plates, and drivers had control over whether they were going to run wide open or not. A driver could go so fast that he needed to brake in certain situations (or else, he crashed) — so a driver and his skill were integral in performing well in the event.

At that time, no one dared run an inch off someone else's bumper because it was frightening. The cars ran fast, and drivers knew they were going fast. Now, though, it's like driving down the highway going 40 mph. Drivers aren't afraid of driving an inch behind the car ahead of them because they don't feel as if they're going fast at all. Drivers feel totally in control. But in a NASCAR Sprint Cup Series car, that feeling is deceiving. While we are driving slower than before, we're still going pretty darn fast.

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Even though the restrictor plates cause cars to bunch in packs, many times you see a group of cars breaking away from the main pack to form a lead pack. However, if one of the drivers makes even the slightest mistake going 187 mph with a train of ten cars behind him, he may inadvertently cause an 11-car pileup in no time. At restrictor-plate tracks, fans call this type of inevitable pileup “The Big One.”

Drivers sometimes are able to react quickly to avoid an accident just ahead of them. Sometimes they miss a wreck by just a few feet. But most of the time, unfortunately, drivers can do nothing if a car just inches ahead of them blows a tire and veers wildly out of control.

Seeking optimal aerodynamics



Race teams spend many long days working on their cars before arriving at superspeedways. That’s because *aerodynamics*, or the airflow over the surfaces of a car, is crucial at those big, high-speed tracks. The long straight-aways and wide, sweeping turns provide a perfect arena for cars to go fast. Even with restricted engines, the cars still exceed 180 mph on the straight-aways. That means they’re cutting through the air pretty fast.

Why is aerodynamics so important at superspeedways? At those tracks, a driver never takes his foot off the gas pedal, so one of the only ways to get an advantage over the competition is to have a car that slips through the air better. A sleeker car means a faster car. That’s why race teams are forever refining and reworking the bodies of their cars in preparation for a superspeedway race. While a winning car at a short track may have a banged-up side or a crumpled bumper, even the tiniest imperfection on a car costs precious speed on superspeedways — and can cost a win, too.



A physics lesson

Aerodynamics and superspeedways go hand in hand. You can experience a good example of the effect of aerodynamics when you stick your hand out of a car window. When you cup your hand, you feel resistance from the air, and you have trouble keeping your hand still. But when you keep your hand flat like a knife or a

wing, the air flows over your hand more easily and much of that pressure from the air is gone. That’s the same way that race cars work. The shape of the car is critical when designing for improved aerodynamics. Each team wants to make its car as sleek as possible, so that it slips through the air.

Conducting wind tunnel tests

In preparation for a superspeedway race, such as the Daytona 500 that kicks off the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series season each February, teams take their cars to a *wind tunnel* to figure out how well air is flowing over the cars. A wind tunnel is just what it sounds like: a tunnel that shoots wind at a car from all different angles. Just like other kinds of scientific testing, it's a slow and tedious process to get all the data from the wind tunnel, but the information is invaluable. Teams may make one change to the body of the car, and then go to the wind tunnel and compare the results to the last time they went. If the results are worse, they know the change wasn't a good one and that they must go back a step and rethink their methods. During one day at a wind tunnel, a team may change the car 20 times before coming up with an aerodynamic shape that works for them. Any changes, of course, must remain within the template measurements mandated by NASCAR.

Following are some of the measurements taken at a wind tunnel:



- ✓ **Drag:** When a car moves through the air, the air causes different kinds of pressure on the surfaces of the vehicle. Drag is one of them. Drag also is something race teams can't stand because it slows the car down tremendously. Basically, drag is a major drag.

Drag is caused by several things, including a high amount of air pressure pushing on the front of the car and low air pressure pulling on the back of the car. Other things cause drag, such as air flowing through the cooling system, ducts in the body, and open windows. Air travels into these openings instead of smoothly sliding over the car. Also, friction between a car's body and the air flowing over it causes drag.

With less drag, a car can accelerate faster, especially at higher speeds, because it needs less horsepower to move forward through the air.

- ✓ **Downforce:** While drag is bad, one type of air pressure is actually good for a race car — and that's downforce. *Downforce* is the air pressure that pushes a car onto the track, giving it better traction at high speeds and on turns. When the air pressure on the top of the body is greater than the air pressure on the bottom of the body, you have downforce.

Even if a car isn't engineered to have a lot of downforce, NASCAR allows cars to have front air dams, front splitters, and rear wings in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series, which help create downforce:

- A *front air dam* is a special extension that goes from the bottom of the front bumper and extends nearly to the ground. (See Chapter 5 for an illustration and further explanation.) Most of the time, passenger cars don't have them, but race cars do in order to control the amount of air flowing under the car and the amount of air pressure

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pushing the front end to the ground. The air dam reduces drag because air has less space to flow beneath the car; instead, the air slides over the car. The air dam also increases downforce because more air is flowing over the car, so more air is pushing down on the car, giving it more traction. That's why teams put tape over the front air dam during a qualifying lap. It reduces drag and adds downforce, giving the car the best chance to run the fastest possible lap. But before the race starts, that tape must come off. If air can't get to the engine for a long stretch of time, it will overheat and possibly blow up.

- A *front splitter* is attached to the bottom of the front bumper. It catches air rather than deflecting it and can be adjusted from 4 to 6 inches to give the driver a "tighter" or "looser" setup. (For more on "tight" and "loose" setups, see Chapter 5.) The splitter gives teams the ability to tune the front downforce to suit the individual drivers and tracks.
- A *rear wing* is a raised blade with end plates that is attached to the trunk lid of the car. (Turn to Chapter 5 for an illustration and more explanation.) When air flows over and along the sides of a car, the wing cuts it and helps steady the car, allowing for better balance and control in traffic. The rear wing angle can be adjusted from 0 to 16 degrees, which allows teams to tune rear downforce levels to suit individual drivers and tracks. The end plates can either be flat or curved, which also can be changed at the track to fit a driver's style.

The trip to the wind tunnel is never a cozy one, and only a few team members go along to conduct the tests. It's a big deal that involves engineers from the manufacturer, wind tunnel engineers, and team owners. In fact, from time to time, NASCAR officials impound several NASCAR Sprint Cup Series cars after a race and take them to the wind tunnel themselves in their ongoing efforts to keep the cars as equal as possible. They make sure to bring at least one car from each manufacturer — which means at least one Chevy, one Ford, one Dodge, and one Toyota. These NASCAR tests are different than the private tests teams conduct in the wind tunnel. In private tests, the teams and the manufacturer are the only ones to see the data — and they pay for that right, too. Wind tunnel time is very expensive, costing about \$16,000 for an eight-hour test.

In the group tests, though, NASCAR foots the bill and shares the data with all four manufacturers, just to give them information on whether they're ahead or behind in the area of aerodynamics. It also helps NASCAR keep the four cars in the same ballpark so it can maintain parity among the cars. If one car has great aerodynamics and another one doesn't, the sleeker car would likely win all the superspeedway races — and that wouldn't excite fans very much.

MARK SAYS



DropBooks The driver makes the difference

The car used in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series has put a big emphasis on the driver. With the old car — used prior to 2007 — the crew chief could more easily tinker with parts to increase downforce and speed. That made it a lot easier for the driver, who could strap in and drive the car around on what essentially was a rail. The new car is a lot tougher to drive and makes the

drivers prove why they're the best stock-car drivers in the world. And if the crew chief does try to tinker with some of the parts, heavy penalties will likely follow if he's caught. For instance, in 2007, Dale Earnhardt, Jr.'s team tried to fool with the rear wing. They were caught, Earnhardt was docked 100 points, and his crew chief was suspended for six races.

Testing at the race track

With all the pressures and forces affecting the way a car drives, NASCAR drivers and teams have to know a lot about physics. They use that knowledge during wind tunnel tests and also at track tests where teams test different body shapes and spoiler heights in order to find a car's maximum speed and best aerodynamic setup. At superspeedways, though, the tests are the most nerve-racking because aerodynamics plays such a crucial role there. Teams gather information such as lap times, corner speeds, and suspension settings to figure out how to make their cars faster. While the body has to be nearly perfect for the car to cut through the air efficiently, the suspension package must be nearly perfect, too, so that the car can hug the ground as much as possible.

Tackling Rough-and-Tumble Short Tracks

While cars have to be nearly impeccable to win superspeedway races, the opposite applies to short-track races. Cars can, and have, limped into Victory Lane battered and banged up but still victorious.



Short tracks are less than 1 mile in length, so aerodynamics and horsepower aren't particularly important in winning the race. Because the track is so short, there's not much room to accelerate and get into open air, so sometimes drivers are on the brake almost as much as they're on the gas. Also, with little room for cars to move around, short-track races are filled with bumping and banging. Many times, you see the winning race car roll into Victory Lane

with a bunch of dents, scratches, and tire marks on it. Even though the car may look pretty sad, it was still strong enough to survive a short-track race — and surviving is the key to winning.

The following speedways are the short tracks in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series. These are the places where cars are bound to get a beating before the race is over:

- ✓ Bristol Motor Speedway, a high-banked, .533-mile oval located in Bristol, Tennessee
- ✓ Martinsville Speedway, a nearly-flat, .526-mile oval located in Martinsville, Virginia
- ✓ Richmond International Raceway, a .75-mile, D-shaped track located in Richmond, Virginia

Short tracks, short tempers

The shorter the track, the less room the cars have to maneuver. And less room invites more contact among cars. So at short tracks, the etiquette changes a bit. Instead of passing someone on the outside or inside, some drivers opt for the bump-and-pass move (see Chapter 10 on racing strategies). A driver may nudge the car ahead of him out of the way by bumping its rear bumper to push it up the track. Sometimes cars get penalized for doing so, and sometimes they don't. That's the nature of short-track racing. It's high contact, high temper, and high action crammed onto one tiny track.

While short-track racing is a lot of fun, it involves many accidents because cars don't have much room to move around; they get all bunched up together. If one car spins out or loses control, the cars behind it may end up getting collected by the wreck because they have nowhere to go. Accidents happen really quickly at short tracks because the speeds are so fast and the tracks are so small. At Bristol, a car can circle the track in about 15 seconds. So when an accident happens, the cars behind the wreck can become a part of it in a fraction of a second.

Qualifying is particularly important at short tracks because passing on tracks so small is difficult. Even if a driver qualifies a decent 15th, he may be stuck there if he can't find a way around the cars ahead of him. Most race winners at these tracks come from the top-ten qualifiers. Most drivers who don't qualify in the top ten are cranky.

MARK SAYS



DropBooks Where stock-car drivers start out

Most NASCAR drivers start their careers driving on short tracks in the nation's smaller stock-car series, so short tracks are places many of us call home. People just don't grow up learning how to drive on a 2.5-mile paved superspeedway or a high-banked intermediate track. There aren't many around — and that's probably a good thing because a driver needs to have certain skills before he or she drives on those tracks, anyway.

So, beginning race car drivers learn how to drive on small dirt tracks, where they hone

their skills and improve their reaction times, and then they move up to bigger tracks through the years. Still, that doesn't mean that short tracks are easier to drive — in fact, in many cases, they're more difficult. Just because a driver has a good, fast car doesn't necessarily mean he'll be in Victory Lane at the end of the race. Short tracks require that drivers have been driving skills to pass or to stay in front, so they're a great place to learn the basics.

NASCAR's roots

Short tracks are special places in NASCAR history because racing started there, and many drivers started their careers there. Way before NASCAR formed in 1948, short tracks ruled the racing world. There was no such thing as a superspeedway or even 1.5-mile tracks. (In fact, asphalt wasn't that popular back then.) Those bigger tracks were too expensive to build, so track owners went with the plain and simple dirt track to get by — and those were the only tracks around. Sure, people always raced on the hard-packed sands of Daytona Beach, but in most parts of the nation, short tracks were all that race car drivers had. Drivers either raced on a short track, or they didn't race at all. That's how short tracks became so popular and how they provided a strong foundation for stock-car racing in America.

Combining Speed and Action at Intermediate Tracks



Not all race tracks in NASCAR Sprint Cup Series racing are restrictor-plate superspeedways or short tracks. Plenty of tracks fall into a category between those two extremes, combining a diluted version of a superspeedway's high speeds with the rubbing-and-bumping kind of racing found on a short track.

DropBooks

These combination tracks, which are usually oval tracks at least 1 mile but less than 2 miles long (with two exceptions: Pocono Raceway and Indianapolis Motor Speedway are each 2.5 miles long), are called *intermediate tracks*. (Keep in mind that NASCAR technically considers tracks 1 mile or more in length as superspeedways, but that technical definition isn't what drivers and teams go by.)

The following are the intermediate tracks in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series:

- ✓ Atlanta Motor Speedway, a 1.54-mile oval in Hampton, Georgia, just outside of Atlanta
- ✓ Auto Club Speedway (formerly California Speedway), a 2-mile oval in Fontana, California, near Los Angeles
- ✓ Chicagoland Speedway, a 1.5-mile oval in Joliet, Illinois, southwest of Chicago
- ✓ Darlington Raceway, a 1.366-mile, egg-shaped oval in Darlington, South Carolina
- ✓ Dover International Speedway, a 1-mile oval in Dover, Delaware
- ✓ Homestead–Miami Speedway, a 1.5-mile oval in Homestead, Florida, near Miami
- ✓ Indianapolis Motor Speedway, a 2.5-mile oval in Indianapolis, Indiana
- ✓ Kansas Speedway, a 1.5-mile oval in Kansas City, Kansas
- ✓ Las Vegas Motor Speedway, a 1.5-mile oval in Las Vegas, Nevada
- ✓ Lowe's Motor Speedway (formerly Charlotte Motor Speedway), a 1.5-mile oval in Concord, North Carolina, just north of Charlotte
- ✓ Michigan International Speedway, a 2-mile oval in Brooklyn, Michigan, outside of Detroit
- ✓ New Hampshire Motor Speedway, a 1.058-mile oval located in Loudon, New Hampshire
- ✓ Phoenix International Raceway, a 1-mile oval located in Avondale, Arizona, just outside of Phoenix
- ✓ Pocono Raceway, a 2.5-mile triangular track in Long Pond, Pennsylvania
- ✓ Texas Motor Speedway, a 1.5-mile oval located in Fort Worth, Texas



Even though NASCAR's intermediate tracks are all comparable in size, that doesn't mean they host the same kinds of races or are the same to drive on. Each race track has its own characteristics, such as high *banking* (when the racing surface is at an angle), bumpy racing surfaces, or difficult-to-negotiate turns. That's what makes each intermediate track unique. And that's what makes it challenging for drivers and interesting for fans.

MARK SAYS



DropBooks

Road course skills

Racing on road courses is a specialized skill for NASCAR drivers because they are so used to racing on circular tracks. So it's understandable to see stock-car drivers freak out a bit when they show up at a track with long straightaways, short straightaways, wide turns, sharp turns, dips, and slopes. It's just not what most stock-car drivers were trained to do. For me, though, driving on a road course comes more easily than for most stock-car drivers. In fact, it's almost second nature.

I learned how to drive a car — not a go-kart, but a real car — when I was just 14. I drove my

car as fast as it would go, not only on paved roads, but also on the hilly, curvy dirt roads of Arkansas. That's where I fine-tuned my driving skills, such as how to control a car going through turns and how not to run into ditches (which was important because there were plenty of ditches around to run into). Those lessons have helped me through the years on all tracks, but particularly on road courses. I won three consecutive races at Watkins Glen International from 1993 to 1995, so I can't complain much. Other drivers can't stand them.

Driving the Dreaded Road Courses



GARAGE TALK

It's not much of an exaggeration to say most NASCAR Sprint Cup Series drivers would rather call in sick than drive on a road course. Some drivers, however, are very skilled at road courses, including Jeff Gordon and Robby Gordon. For others, it's just not what they're used to. *Road courses* aren't shaped like the four-turn and two-straightaway ovals are. They're complex configurations of left and right turns of all sorts of angles. While some may be sweeping, gradual turns, others may be *hairpin turns* — which are drastic, sharply-angled turns that force drivers to slow down to a crawl. (These turns are shaped like a hairpin where drivers go into the turn traveling one direction and exit the turn going the opposite direction.) The whole point of it is that there's no consistency to the course — sometimes drivers feel as though they're driving through a great, big, hilly field; other times, they think they're racing through a maze.



TECHNICAL STUFF

Instead of holding the throttle wide open the whole way around the track as a driver does on a superspeedway, racing on a road course entails a lot of shifts in speed — and a lot of shifting gears. The road courses require a lot of shifting because of the many turns and elevation changes during an event.

NASCAR travels to only two road courses each year, with one race at each of the tracks:

- ✓ Infineon Raceway, a 1.95-mile, 11-turn road course in Sonoma, California
- ✓ Watkins Glen International, a 2.45-mile, 11-turn road course in Watkins Glen, New York

Racing under the Lights

DropBooks

While each NASCAR Sprint Cup Series track has its own appeal, some of the tracks have a special allure: night racing. While cars race the same way, the show they put on for fans is much different. When cars bottom out or crash against each other, sparks shoot into the air like fireworks. It's quite a spectacle.

More and more tracks are installing lighting systems so that they can host night races, or so that rain-delayed events can be held at night, if need be. Currently, ten speedways host night NASCAR Sprint Cup Series events:

- ✓ Auto Club Speedway outside Los Angeles starts races in the afternoon, with drivers taking the checkered flag at night.
- ✓ Bristol Motor Speedway hosts night racing each summer at its second NASCAR Sprint Cup Series event of the season.
- ✓ Chicagoland Speedway ran its first night race in 2008.
- ✓ Darlington Raceway ended its 2004 race under the lights, but its first official night race was a year later, in 2005.
- ✓ Daytona International Speedway has a night race every July.
- ✓ Homestead–Miami Speedway's season finale starts with the sun shining but ends under the lights.
- ✓ Lowe's Motor Speedway hosts the NASCAR Sprint All-Star Race in mid-May and then holds the Coca-Cola 600 on Memorial Day weekend, which begins in the late afternoon and ends at night. The October race at Lowe's is also held at night — and is the only scheduled night race in the Chase for the NASCAR Sprint Cup.
- ✓ Phoenix International Raceway holds two races a year, the first of which, run in April, is under the lights.
- ✓ Richmond International Raceway holds night races every time NASCAR comes to the track.
- ✓ Texas Motor Speedway starts its November race in the afternoon and ends under the lights.

For the drivers, night racing has a slightly different feel from racing during the day. The lighting systems have become so good that drivers actually can see more of the track, including many of the bumps and dips of the racing surface. Also, night races are cooler than daytime racing, especially in the summertime — and comfort means a lot when you're racing in (or watching) a three-hour race in the steam bath of Central Florida in July. The fans love night racing for the same reasons.

MARK SAYS



DropBooks

Night moves

Night races often provide plenty of excitement, with all the sparks flying off the cars and the blur of colors racing by. But drivers and crews also find racing under the lights thrilling for another reason. Racing on Saturday nights gives us Sunday off. So we don't mind that night races last until nearly midnight. After the races, we rush to our planes to get home as soon as possible, so we can go to sleep in our own beds and sleep late the next day. That gives us an extra day to spend with our families, go to our family church, run errands, or do things normal people do on weekends. It's kind of weird waking up

on Sunday with no race to drive in, but drivers relish the moment, especially because our schedules are so packed during the week. It's no wonder that my wife and son love Saturday night races, too!

For a fan, night racing isn't too bad, either. After the race, you don't have to drive or fly home early the next morning to be at work on time. You can relax in your hotel or campground for one more night, then leisurely get up the next morning and mosey all the way home without any stress.

Finding Out Who Owns the Tracks

In the old days of stock-car racing, big-wig companies didn't own race tracks — people did. Families or individuals with money or land built small tracks in their communities so that people could enjoy racing and watching races there. Now, though, individually owned race tracks, at least on the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series level, aren't common. The big companies have taken over.

Two large companies, both publicly owned with stock traded on the New York Stock Exchange, own most of the 22 tracks hosting NASCAR Sprint Cup Series races: International Speedway Corporation (ISC) and Speedway Motorsports, Inc. (SMI).

Here are the owners of the 22 tracks in NASCAR Sprint Cup Series races:

- ✓ **International Speedway Corporation**, or ISC, as it's known in the racing world, owns most of the tracks that host NASCAR Sprint Cup Series races. ISC is based in Daytona Beach, Florida, and owns Auto Club Speedway, Chicagoland Speedway, Darlington Raceway, Daytona International Speedway, Homestead–Miami Speedway, Kansas Speedway, Martinsville Speedway, Michigan International Speedway, Phoenix International Raceway, Richmond International Raceway, Talladega Superspeedway, and Watkins Glen International.

- ✓ **Speedway Motorsports, Inc.** (SMI) is NASCAR's second-largest speedway owner. It is based in Concord, North Carolina, and O. Bruton Smith is the CEO. SMI owns Atlanta Motor Speedway, Bristol Motor Speedway, Infineon Raceway, Las Vegas Motor Speedway, Lowe's Motor Speedway, New Hampshire Motor Speedway, and Texas Motor Speedway.
- ✓ **Dover Motorsports, Inc.** runs the Dover International Speedway.
- ✓ The remaining two NASCAR Sprint Cup Series tracks are owned by families who have held onto their tracks and not sold out to huge companies yet:
 - Indianapolis Motor Speedway is owned by the Hulman-George family (Hulman Co.).
 - Pocono Raceway is owned by the Mattioli family.

Taking a Snapshot of Each NASCAR Sprint Cup Track

With 22 tracks in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series, how do you choose which ones to go to? NASCAR weekends aren't inexpensive (after including tickets, travel, food, and lodging), so you should consider your options carefully.

Do you like the bumping and banging of a short track? Do the high speeds of a superspeedway get you pumped up? Do the thrills of a night race on an intermediate track get your heart racing? If you're not sure, watch a few races on television before you decide which track to go to. This section gives you the specs on each of the tracks. (Check out Chapter 9 for a description of the different track shapes.)



After you decide which track you like the best, call for tickets right away. Many times, races are sold out months — or even a year — in advance! The same goes for making hotel reservations. Race fans tend to stay at the same hotel year after year, renewing their reservations before they leave to ensure they have a place to stay the next year. So, if you're looking for lodging, start planning way in advance, perhaps by calling the local tourist bureau or Chamber of Commerce to see what's available. Also, if you want to camp out at the track (in the infield or adjacent to the track), many facilities require reservations — call the track for information. (See Chapter 15 for more info on getting tickets and lodging.)

Atlanta Motor Speedway

Atlanta Motor Speedway hosts two NASCAR Sprint Cup Series events each year, one in the spring and one in the fall. Both events are lightning-fast because the track is high-banked and was repaved and reconfigured into a quad oval in 1997 (see Figure 14-1). The newly-paved track causes cars to stick to the track more so drivers can go faster through the turns without worrying about losing control. For example, Geoffrey Bodine set the track qualifying record in 1997, the first NASCAR Sprint Cup Series race after the track was repaved. He went a blistering 197.498 mph, which is ultra-fast and ultra-scary for a driver on a 1.54-mile track.

Track specs

- ✓ **Shape:** Quad-oval, which is a modified oval with two extra, very slight turns. Those turns are located partway down the frontstretch, one on each side of the start/finish line.
- ✓ **Length:** 1.54 miles.
- ✓ **Banking:** 24 degrees in the turns and 5 degrees in the straightaways.

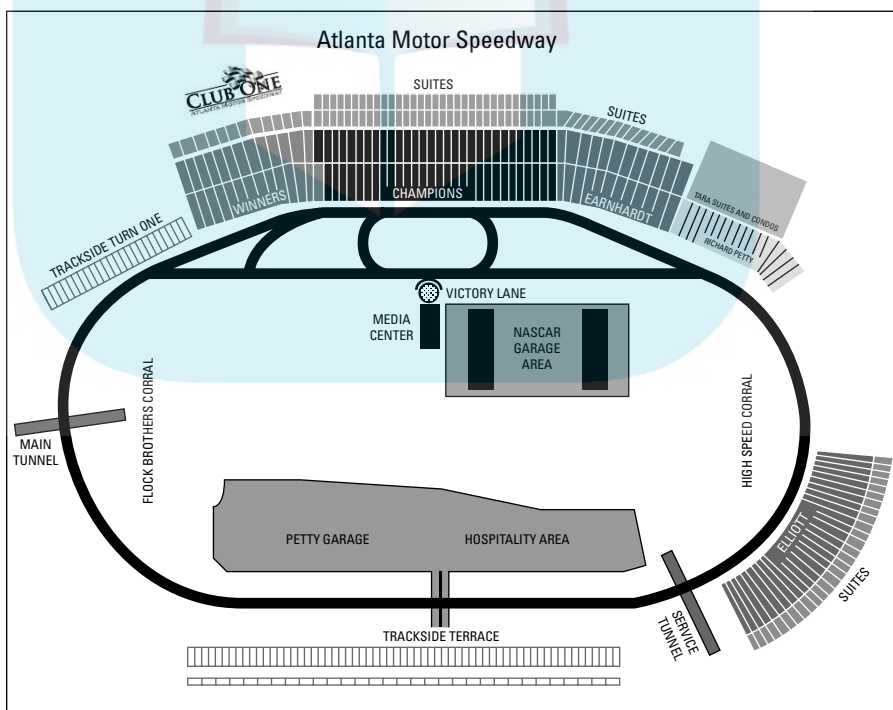


Figure 14-1: Despite its size, Atlanta Motor Speedway is one of the fastest tracks in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series.

Dates to watch

Mid-March and early September.

Getting to the track

The track is located at Highways 19 and 41 in Hampton, Georgia, about 30 miles south of Atlanta. To get there from I-75 south, take exit 77 south, and go 15 miles to the track. From I-75 north, take exit 70 and follow Georgia 20 for 8 miles to get to the track.

Getting tickets

For tickets or information, call 770-946-4211 or check out the track's Web site at www.atlantamotorspeedway.com.

Finding lodging

- ✓ Henry County Chamber of Commerce: 770-957-5786
- ✓ Atlanta Convention and Visitor's Bureau: 404-521-6600



The key to enjoying a race at Atlanta Motor Speedway is avoiding the traffic. Get to the race track extra early if you want to see the green flag fall; otherwise, you may be listening to the beginning of the race on your car radio. Also, make sure to bring a raincoat to the spring race because it tends to rain — or perhaps even snow! — at some point during the weekend.

Auto Club Speedway

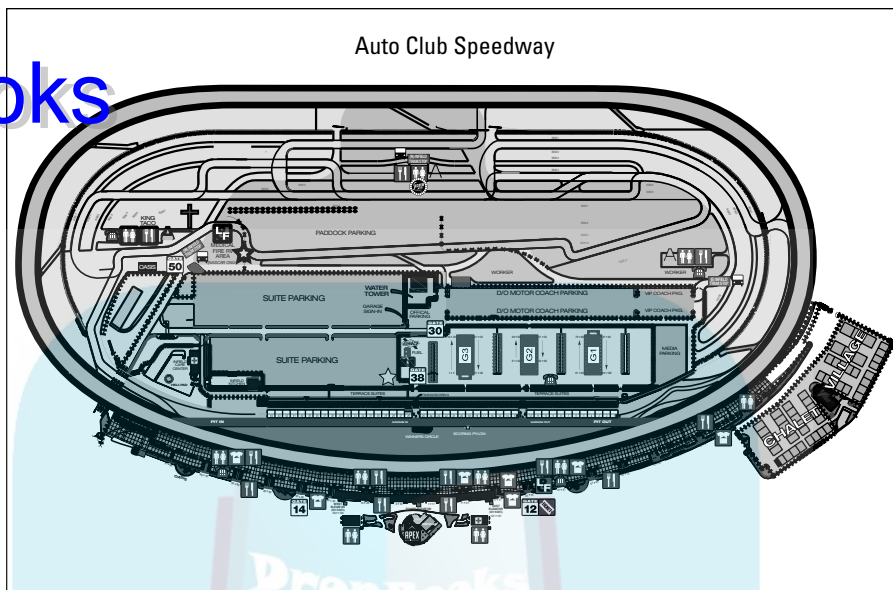
You'll find only two NASCAR Sprint Cup Series tracks on the West coast, and Auto Club Speedway (formerly California Speedway) is one of them (see Figure 14-2). The track was built by legendary owner Roger Penske and is one of the snazziest tracks around. Drivers love it because it's laid out the way many think a track should be: It's a regular oval, not shaped like a dog's hind leg. Also, the racing surface is nice and smooth, making it a dream to drive on. In fact, the entire facility is a dream. It has meticulously groomed grounds along with neat parking lots and grandstands. The track workers smile and wave, even when they have to get up at 4 a.m. and direct traffic all day. The traffic flow to and from the speedway isn't too bad, either. It's a great place to incorporate into a family vacation to Disneyland. The track hosts two events each season.

Track specs

- ✓ **Shape:** D-shaped oval.
- ✓ **Length:** 2 miles.
- ✓ **Banking:** 14 degrees in the turns, 11 degrees on the frontstretch, and 3 degrees on the backstretch.

DropBooks

Figure 14-2: Auto Club Speedway is a favorite among the majority of the circuit's drivers, with its close access to Los Angeles and the Pacific Ocean.



Dates to watch

End of February and October.

Getting to the track

The track is in Fontana, California, about 40 miles east of Los Angeles. To get there, follow I-10 east from Los Angeles and take the exit for Cherry Avenue. Head north to the speedway.

Getting tickets

For tickets or information, call 800-944-RACE or check out the track's Web site at www.autoclubspeedway.com.

Finding lodging

- ✓ City of Fontana Chamber of Commerce: 909-822-4433
- ✓ City of Ontario Chamber of Commerce: 909-984-2458



Auto Club Speedway is just about an hour east of Los Angeles and Hollywood, the movie-star mecca. If you're in the mood for some people-watching, make this trip. Just give yourself plenty of time to get there and back, as traffic jams are a Southern California staple.

Bristol Motor Speedway

DropBooks

Even though Bristol is one of NASCAR's tiniest tracks at a half-mile, it doesn't lack action. Far from it. In fact, an improved speedway and grandstands and the intense on-track action have made it the hardest ticket to get on the circuit. The track has a concrete racing surface and the steepest banks on the circuit, with a neck-straining 36-degree banking in the turns (see Figure 14-3). People liken it to a Roman coliseum because more than 160,000 seats tower above the small track. Drivers describe racing at the track by comparing it to flying a Learjet around a clothes dryer or maneuvering a speed boat around a toilet. There's not much room on the track, but there's a whole lot of noise in the place — particularly with 43 NASCAR Sprint Cup Series cars circling the track and the roar of the engines reverberating off the aluminum grandstands.

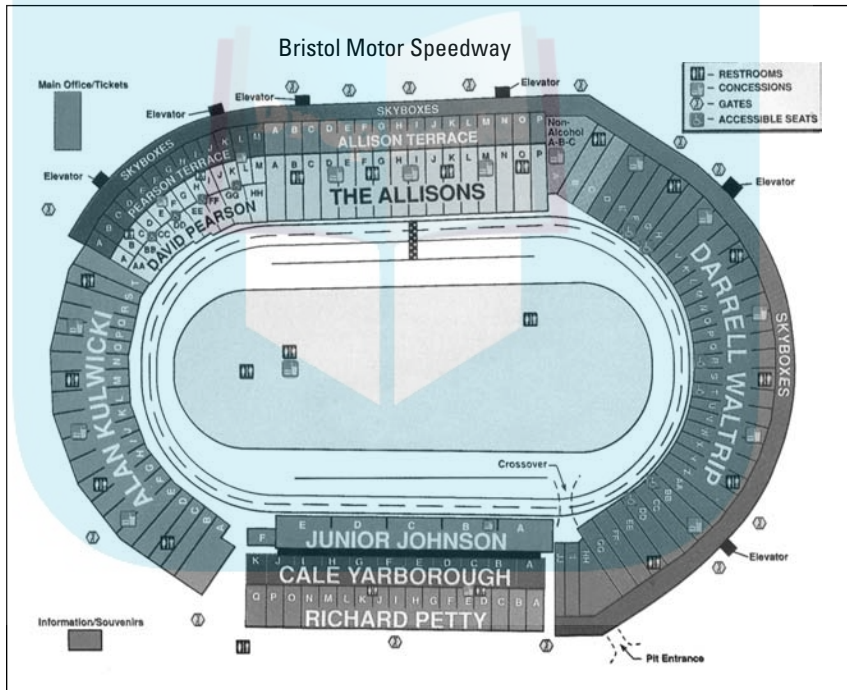


Figure 14-3: Bristol Motor Speedway isn't a track for the fainthearted because of all the incidents and bumping during races there.

Bristol is nicknamed "The World's Fastest Half-Mile" for a reason — cars lap the track in about 15 seconds. Blink a few times, and you've already missed the lead cars going by. The track hosts two NASCAR Sprint Cup Series events each year, one in the spring and another in late summer. The late summer event is held at night and is one of racing's hottest tickets.

Track specs

- ✓ **Shape:** Standard oval.
- ✓ **Length:** .533 miles.
- ✓ **Banking:** 36 degrees in the turns and 16 degrees in the straightaways.

Dates to watch

March and August.

Getting to the track

The track is located on Volunteer Parkway, Highway 11E, about 5 miles south of Bristol, Tennessee. To get there, take Virginia exit 3 off I-81 and follow Volunteer Parkway to the track. Or take Tennessee exit 69 off I-81 and follow Highway 37 to Highway 11E.

Getting tickets

For tickets or information, call 423-989-6933 or check out the track's Web site at www.bristolmotorspeedway.com.

Finding lodging

- ✓ Bristol Chamber of Commerce: 423-989-4850
- ✓ Bristol Convention and Visitor's Bureau: 423-989-4850
- ✓ Camping at the track: 423-764-1161



If you want to go to a race at Bristol, getting tickets may be difficult. Events are sold out years in advance, with most ticket holders keeping their seats from year to year. You can get to a race if you scour the classified sections in racing magazines or newspapers for somebody selling tickets. Bristol does reserve tickets for each season that you can enter a drawing for. Check out its Web site for more information. Or you can take your chances and head to Bristol without tickets, hoping to bump into somebody hawking tickets near the track.

Chicagoland Speedway

One of the newest speedways in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series, Chicagoland Speedway has quickly become a favorite of the drivers (see Figure 14-4). In addition to being a modern facility, it's close to some of the best restaurants in the country. While drivers don't have much time to act as tourists, they enjoy visiting the city and taking in its sites and sounds when they can. Since the track's opening in 2001, Kevin Harvick and Tony Stewart have been the men to beat. Both have notched two victories at Chicagoland. Stewart (considered by many Midwesterners to be a hometown boy) went to Victory Lane in 2004 and 2007.

DropBooks

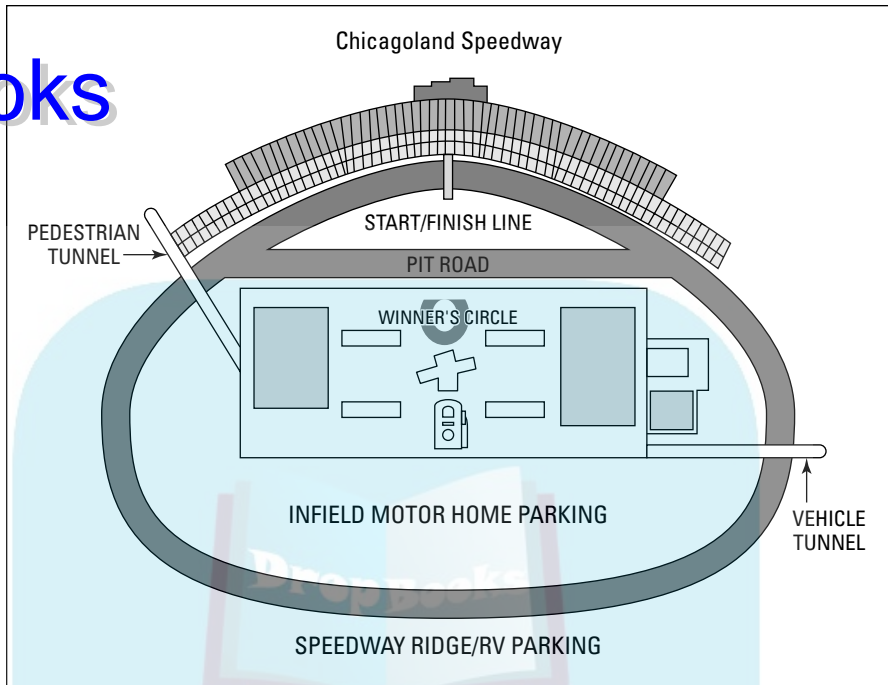


Figure 14-4: Chicagoland Speedway is one of the newest tracks in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series.

Track specs

- ✓ **Shape:** D-shaped oval.
- ✓ **Length:** 1.5 miles.
- ✓ **Banking:** 24 degrees in the turns, 11 degrees on the frontstretch, and 5 degrees on the backstretch.

Date to watch

July.

Getting to the track

The track is in Joliet, Illinois. From I-55 southbound, take the I-80 exit east and then Illinois Hwy. 53 (exit 132A) south to the track. From I-55 northbound, take River Rd. exit east, and then Hwy. 53 north to Schweitzer Rd. and the track. From I-80, take Hwy. 30 exit 137; go west on Hwy. 30, south on Gouger Road, and then right on Laraway to the track. From I-57 westbound, take Wilmington (exit 327) west, then Hwy. 45 north to Hwy 52, which you take north to Schweitzer Rd. and the track.

Getting tickets

For tickets or information, call Chicagoland Speedway at 815-727-7223 or check out the track's Web site at www.chicagolandspeedway.com.

Finding lodging

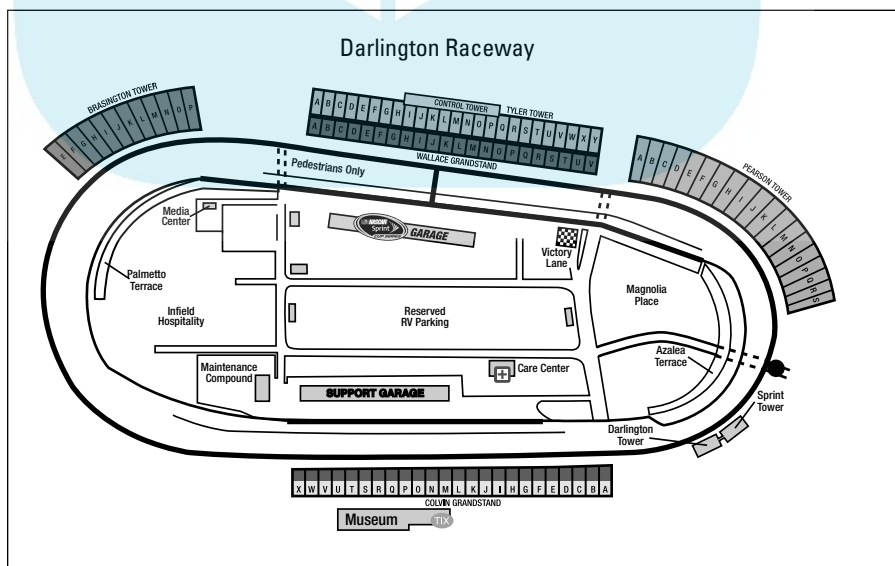
For information, call Chicagoland Speedway at 815-727-7223.

Darlington Raceway

Darlington is one of NASCAR's oldest and most ornery tracks. It was built in 1950 and is NASCAR's original superspeedway. Over the years, it earned a nickname as "The Track Too Tough to Tame," and there's a good reason for that. Most drivers can't tame it — and many drivers have trouble driving it.

The speedway is egg-shaped, meaning one end has tighter turns (turns one and two) than the other end (turns three and four); see Figure 14-5. The banking on the end with the tighter turns is 2 degrees steeper than the other end. Drivers have to pay attention to keep from smacking into the wall. Then again, smacking the wall at a storied place like Darlington is part of a NASCAR driver's rite of passage. Driving close to the wall is mandatory. Your car drifts up the groove on the race track and ends up only inches from the wall, many times scraping it and leaving a stripe on the car from the wall's paint. Over the years, that stripe has become known as the Darlington Stripe — and every driver who has raced there has earned it, whether he's a rookie or a veteran.

Figure 14-5: Darlington Raceway, NASCAR's original speedway, is one of the toughest tracks in NASCAR Sprint Cup Series racing.



DropBooks

Although Darlington isn't near a big city like the Auto Club Speedway and doesn't have sky boxes, it has its own history. Starting in 2005, Darlington started the tradition of racing the Saturday night before Mother's Day.

Track specs

- ✓ **Shape:** Egg-shaped oval.
- ✓ **Length:** 1.366 miles.
- ✓ **Banking:** 25 degrees in turns one and two, 23 degrees in turns three and four, and 3 degrees on the straightaways.

Date to watch

The Saturday of Mother's Day weekend.

Getting to the track

The track is in Darlington, South Carolina, about 75 miles east of Columbia and 10 miles north of Florence. To get there from I-95, take Highway 52 to Darlington. From I-20, take 401 east to Darlington. The track is on Highway 151/34, 2 miles west of Darlington.

Getting tickets

For tickets or information, call 866-459-7223 or check out the track's Web site at www.darlingtonraceway.com.

Finding lodging

- ✓ Darlington County Chamber of Commerce: 843-393-2641
- ✓ Florence Chamber of Commerce: 843-665-0515
- ✓ Pee Dee Tourism Commission: 800-325-9005
- ✓ Camping at the track: 843-395-8499

MARK SAYS



A preponderance of pond

Why is Darlington shaped so strangely? Well, at first it wasn't to make the track challenging for drivers. When building the track, the original owner, Harold Brasington, wanted his speedway to have sweeping turns all the way around, but a local farmer refused to sell his fish pond — the one that sat right in the way of one

end of the proposed track — so Brasington had to squeeze that end of the track to fit it in the allocated spot. He also had to make the banking steeper on that end to make the turn easier for drivers to negotiate. Years later, the fish pond is still there, and the track still boasts its weird shape. Good for the fish, tough for the drivers.



DropBooks

When buying tickets to a Darlington race, try to get seats close to the turns because a lot of the action happens there. You also may want to plan a trip to the beach during your weekend at Darlington: Myrtle Beach is only 70 miles away, where you can play mini-golf, body surf, or race go-karts at the NASCAR SpeedPark.

Daytona International Speedway

Daytona International Speedway is the most famous track in NASCAR racing, mostly because Daytona Beach is where NASCAR began. Even before NASCAR was founded, race car drivers would flock to Daytona's hard-packed sand beaches to go head-to-head against each other while trying to avoid the incoming tide. Now, though, those drivers and millions of fans each year flock to the 2.5-mile superspeedway a few miles inland from where NASCAR stock-car racing started (see Figure 14-6).

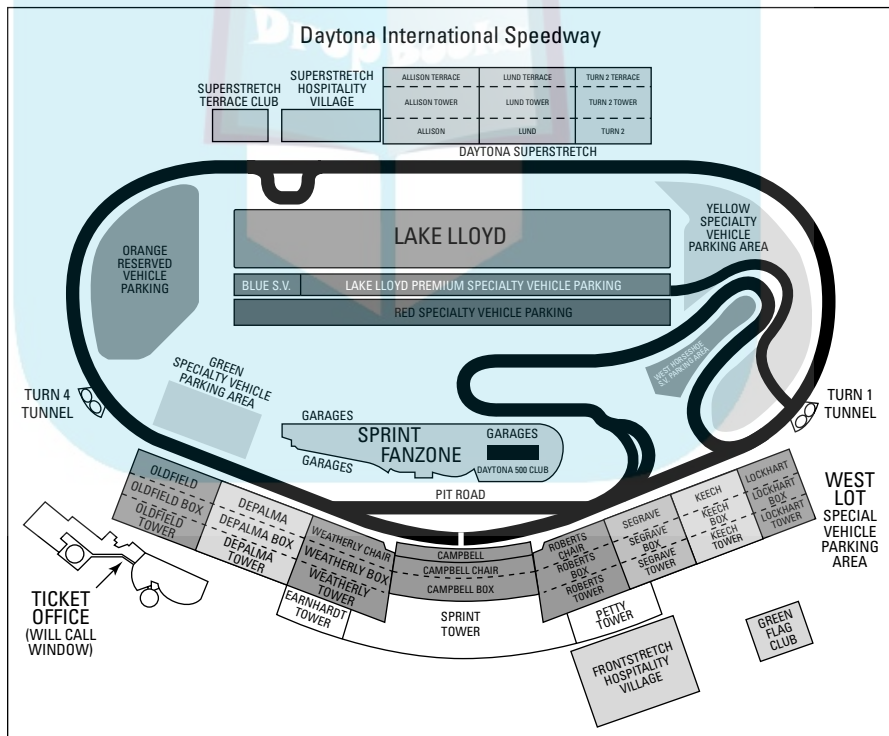


Figure 14-6: Daytona International Speedway hosts the Daytona 500 each year, one of the most famous auto races in the world.

DropBooks



The high-banked, high-speed track hosts two official NASCAR Sprint Cup Series races each year: the Daytona 500 and the Coke Zero 400, formerly known as the Firecracker 400. The track also holds the Budweiser Shootout, which is a non-points race about a week before the Daytona 500 featuring the top six teams from each of the four manufacturers: Chevy, Ford, Dodge, and Toyota.

For the most part, race fans don't just show up in Daytona Beach the day before the Daytona 500 because there's plenty to see before the big event. The track hosts more than two weeks of racing each February, a time of the year known as *Speedweeks*. The annual series of events starts out with the Rolex 24 at Daytona, a sports-car endurance race. The stock-car portion kicks off with pole qualifying and the Budweiser Shootout. The NASCAR Camping World Truck Series and the NASCAR Nationwide Series have their season-opening events — followed by the Daytona 500 on the final Sunday of Speedweeks.

In 1998, the track decided to give competitors and fans a break from the July heat, scheduling the summer Coke Zero 400 in the evening.

Track specs

- ✓ **Shape:** Tri-oval.
- ✓ **Length:** 2.5 miles.
- ✓ **Banking:** 31 degrees in the turns, 18 in the tri-oval (frontstretch), and 3 degrees in the back straightaway.

Dates to watch

Mid-February and Fourth of July weekend.

Getting to the track

The track is in Daytona Beach, Florida, about 70 miles northeast of Orlando. From Orlando, take I-4 east to Daytona and exit on U.S. 92 or West International Speedway Boulevard. From I-95, take the U.S. 92 exit toward Daytona Beach.

Getting tickets

For tickets or information, call 386-253-7223 or check out the track's Web site at www.daytonainternationalspeedway.com.

Finding lodging

- ✓ Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce: 904-255-7311
- ✓ Daytona Beach Area Convention and Visitor's Bureau: 800-854-1234

MARK SAYS



DropBooks

NASCAR's Super Bowl

The Daytona 500, held at Daytona International Speedway each February, is the most famous stock-car race in the world. It's NASCAR's Super Bowl and is the race every driver dreams of winning. Why is it such a big deal? Not only does it pay the most money, but it also has the most prestige.

Some of the most legendary drivers in the world have won the event, including Richard Petty (a record seven times!), Cale Yarborough, and even Indy 500 winners Mario Andretti and A.J. Foyt. Dale Earnhardt considered it the biggest feather in his cap, and son Dale Earnhardt, Jr. added it to his resume in 2004.

If you win the Daytona 500, not only do you join that elite group of drivers, but you also get loads of fame. The winner goes on a whirlwind media

tour the week after making it to the famed Victory Lane, making appearances on national TV shows like *Late Night with David Letterman* and *Live! With Regis and Kelly*. So, if you're not famous when you win it, you will be by the time the week is over.

Winning the Daytona 500 is quite an experience because about 200,000 fans watch it in person and millions of people watch it on TV, but there's something even more special about winning the 500-mile race. The driver who wins it feels pretty darn good about his upcoming season — the Daytona 500 kicks off the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series season every year, and doing well in the race boosts a driver's (and his team's) confidence heading into the rest of the season.



If you plan on bringing your family to Daytona Beach for the races, you'll find there are plenty of things to do in the area. Orlando, with Walt Disney World and Universal Studios, is just an hour away. The beach is just east of the speedway. But if you're in town, you really don't want to miss the Daytona 500 Experience, a motorsports attraction right in front of the speedway that's part NASCAR museum, part interactive funhouse. You can watch movies, play video games, and even participate in a real pit stop. Tours of the speedway also are available, so even if you don't get into the infield on race day, you can see everything up close beforehand. Call 904-947-6800.

Dover International Speedway

Dover's 400-mile NASCAR Sprint Cup Series races are among the most grueling on the circuit. Drivers often have their hands full racing on the high-banked track known for being a monster because of its ability to bend up race cars (see Figure 14-7). For the fans, the "Monster Mile" has become a popular motorsports destination in the Mid-Atlantic region with new, fan-friendly

enhancements including an 8-acre FanZone area and the “biggest attraction in NASCAR,” a 46-foot Monster Monument at Victory Plaza. The monster sculpture features the track’s signature icon, Miles the Monster, holding a full-size stock car high above fans below on the newly developed Victory Plaza grand entranceway. It’s a photo opportunity waiting to happen.

Two- and three-wide action at speeds in excess of 160 mph is a fixture at Dover — a track that many people compare to a short track. (Some fans call it a big Bristol.)

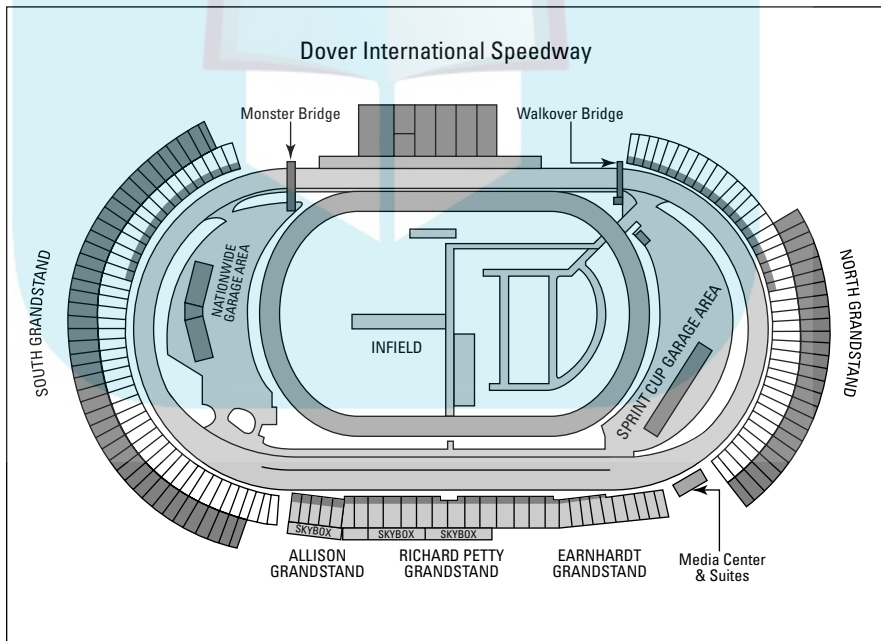
Track specs

- ✓ **Shape:** Regular oval.
- ✓ **Length:** 1 mile.
- ✓ **Banking:** 24 degrees in the turns and 9 degrees on the straightaways.

Dates to watch

Late May/early June and late September.

Figure 14-7: With 135,000 seats, Dover has the seventh largest seating capacity in NASCAR, and there’s not a bad seat in the house.



Getting to the track

The track is in Dover, Delaware, about 65 miles south of Philadelphia and 75 miles away from Baltimore. From New Jersey, take the N.J. Turnpike south across the Delaware Memorial Bridge and follow U.S. 13 south to the track. From Philadelphia, take I-95 south to I-495 south to U.S. 13. From Baltimore or Washington, take U.S. 50/301 east across the Bay Bridge, and then take U.S. 301 north to Maryland 302 east. After that, turn right on Maryland 454 at Templeville, which becomes Delaware 8, and turn left on U.S. 13.

Getting tickets

For tickets or information, call 800-441-RACE or check out the track's Web site at www.doverspeedway.com.

Finding lodging

- ✓ Central Delaware Chamber of Commerce: 302-734-7514
- ✓ Delaware Tourism Office: 800-441-8846



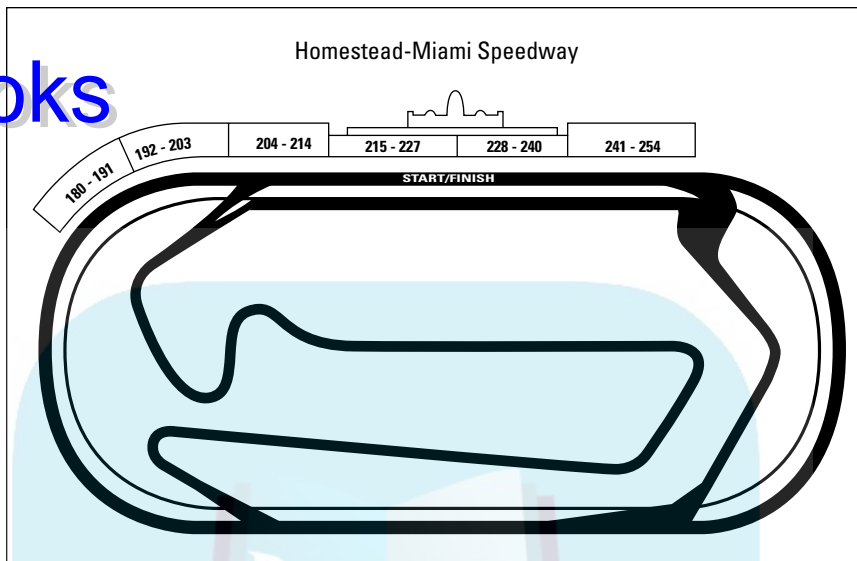
With more hotels recently built in the region surrounding Dover International Speedway, fans are able to secure rooms on race weekend easier than ever before. Also, consider lodging outside of Dover, in nearby Smyrna and Harrington, as well as at the Delaware beaches.

Homestead–Miami Speedway

The 1.5-mile track south of Miami (see Figure 14-8) used to be called the Metro-Dade Homestead Motorsports Complex, but it was renamed the Homestead–Miami Speedway in mid-1998, just before NASCAR Sprint Cup Series' first race there in November 1999. When NASCAR hit south Florida, it was quite a culture clash. NASCAR has a distinctly southern, old-fashioned twinge to it. South Florida, on the other hand, is known for its international flair and the cutting-edge fashion of the South Beach area. But NASCAR race car drivers and fans seemed to enjoy the trip south anyway, especially because of the weather in Homestead, which is normally mild in late November. Many NASCAR Nationwide Series competitors stay there for vacations after they're done racing because the series' season finale is there. Homestead also holds the series finale for the NASCAR Camping World Truck Series.

DropBooks

Figure 14-8: Homestead–Miami Speedway hosted its first NASCAR Sprint Cup Series event in 1999 and now holds the final race every season.



Track specs

- ✓ **Shape:** Regular oval.
- ✓ **Length:** 1.5 miles.
- ✓ **Banking:** 18 to 20 degrees in the turns and 4 degrees in the straight-aways.

Date to watch

November.

Getting to the track

The track is located in Homestead, Florida, 25 miles south of Miami. To get there from the north, take Florida's Turnpike to Speedway Blvd. (SW 137th Avenue) and go south. From the south, take U.S. 1 to Palm Dr.; then go east for 2½ miles. Turn left on SW 142nd Avenue.

Getting tickets

For tickets or information, call 866-409-7223 or check out the track's Web site at www.homesteadmiamispeedway.com.

Finding lodging

- ✓ Greater Miami Convention and Visitor's Bureau: 800-933-8448
- ✓ Homestead/Florida City Chamber of Commerce: 305-247-2332



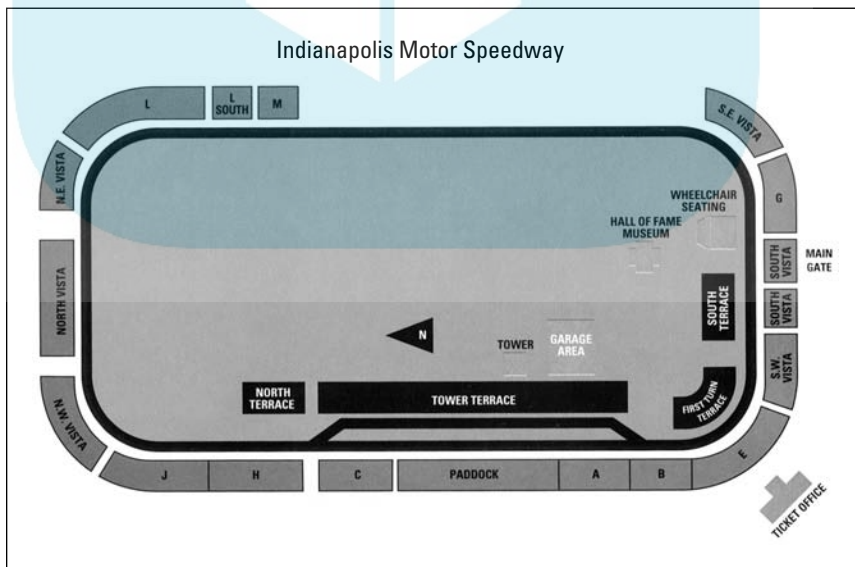
When booking a hotel in the Homestead area, you may be tempted to search in and around Miami, but don't forget to look south of the speedway, too. The Florida Keys are just over 45 minutes south of the track, and staying there gives you the opportunity to enjoy gorgeous blue ocean waters and white sand beaches while still staying relatively close to the track. Also, after the race most of the traffic flows north to Miami, so by staying in the Keys, your trip back may be easier.

Indianapolis Motor Speedway

Indianapolis Motor Speedway, nicknamed the “Brickyard” because its racing surface used to be paved with bricks, is hallowed grounds for IndyCar racing. It was built in 1909 and is the oldest continuously operating track in the world. The Brickyard became legendary for hosting the Indianapolis 500, the nation's marquee event for open-wheel Indy cars, where more than 400,000 fans pack into the grandstands and infield. Because the track is such an IndyCar Series racing icon, many people thought hell would freeze over before stock cars raced on the track.

Well, as it turned out, hell did freeze over. In 1994, the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series competed at the Brickyard for the first time, breaking tradition at the 2.5-mile track (see Figure 14-9). Now, the Allstate 400 at the Brickyard is one of NASCAR's most prestigious races.

Figure 14-9: Indianapolis Motor Speedway is the home of the famed Indianapolis 500 — but also the Allstate 400 at the Brickyard in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series.



DropBooks

When NASCAR comes to the Brickyard, the race is technically a sell-out, although there is no room for fan motor homes in the infield. There are almost 300,000 fans in the grandstands to see the Allstate 400 at the Brickyard — which makes it the biggest race, in terms of fan attendance, on the NASCAR circuit. Drivers get to see those fans, too. The turns are nearly 90 degrees, making it seem as if you're going to drive right into the grandstands before easing off the throttle to turn drastically left. It's scary, especially for rookies who aren't used to the sharp turns, high speeds on the straightaways, and racing on the narrow speedway. As a driver, you just have to get used to it before you feel comfortable, which may take a few years because NASCAR races only once a year at the speedway.

Track specs

- ✓ **Shape:** Four-cornered oval, which is nearly a rectangle because the turns are almost at 90-degree angles.
- ✓ **Length:** 2.5 miles.
- ✓ **Banking:** 9 degrees in the turns and flat straightaways.

Date to watch

Late July.

Getting to the track

The track is in a town called Speedway located about 7 miles northwest of downtown Indianapolis. To get there, take Exit 16A (the Speedway/Clermont exit) off I-465 west; then go east on 16th Street to the track.

Getting tickets

Tickets for the Allstate 400 at the Brickyard are primarily sold by mail order. Call 317-484-6700 for an order form or write to P.O. Box 24152, Speedway, IN 46224. The race sells out quickly, so you must call or write for an order form at least one month before the race if you want to get tickets. In addition, tickets may be available through the speedway's Web site at www.brickyard.com.

Finding lodging

- ✓ Indianapolis City Center: 317-237-5200
- ✓ Indianapolis Convention and Visitors Association: 317-639-4282
- ✓ Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce: 317-464-2200
- ✓ Indianapolis Hotel Information Line: 800-323-INDY



No matter how high you get in the grandstands, your view of Indy's huge 2.5-mile track is limited. When buying tickets, your best bet is to sit somewhere in the frontstretch section where you can see cars come out of turn four, race

down the straightaway, and then barrel through turn one. But get the seats facing the infield, not the ones in the infield, if you want to have the best vantage point.

DropBooks

Infineon Raceway

For mellow, wine-drinking race fans, Infineon Raceway in Sonoma, California, may be the quintessential venue (see Figure 14-10). The track, located in the heart of Sonoma Valley's wine country, is a twisting, turning road course with as many elevation changes as there are wineries nearby. Drivers have to deal with sharp turns, dips, and hills throughout the race, so it's exhausting as much as it is demanding.



Fans have it altogether different. They are spread throughout the hills surrounding the track, drinking wine, snacking, and cavorting while watching the race. You can find some grandstand seating, but not much, so be prepared to bring a blanket and food so you can chill out while your wine chills. Then you can watch the race and enjoy the spectacular scenery of the valley. The track hosts one NASCAR Sprint Cup Series race each year.

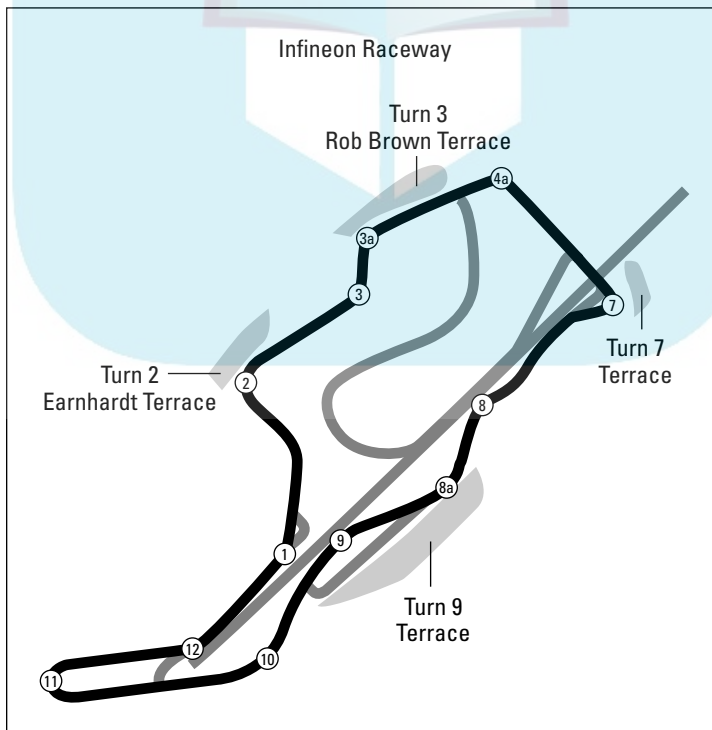


Figure 14-10: Infineon Raceway is one of two road courses in NASCAR Sprint Cup Series racing.

Track specs

- ✓ **Shape:** 12-turn road course.
- ✓ **Length:** 1.99 miles.

Date to watch

Late June.

Getting to the track

The track is located in Sonoma, California, about 40 miles north of San Francisco. To get there, take Highway 101 north to Route 37, and then take Route 121 to the track.

Getting tickets

For tickets or information, call 800-870-RACE or check out the track's Web site at www.infineonraceway.com.

Finding lodging

- ✓ Sonoma Valley Visitors Bureau: 707-996-1090
- ✓ Sonoma Valley Chamber of Commerce: 800-899-2623



Don't expect to see the entire race track if you're going to an event at Infineon. The track is so big and has so many dips and turns that there's just no way to see the whole thing. So, when hunkering down to watch the race from the hillside, try to pick a place where you'll see at least one of the turns. That's where you'll find a lot of the action on a road course because a lot of passing is done there.

Kansas Speedway

Kansas Speedway, which started hosting NASCAR Sprint Cup Series races in 2001, plays host to 80,000 fans and has quickly become a driver favorite (see Figure 14-11). Located in the heart of the United States, Kansas Speedway is a favorite of multiple winner Jeff Gordon (2001 and 2002) and 2003 winner Ryan Newman. Although drivers enjoy racing on tracks with a long history, there also is excitement that comes from racing at a new venue. At Kansas, the accommodations are excellent, including a top-of-the-line garage area and a smooth track surface.

DropBooks

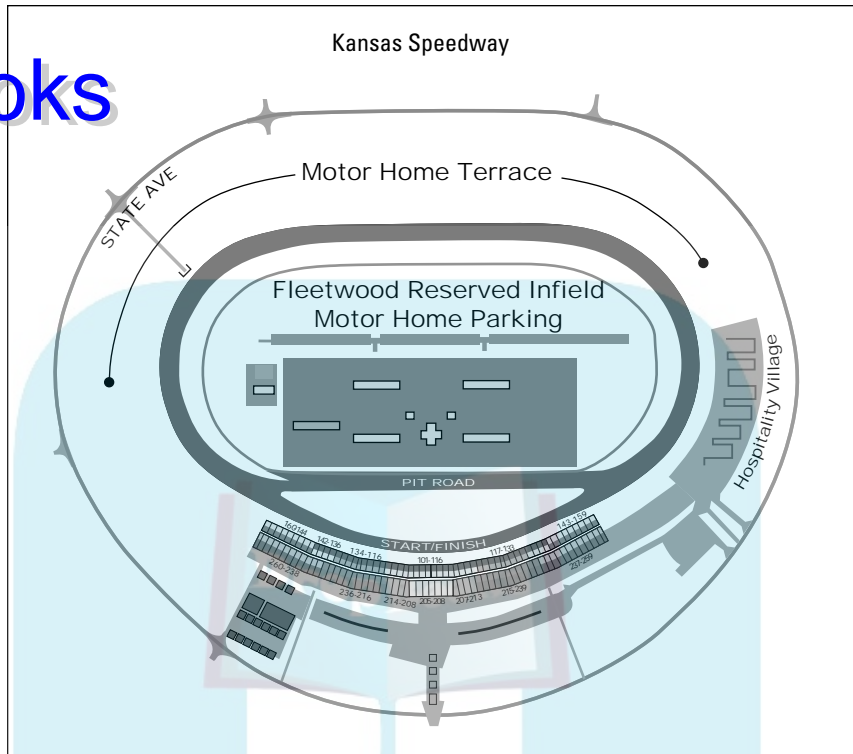


Figure 14-11:
Kansas
Speedway
quickly
became a
favorite of
Jeff Gordon.

Track specs

- ✓ **Shape:** D-shaped oval.
- ✓ **Length:** 1.5 miles.
- ✓ **Banking:** 15 degrees in the turns, 10.4 degrees on the frontstretch, and 5 degrees on the backstretch.

Date to watch

Late September/early October.

Getting to the track

From the north: I-435 south to State Ave. Go east on State to N. 98th St. Turn right on N. 98th St. Turn right on France Family Dr. **From the south:** Take I-435 north to State Ave. Go east on State Ave. to 98th St. Turn left on N. 98th St. and left on France Family Dr. **From the east:** Take I-70 west to I-435 north. Go east on State Ave. to N. 98th St. Turn left on N. 98th St. and left on France Family Dr. **From the west:** Take I-70 E. to I-435 north. Turn east on State Ave. to N. 98th St. Turn left on N. 98th St. and left on France Family Dr.

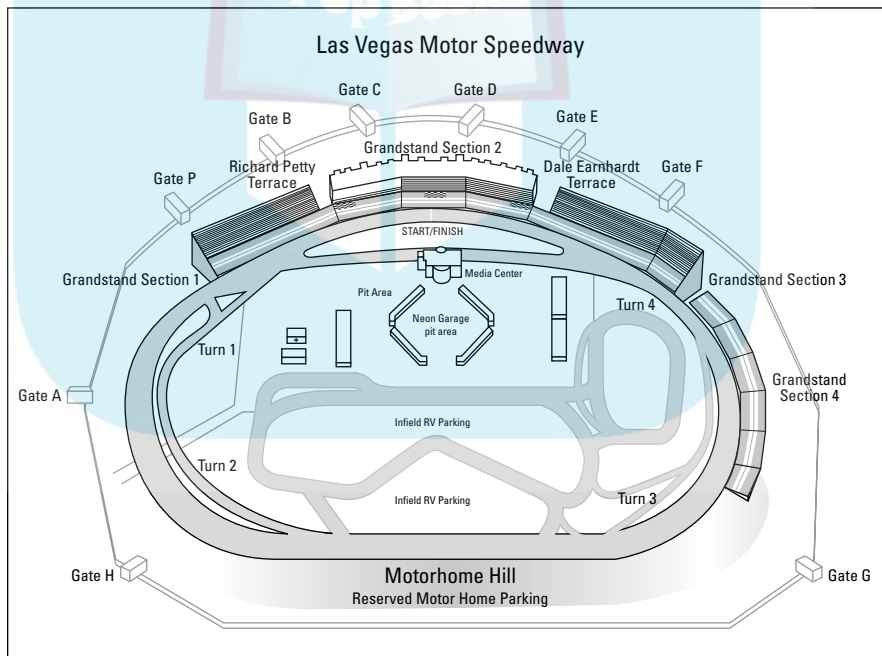
Getting tickets

For tickets, contact the speedway at 400 Speedway Blvd., Kansas City, KS 66111 or call 866-460-RACE. Also check out the Web site www.kansas-speedway.com.

Las Vegas Motor Speedway

If you're a race fan who loves nightlife, Las Vegas Motor Speedway is your mecca for NASCAR racing. During the day, you get to watch great racing on a track that drivers love because there's plenty of room to drive (see Figure 14-12). Drivers can run on the bottom, in the middle, or on top — which is great because, as you've probably figured out, race car drivers love having a lot of room to work with so they can pass the cars in front of them. While you're watching the racing, you can't help but notice the track's breathtaking surroundings. The McCullough Mountain Range is in the distance, plus Nellis Air Force Base isn't far, either, often providing a free air show of F-14s flying in formation.

Figure 14-12: Las Vegas Motor Speedway made its NASCAR Sprint Cup Series debut in 1998 and quickly has become one of the drivers' favorite tracks.



After you're done watching racing, you can get out of your race track duds, put on a fancy-schmancy outfit, and explore the town. Las Vegas is nicknamed "The Entertainment Capital of the World" because of its dozens of casinos, hundreds of restaurants, and smorgasbord of shows. But don't stay out too late the night before the race because traffic to the track is challenging. You'll have to get there early to avoid starting your day with congestion on the roads — and to avoid a headache, too. Also, make sure to get your fill of Vegas before the weekend is through. The NASCAR Sprint Cup Series stops there only once a year. But you can get your NASCAR fix later in the year, too — the NASCAR Camping World Truck Series races at Las Vegas in September.

Track specs

- ✓ **Shape:** D-shaped oval.
- ✓ **Length:** 1.5 miles.
- ✓ **Banking:** 20 degrees in the turns, 9 degrees on the frontstretch, and 9 degrees on the backstretch.

Date to watch

Early March.

Getting to the track

The track is located in Las Vegas, 11 miles from the heart of the Vegas Strip. To get there, take I-15 north to exit 54 for Speedway Boulevard.

Getting tickets

For tickets or information, call 800-644-4444. Also, check out the track's Web site at www.lvms.com.

Finding lodging

- ✓ Las Vegas Visitor's Information: 702-892-7576
- ✓ Las Vegas Tourist Bureau: 702-739-1482



When Vegas nightlife gets too expensive, perhaps a more down-to-earth option is sticking around the speedway. There's a dirt track around the corner from the track, where you can see even more racing after the NASCAR garages close for the evening. Those races, held under the lights, don't host NASCAR cars. They have other cars and other series, including the World of Outlaws Series, which features sprint cars with a large wing on top.

Lowe's Motor Speedway

Most NASCAR Sprint Cup Series drivers live in the Charlotte, North Carolina, area, so it's no wonder they love racing at Lowe's Motor Speedway. Three times per year, many drivers get to sleep in their own beds on race weekends instead of in a hotel or their motor homes. Drivers also like the track because you can pass on it and go very fast (see Figure 14-13).

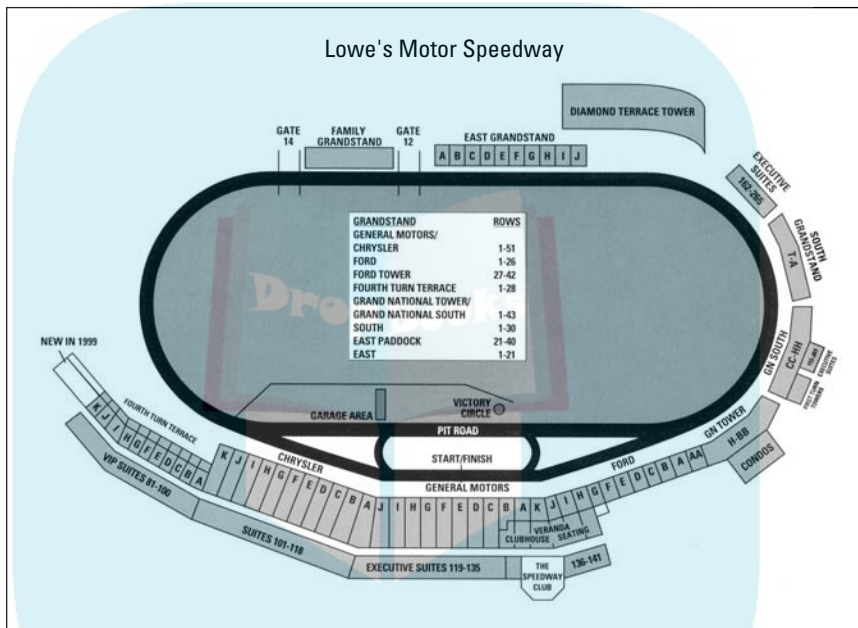


Figure 14-13: Most drivers live near Lowe's Motor Speedway, so drivers love to race there.

The 1.5-mile track, formerly known as Charlotte Motor Speedway, was the first NASCAR track to change its name because owners sold its naming rights. Expect many more tracks to change their names in the future due to bigger money being offered by companies to sponsor a track. But, whatever the name of the track, the facility hasn't lost any of its glitz. It has many luxury sky boxes just as other tracks do, but it also has two condominiums built at one end of the track, where many drivers and fans own condos overlooking the race track. How exciting it must be to wake up in your own condo in the morning and glance out your window to see a group of gritty race teams testing their cars. Or just think, you can have a dinner party and watch races while nibbling on hors d'oeuvres and sipping on chardonnay. You'll also find the ritzy Speedway Club at the track, which is racing's version of a country club. It's a concept dreamed up by Speedway Motorsports CEO O. Bruton Smith and former speedway president H.A. "Humpy" Wheeler, two of the most innovative, creative promoters in the sport.

In addition to hosting the NASCAR Sprint All-Star Race each May, Lowe's Motor Speedway hosts two NASCAR Sprint Cup Series events each year, including the Coca-Cola 600 on Memorial Day weekend. Lowe's Motor Speedway plays host to approximately 160,000 fans.

Track specs

- ✓ **Shape:** Quad-oval.
- ✓ **Length:** 1.5 miles.
- ✓ **Banking:** 24 degrees in the turns and 5 degrees in the straightaways.

Dates to watch

Mid- to late May and mid-October.

Getting to the track

The track is located in Concord, North Carolina, about 12 miles northeast of Charlotte. To get there, take I-85 north from Charlotte, and take exit 49 for Bruton Smith Boulevard. The speedway is on Highway 29.

Getting tickets

For tickets or information, call 704-455-3200 or check out the track's Web site at www.lowesmotorspeedway.com.

Finding lodging

- ✓ Charlotte Convention & Visitors Bureau: 800-231-4636
- ✓ Camping at the track: 704-455-4445



If you want to see race teams up close, you can drive to some (or even all, if you're so inclined) of the race shops in the Charlotte area (see Chapter 16 for race shop addresses). You won't have a hard time finding one because they're everywhere. The best place to see a group of shops in one visit is Mooresville, known as "Race City U.S.A.," which is about 20 miles north of the track. Take exit 36 off I-77 north, go over the highway, and turn left at your first light. Drive down that group of streets, including Rolling Hills Road and Knob Hill Road, and you'll find more race shops than you can visit in one day, including Roush Fenway Racing and Penske Racing South. Most race shops have a free visitors' area, where you can take a peek at the race teams preparing cars. Many also have souvenir shops.

Martinsville Speedway

Martinsville's .526-mile oval is the tiniest track in NASCAR Sprint Cup Series racing and also is the oldest (see Figure 14-14). It was built in 1947 and even predates NASCAR itself. Good old Martinsville is a typical short track with not much room to pass and a bumpy racing surface. The tricky part is that it's concrete through the turns and asphalt in the straightaways. Some drivers lovingly call it two drag strips attached by two U-turns. Some just call it frustrating. With little room to get by the car in front of them, drivers know they must qualify well in order to have a decent finish. But qualifying well doesn't exempt you from finishing the race unscathed. Even though Martinsville isn't high banked the way Bristol is, cars still get bumped and banged during the race. There just isn't anywhere to hide, especially when somebody spins out or wrecks just in front of you.

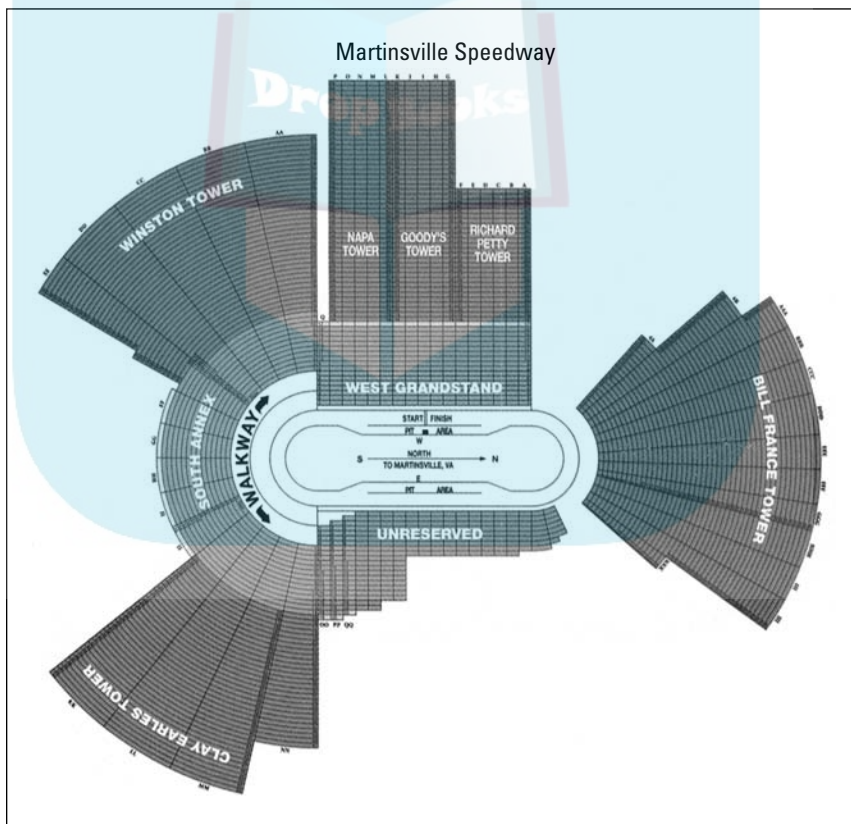


Figure 14-14: Martinsville is the tiniest track in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series and has hosted races since before NASCAR officially began.

DropBooks

Humpy's pre-race festivities

Humpy Wheeler, who retired as president of Lowe's Motor Speedway in 2008, was known especially for his pre-race festivities, which bordered on the outrageous. Some of the events were unforgettable. For instance, before the Coca-Cola 600 (formerly the World 600) each year, he called in the National Guard to perform a military exercise, filled with loud booms and plenty of billowing smoke.

Wheeler has had some brilliant ideas over the years, including the NASCAR Sprint All-Star

Race each May, which features NASCAR Sprint Cup Series winners. The all-star race has different rules and is not an official points event.

Even though Wheeler has retired, you can bet his legacy will live on. No doubt the new president — Marcus Smith, son of SMI CEO O. Bruton Smith — will follow in Wheeler's footsteps as far as a fan-friendly experience goes.

Track specs

- ✓ **Shape:** Regular oval.
- ✓ **Length:** .526 miles.
- ✓ **Banking:** 12 degrees in the turns and zero in the straightaways.

Dates to watch

Late March/early April and late October.

Getting to the track

The track is located 2 miles south of Martinsville, Virginia, and about 50 miles south of Roanoke. To get there, take U.S. 220 Business south. From Greensboro Airport, take Route 68 north to U.S. 220 north to the track.

Getting tickets

For tickets or information, call 877-RACE-TIX or check out the track's Web site at www.martinsvillespeedway.com.

Finding lodging

To reach the Martinsville–Henry County Chamber of Commerce, call 540-632-6401.



A trip to Martinsville is a trip into NASCAR's history, but it also can be a culinary thrill. While at the track, it's imperative that you try one of the track's famous (or infamous, depending on who you ask) Jesse Jones brand hot dogs. On the outside, they are regular-looking hot dogs, which you can get with all sorts of toppings, including chili and cheese, but after you bite into them,

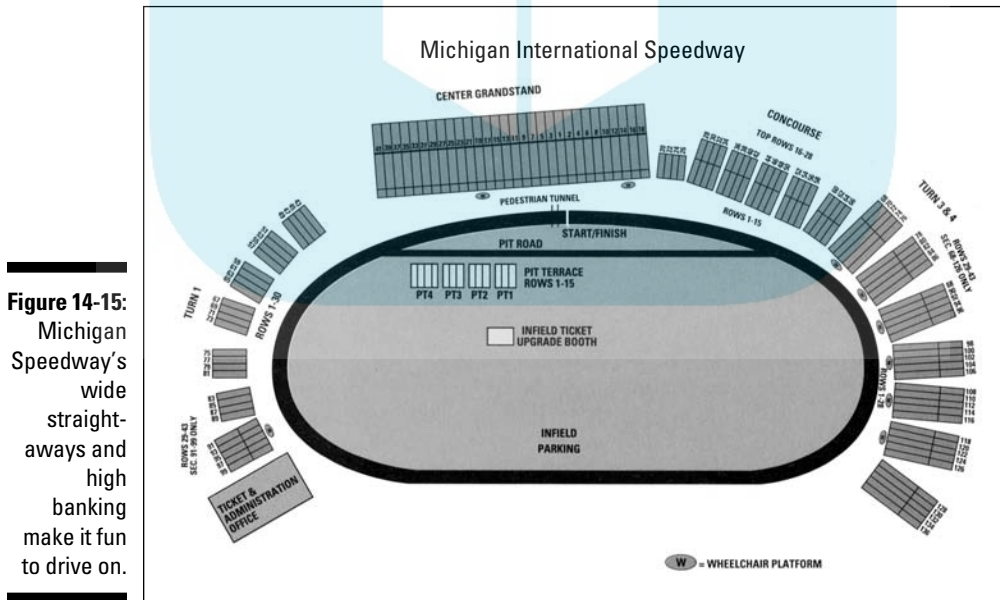
you'll notice they have a fluorescent pink glow in the middle. Rumor has it, that's what makes them taste so unique. If you have a weak stomach, however, you may want to steer clear.

DropBooks

Michigan International Speedway

With Detroit just about an hour away, executives from the car companies don't have to travel far to see some of the best racing in the sport. That's because many race car drivers deem Michigan International Speedway one of the best tracks they drive on (see Figure 14-15). There's plenty of room to race on the speedway's wide straightaways and turns, making it easy for drivers to take the low route, the high route, or any route they choose to get by somebody in front of them. Michigan is also one of the fastest tracks in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series because of the long straightaways and the relatively high banking. And unlike cars at Daytona and Talladega, cars at Michigan don't have to use restricted motors that cut down on horsepower and speed.

Many times, races at the 2-mile Michigan oval come down to a battle of which team gets the best fuel mileage, which team pumps out the fastest pit stop, and which team has the best pit strategy.



Track specs

- ✓ **Shape:** D-shaped oval.
- ✓ **Length:** 2 miles.
- ✓ **Banking:** 18 degrees in the turns, 12 degrees on the frontstretch, and 5 degrees on the backstretch.

Dates to watch

Early June and August.

Getting to the track

The track is located in Brooklyn, Michigan, about 70 miles southwest of Detroit. From Detroit, take I-94 west to Highway 12 west (exit 181A). The track is 1 mile west of U.S. 12 and M-50.

Getting tickets

For tickets or information, call 800-354-1010 or check out the track's Web site at www.mispeedway.com.

Finding lodging

- ✓ Greater Jackson Chamber of Commerce: 517-782-8222
- ✓ Brooklyn-Irish Hills Chamber of Commerce: 517-592-8907
- ✓ Brooklyn Tourist Bureau: 800-354-1010 or 800-543-2937



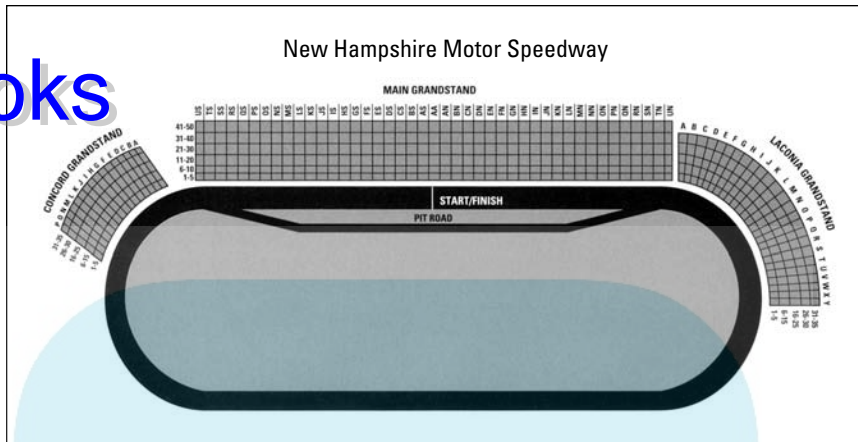
Because races at Michigan International Speedway don't have many cautions and accidents, the best place to see the most action is from the north grandstands. Sitting there gives you a good vantage point to see the cars exit turn three, enter turn four, and then barrel down the frontstretch.

New Hampshire Motor Speedway

Yes, there's hope for New Englanders who want to see a NASCAR Sprint Cup Series race but don't want to drive all over creation to do it — a 1-mile track in Loudon, New Hampshire. The speedway (see Figure 14-16) is a huge version of the Martinsville Speedway. It has sharp turns, a slick racing surface, long straightaways, and not enough room in the corners to pass the cars in front, even if the car in back is much faster. In fact, there isn't much room to pass anywhere on the track, which is why qualifying up front is so important.

DropBooks

Figure 14-16. New Hampshire Motor Speedway is the only NASCAR Sprint Cup Series track in New England.



The NASCAR Sprint Cup Series races at the track twice a year: once in the summer when the nights are much cooler and crisper than in the steamy south and once in the fall just as leaves on the trees start to turn colors. The fall race is the first race in the Chase for the NASCAR Sprint Cup, which is when NASCAR's top 12 drivers begin contending for the championship.

By the way, race car drivers never call the track New Hampshire Motor Speedway. It's just called "Loudon," short and sweet. (There are too many syllables in New Hampshire Motor Speedway, and drivers are always in a rush, rush, rush.)

Track specs

- ✓ **Shape:** Regular oval.
- ✓ **Length:** 1.058 miles.
- ✓ **Banking:** 12 degrees in the turns and 2 degrees in the straightaways.

Dates to watch

Early July and September.

Getting to the track

The track is located in Loudon, New Hampshire, about 70 miles north of Boston and 10 miles north of Concord. To get there, take I-93 north to I-393 east, and then follow Route 106 to the track.

Getting tickets

For tickets or information, call 603-783-4931 or check out the track's Web site at www.nhms.com.

Finding lodging

Greater Concord Chamber of Commerce: 603-224-2508

Southern New Hampshire Visitor's Bureau: 800-932-4282



While lodging is available in the nearby towns of Manchester and Concord, race weekend in Loudon is the perfect opportunity to check out small, cozy inns and bed and breakfasts in the New Hampshire Lakes region not far from the track.

Phoenix International Raceway

With the majestic Sierra Estrella Mountains in the background, Phoenix International Raceway is one of the most picturesque tracks in NASCAR racing. It's also one of the most oddly shaped tracks (see Figure 14-17). Instead of being a plain old oval, Phoenix is shaped like a reverse "D" because the track's owner didn't want to alter the facility's road course to accommodate an oval.

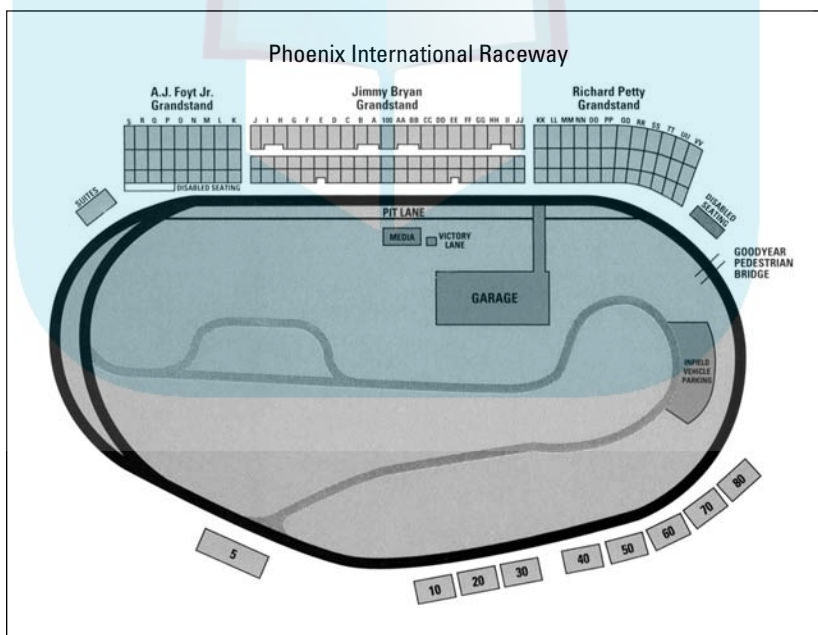


Figure 14-17:
Phoenix's
odd shape
makes it
challenging
for drivers.



DropBooks

Phoenix isn't a high-banked track, and the turns are tricky because turns one and two have different degrees of banking than turns three and four. Each turn is challenging. Turns one and two are tight, with the wall coming out of nowhere as you come out of turn two. Turns three and four are more sweeping, with a subtle turn (or *dogleg*) in the backstretch just to make things more interesting. The NASCAR Sprint Cup Series drivers race here twice each year.

Track specs

- ✓ **Shape:** D-shaped oval.
- ✓ **Length:** 1 mile.
- ✓ **Banking:** 11 degrees in turns one and two, 9 degrees in turns three and four, 3 degrees on the frontstretch, and 9 degrees on the backstretch.

Dates to watch

April and November.

Getting to the track

The track is located in Avondale, Arizona, about 15 miles southwest of downtown Phoenix. To get there, take I-10 west to the 115th Avenue exit. Follow the road south for 6 miles.

Getting tickets

For tickets or information, call 866-408-7223 or check out the track's Web site at www.phoenixinternationalraceway.com.

Finding lodging

To reach the Phoenix & Valley of the Sun Convention & Visitors Bureau, call 602-254-6500.



The track sells general admission tickets for seating on the hillside above turns three and four — and those may be the best seats at the speedway. It's relatively inexpensive, and parking is nearby, which makes hillside seating the best buy at the raceway. Bring a blanket and binoculars if you plan to park yourself on the hill.

Pocono Raceway

Pocono's triangular race track, tucked into the Pocono Mountains (a haven for honeymooners in the northeast), may very well be the most difficult and frustrating track in NASCAR. It isn't a regular oval, a D-shaped oval, a road course, or a superspeedway. It's a combination of all those tracks. It has three straights, each a different length, and three corners, each a different length and with a different level of banking (see Figure 14-18). It rivals any

superspeedway for pure speed because of its long front straightaway, which is one of the longest straight stretches of road in NASCAR Sprint Cup Series racing. Cars can reach 200 mph as they barrel down that straight. Going into the turns, though, cars aren't going that fast. That's where Pocono the superspeedway turns into Pocono the road course because the turns are so different.

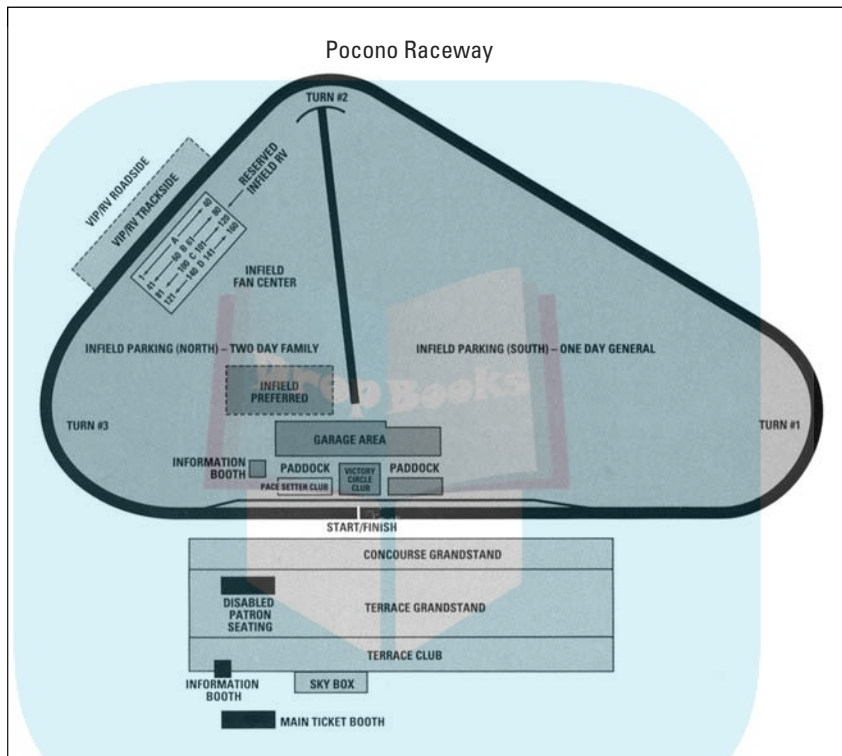


Figure 14-18: Pocono Raceway has the characteristics of both a road course and a superspeedway because of its unique shape and challenging turns.

The most heart-stopping turn at Pocono is turn two, known as the “tunnel turn” because the tunnel into the infield is beneath the turn. It’s also considered the toughest turn in racing. The groove in the tunnel turn is extremely narrow, so cars must negotiate the turn single file. If they don’t, they’ll end up smacking into the wall. It’s also a relatively flat turn, which makes it tough to negotiate because the cars are still going really fast after the trip down the long frontstretch and through the banked first turn. Turn three is relatively easier. It’s a wider turn with more racing room.

With those three very different turns on the same course, drivers and teams have to set up their cars carefully. They must learn to make compromises in order to get the best out of their vehicles through each lap. Sometimes, teams choose to set up their cars for turn three so the driver is better

equipped to make a pass there and carry some momentum down the long stretch. But that means that going through turns one and two could be interesting.

Track specs

- ✓ **Shape:** Triangle.
- ✓ **Length:** 2.5 miles.
- ✓ **Banking:** 14 degrees in turn one, 8 degrees in turn two, 6 degrees in turn three, and no banking in the straightaways.

Dates to watch

Early June and early August.

Getting to the track

The track is located in Long Pond, Pennsylvania, tucked into the Pocono Mountains about 80 miles northwest of Philadelphia. To get there, take exit 43 off I-80, then go south for 3 miles.

Getting tickets

For tickets or information, call 800-RACEWAY or check out the track's Web site at www.poconoraceway.com.

Finding lodging

- ✓ Pocono Mountains Vacation Bureau: 800-646-2300
- ✓ Monroe County Chamber of Commerce: 717-421-4433
- ✓ Camping at the track: 800-RACEWAY



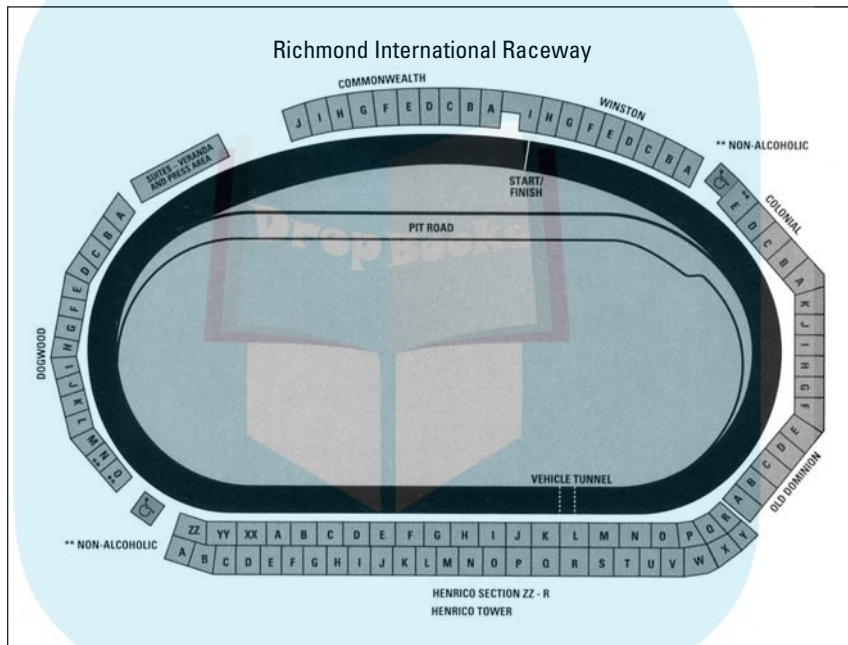
Looking for an autograph of your favorite driver? On the way from the garage to pit road, there's a small grandstand where fans with pit passes can sit and wait for a glimpse of drivers and crews. It's called "autograph alley" because there are a few windows built into the fence in front of the stands, where fans can hand drivers hats, T-shirts, programs, and other souvenirs to sign. Sit there long enough, and a driver is bound to come by and oblige you. Also, if you have a bunch of spare time during the race weekend, head to the city — New York City. Pocono is the closest track to New York City, which is about two hours away.

Richmond International Raceway

Many drivers consider Richmond International Raceway the best short track in NASCAR. Some even call it the perfect track. Even though it's only three-quarters of a mile long, there's still enough room for you to race up high,

down low, or in the middle (see Figure 14-19). If drivers want to make a pass, they can do so anywhere they want instead of waiting for a wide enough spot on the race track. While drivers love the place, fans don't think it's too snappy, either. It hosts two nighttime NASCAR Sprint Cup Series races each year, becoming electric with the cars circling the race track under the lights. When fans snap photographs, the flashbulbs make the grandstand look as if it's filled with fireflies. And when the drivers race, their cars throw sparks into the air to electrify the night even more. The fall race is where top-12 drivers are locked into the Chase for the NASCAR Sprint Cup, making it a hectic and exciting race for all those on the Chase bubble.

Figure 14-19: Richmond International Raceway holds two nighttime NASCAR Sprint Cup Series events each year, the second of which is the final regular season race of the year.



Track specs

- ✓ **Shape:** D-shaped oval.
- ✓ **Length:** .75 mile.
- ✓ **Banking:** 14 degrees in the turns, 8 degrees in the frontstretch, and 2 degrees in the backstretch.

Dates to watch

Early May and September.

Getting to the track

The track is located near downtown Richmond on the Virginia State fairgrounds. To get there, follow signs from I-64 or I-95 for the fairgrounds. The address is 602 East Laburnum Avenue.

Getting tickets

For tickets or information, call 866-455-RACE or check out the track's Web site at www.rir.com.

Finding lodging

The speedway publishes its own fan guide, which includes information on local hotels and restaurants. To receive a guide, send a self-addressed, stamped, business-sized envelope (with 78 cents postage) to Fan Friendly Guide, P.O. Box 9257, Richmond, VA 23227-9257.

To reach the Richmond Convention and Visitors Bureau, call 800-365-7272.



The best seats at Richmond are in the turns, but tickets sell out fast. If you have a choice, pick the Dogwood grandstands or the Old Dominion grandstands where you can get a good view of the cars going through the turns.

Talladega Superspeedway

According to legend, Talladega is haunted because it was built on an old Native American burial ground. There's no doubt that Talladega is the biggest, meanest, and fastest track in NASCAR racing. Bill Elliott set the speed record for stock cars in 1987 when he won the pole for the Winston 500 with a 212.809 mph lap. That was before NASCAR mandated carburetor restrictor plates (see Chapter 6) to slow down the cars. In other words, that record will likely never be broken.

Talladega is Daytona International Speedway's sister track, built almost to the same specifications although, at 2.66-miles around, it's slightly bigger (see Figure 14-20).

Track specs

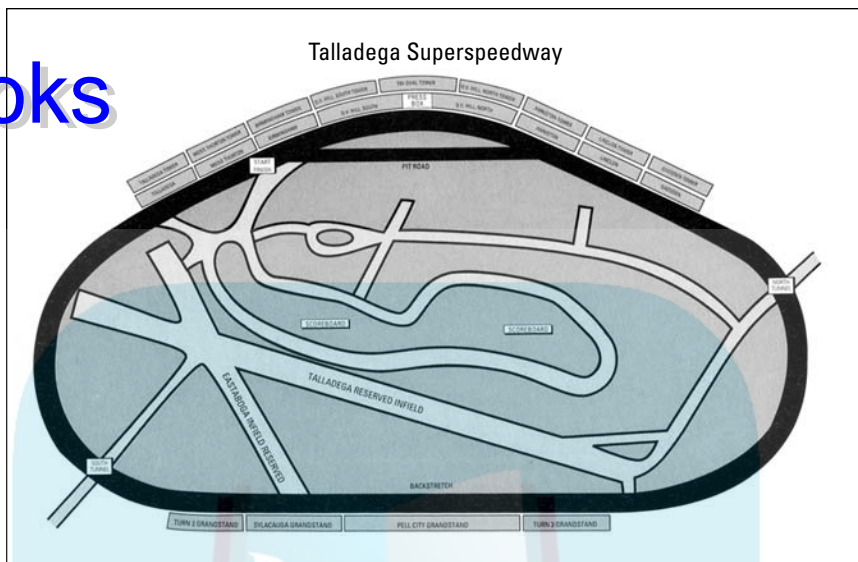
- ✓ **Shape:** Tri-oval.
- ✓ **Length:** 2.66 miles.
- ✓ **Banking:** 33 degrees in the turns and 18 degrees through the tri-oval.

Dates to watch

Late April and late October/early November.

DropBooks

Figure 14-20:
Talladega Super-
speedway
is NASCAR
racing's lon-
gest track.



Getting to the track

The track is located in Talladega, Alabama, about 40 miles east of Birmingham. To get there from the west, take I-20 east to exit 169 to Speedway Boulevard, and then go about 3 miles to the track. From the east, take I-20 west to exit 173.

Getting tickets

For tickets or information, call 877-462-3342 or check out the track's Web site at www.talladegasuperspeedway.com.

Finding lodging

- ✓ Greater Birmingham Convention and Visitors Bureau: 800-458-9064
- ✓ Calhoun County Chamber of Commerce: 256-237-3536

Texas Motor Speedway

When Texas Motor Speedway opened in 1997, drivers were concerned about the racing surface. But after millions of dollars of renovations and reconfigurations to improve the racing surface and the turns, the track has become popular (see Figure 14-21). Fans have noticed other improved parts of the speedway, such as the Speedway Club and condos at one end of the track.

The club houses a gourmet restaurant with dinner and dancing after the race and also holds a state-of-the-art gym for locals to work out in. All that has made the facility one of the most innovative tracks in racing.

DropBooks

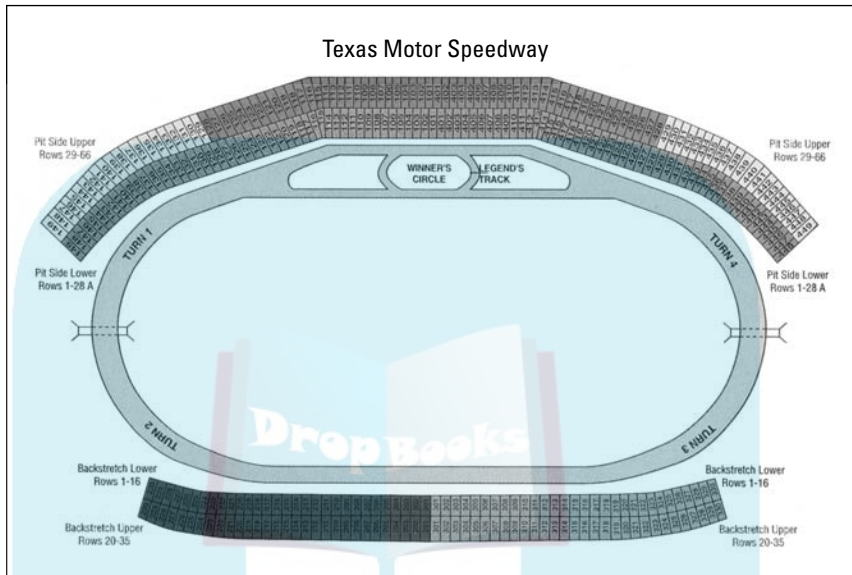


Figure 14-21: Texas Motor Speedway picked up a second race date starting in 2005.

Track specs

- ✓ **Shape:** Quad-oval.
- ✓ **Length:** 1.5 miles.
- ✓ **Banking:** 24 degrees in the turns and 5 degrees in the straightaways.

Dates to watch

April and November.

Getting to the track

The track is located in Fort Worth, Texas. To get there, take I-35 west, north of downtown Fort Worth, and then take the exit for Highway 114.

Getting tickets

For tickets or information, call 817-215-8500 or check out the track's Web site at www.texasmotorspeedway.com.

Finding lodging

✓ Fort Worth Convention & Visitors Bureau: 800-433-5747

✓ Dallas Convention & Visitors Bureau: 800-232-5527

Watkins Glen International

Unlike Infineon Raceway, Watkins Glen International is more of a modified oval with mostly right turns instead of left turns (see Figure 14-22). It also doesn't have the drastic sharp turns of Infineon Raceway, so cars can lap the track much faster. One of the best things about "the Glen," as it's affectionately called, is that fans can get a great view of the track by perching themselves at various points around the speedway. Still, you can't see the entire track because it sprawls so much. The track hosted Formula One racing's U.S. Grand Prix from 1961 to 1980, but now its biggest race is when NASCAR comes to the tiny town in the Finger Lakes region of upstate New York.

Figure 14-22: Watkins Glen International hosts one of the two NASCAR Sprint Cup Series road course races a year.

*Track specs*

✓ **Shape:** 11-turn road course.

✓ **Length:** 2.45 miles.

Date to watch

Mid-August.

Getting to the track

The track is located 5 miles southwest of the village of Watkins Glen, New York, about 80 miles southwest of Syracuse and 18 miles northeast of Corning. Going south, take Route 414 to County Route 16 and go 3 miles to the track.

Getting tickets

For tickets or information, call 866-461-7223 or check out the track's Web site at www.theglen.com.

Finding lodging

- ✓ Schuyler County Chamber of Commerce: 800-607-4552
- ✓ Corning Chamber of Commerce: 607-936-4686



Just like at Infineon, the best seats at Watkins Glen are near the turns where drivers most often make their moves. The esses is a part of the track where cars snake through the course in a series of turns, and it's an especially good part of the track to watch from because the cars snake right up a hill. Sit at the top of the hill, and you'll see plenty of action.

The stand-alone tracks

There are only 22 tracks on the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series schedule, and while they're spread out across the country, it's impossible to have a race in every city in the United States. If you didn't see a track that's close to you in the above list, there may be a stand-alone race at a track that *is* near you. A *stand-alone race* is a NASCAR Nationwide Series or NASCAR Camping World Truck Series race that doesn't have the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series as a companion during the weekend.

The following tracks host stand-alone races: Nashville Superspeedway, Iowa Speedway, Kentucky Speedway, The Milwaukee Mile, Gateway International Raceway, O'Reilly Raceway Park at Indianapolis, Circuit Gilles Villeneuve (Montreal), Memphis Motorsports Park, and Mansfield (Ohio) Motorsports Park.

Chapter 15

DropBooks

Heading Out for a Weekend at the Track

In This Chapter

- ▶ Securing tickets and lodging
 - ▶ Driving to the track on time
 - ▶ Knowing what to bring and how to behave
 - ▶ Getting a rare behind-the-scenes view
 - ▶ Listening to races from the grandstands
 - ▶ Picking up souvenirs
-

Going to a NASCAR race isn't like going to a professional basketball game. It's more like going to Woodstock. Fans make pilgrimages to NASCAR races, sometimes driving across the country to their favorite tracks. And when they get there, they enter a unique universe.

Often, NASCAR fans camp out on speedway grounds or near the speedway before an event. They bring their tents, motor homes, campers, and vans to the track and then party like there's no tomorrow. You think tailgating before a college football game is a blast? Well, you haven't seen anything unless you've trekked to a NASCAR race. From 70,000 to 270,000 fans descend on NASCAR tracks during race weekends. They bring their NASCAR hats, NASCAR T-shirts, NASCAR flags, and NASCAR bumper stickers. But most of all, they bring their loyalties to their favorite NASCAR drivers. While fans at basketball games cheer for one team or the other, fans at NASCAR races are cheering for 43 different drivers.

If you decide you have to be part of this mania, this chapter's for you. I tell you everything you need to know about having a great race weekend, including how to find tickets and lodging, how early to arrive to the track, what to bring on race day, and how to behave.

Getting Your Tickets for a Race

DropBooks

Before you head to a NASCAR race, you want to have tickets for the event in hand. This section explains various ways to get tickets and also helps you decide what tickets you want to get.

Tips on buying tickets

Some races sell out weeks or months before the event, so tickets can be hard to find. They can also be quite pricey, ranging from \$25 to more than \$250. Keep in mind that some tracks sell discounted tickets for children. (See Chapter 14 for information on how to get tickets at each of the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series tracks.) Here are some tips for getting tickets to events:

- ✓ **Call the track ticket office as soon as possible**, even a year before an event, to get information on securing tickets for the race you want to see.

Tickets for races go on sale long before the event, so if you call early, you increase your chances of going to an event (and getting the best seats). If the race is sold out, some tracks can put you on a waiting list just in case more seats open up. Or you can stay on the waiting list until a season-ticket holder decides to give up his or her tickets.

- ✓ **Buy tickets from a track's Web site.** (See Chapter 14 for Web site addresses for each NASCAR Sprint Cup Series track.) Sometimes, tracks reserve chunks of seats and save them for Internet-based customers. Plus, you won't have to wait on hold while all the good seats get bought up.

If a race does sell out, check out Web sites like www.ebay.com, www.stubhub.com, and www.craigslist.com. Often, fans who buy tickets but realize they can't attend the race will sell their seats on these sites.

- ✓ **Flip through the classified section of your local newspaper or a national racing publication.** Fans sell their tickets to sold-out races all the time, so if you keep your eyes open for tickets to the race or race track of your dreams, you may get lucky.
- ✓ **Drive or walk around a race track to find fans selling their unused tickets.** Sometimes, fans buy too many tickets and have extras on race day. But beware of scalpers who charge too much and put you at risk for buying counterfeit tickets.



Whenever you buy tickets from a place other than the race track, you're taking your chances that the tickets may be outrageously priced or even counterfeit. Be aware that in most states, it's illegal for people to sell tickets to an event if they aren't properly licensed. In other states, it's illegal for someone to charge more than face value for tickets. Still more states have laws about how much

a scalper can boost the ticket price over face value. It may be tiresome to find out what the local laws are regarding scalping tickets, but it's worth it. Depending on the jurisdiction, you can get fined or even arrested for buying tickets illegally. To check on specific scalping laws, call that state's Chamber of Commerce or the police department located closest to the track.

Grandstands or infield?

When buying NASCAR tickets, at some tracks you have the option of getting tickets for the grandstands or for the infield. Each location gives you a different feel of racing, and one is no better than the other — it just depends on what you want to get out of your trip to the race track.

Sitting in the grandstands

Most fans watch races from the grandstands. The grandstands give you the best view of the track, and you ensure yourself a seat because you purchase tickets for specific seats. It's the traditional way to do things. It's just like sitting in the stands at a football game, but much louder — not because of the people around you, but because of the roar of the engines as the cars go around the track. And you get to make friends with the person you're sitting next to, whether you like it or not, because the seats are so close together.



Keep in mind that the best seats are the highest seats, which isn't the case in most sporting events. Sitting up higher gives you a better view of the entire track, while sitting lower gives you a perfect view of cars zooming by — and that's about it. All you see is a blur. So this is one sporting event where you don't want to be in the front row.

Camping out in the infield

Not all tracks allow fans in the infield — particularly not the smaller ones. The tracks that do offer infield access, however, are packed not only on race day but also throughout the weekend with people camping out. Watching a race from the infield is an acquired taste. It's a big party from the time the people stream in to the time the people trickle out. Sometimes, you wonder if they even notice whether the race is going on or not.

Most fans who choose the infield drive motor homes and park them as close to the track as possible. At larger tracks, the fans who drive their cars or motor homes into the infield watch the race from on top of their vehicles. Even from those vantage points though, fans usually can't see the entire race track. You may see a bit of the frontstretch or a turn or two, but that's it. The rest is up to your imagination — and your ears. All tracks broadcast the race over the public address system. So even if you can't see the entire race, you can hear it.

DropBooks

What a suite deal

Above the grandstands at the majority of tracks are rows of boxes encased in glass where people gather to watch races. These are the suites, and you can't buy tickets at the box office to sit in them. They're for corporations or people with enough money to rent them out. Usually, companies rent the suites for thousands of dollars each race and then invite employees,

colleagues, clients, friends, or family members to watch the race. All the suites have TVs, so you can see all the action, including replays of big wrecks or key passes. Most also have catered lunches or dinners, so you can dine in air-conditioned comfort while the drivers bump and bang on the track. It's a luxurious way to watch a race and a great way to entertain a group.

**TIP**

Grandstand tickets usually sell out first, so you may find that the infield is your only option. But even though infield tickets don't sell out as quickly, you should still contact the track ahead of time. If you plan to drive a vehicle into the infield, you need to actually buy two things: a parking pass and infield tickets for each person in the vehicle. If you have eight people stuffed in your Winnebago, you need eight tickets. While the tickets themselves are general admission (because there are no seats in the infield), many parking spaces and camping spaces in the infield can be reserved in advance. The reserved spots often sell out before the race comes to town. At Daytona International Speedway, for example, motor home spaces are reserved so that you have an exact place to set up camp. The track also has unreserved places, which are doled out on a first-come, first-served basis. As you can guess, the reserved spaces are more expensive and are in better spots inside the track than the unreserved spaces.

The best part about bringing your motor home, camper, or tent into the infield is that you get to sleep in it, so you'll save money on lodging. While staying at a hotel may cost \$200 a night (especially on race weekends when hotels tend to hike up their prices), staying in the infield may cost \$250 for two nights. The prices for infield camping vary widely, though, depending on whether you get a reserved spot (which is more expensive) and how many spaces are available. So check with the track before driving down in your pop-up camper with \$20 in your pocket.

**CAUTION FLAG**

Fans in the infield aren't the types to show up on race day, watch the race, and then head dutifully home right after the checkered flag falls. They usually get to the race track two or three days in advance to set up their campers, motor homes, or tents, then slip into their pre-race partying mode. They bring gas grills (because many tracks don't allow open fires in the camping areas), coolers filled with beverages, and lawn chairs, and then cavort like mad. Some cavort more during the race and keep cavorting even when the race is done. So, if you think you're more apt to be a serious race-watcher who doesn't like distractions during an event, the grandstands may be a better place for you.

DropBooks

Bring the kids

NASCAR is certainly a family sport, with participants who don't mind being role models and don't do shocking things that athletes from other sports have been caught doing. I think it's rare to find a sport like NASCAR Sprint Cup Series racing these days, and I think that's partly why parents aren't afraid to bring their kids to the races. Families interested in going to NASCAR races should keep the following points in mind, however:

- ✓ It's not the cheapest event that you can take your kids to. However, some tracks may have special, discounted tickets for younger children.
- ✓ It may not be a wholly G-rated experience. Although most NASCAR fans are well behaved, some aren't.
- ✓ Drinking alcohol is allowed in the grandstands and in the infield, where fans have been known to carry coolers filled with a variety of beverages (although some tracks do have alcohol-free grandstands).

Not much gallivanting goes on during races, though. Much of it is contained to pre- and post-race activities, so if you want to protect your children from that hubbub, show up at the race track and head straight for your seats.

Racing started out as a family sport for me back in Arkansas. Even though my parents were divorced, racing was one way my family would get together and have fun. So, some of my best memories with my family were at the race track.

The infield is pretty much an adult playground, so if you want to bring the family and make a weekend out of it, ask the track if it has a family camping area. Many tracks have staked out camping areas for families, complete with curfews and noise limits.

Finding Lodging Well in Advance

Suppose you have tickets to a NASCAR race and are ready to head to the event. If you're making a day trip out of it, the only thing you need to worry about is traffic. If you want to stay for a night or two, you have a bigger challenge.



Finding a place to stay near a race track during a NASCAR race weekend may not be easy. Most race tracks aren't located in large metropolitan areas with hotels on every corner. They're in smaller places like Talladega, Alabama, or Dover, Delaware. There just aren't that many hotel rooms available. Imagine 100,000 or so race fans streaming into town and looking for a place to stay. As you can guess, space is tight.



DropBooks

Buying a program

If you're a novice NASCAR fan, buying a race program helps guide you through your afternoon or evening. Programs usually contain stories about the top drivers or teams. They also have a list of drivers, which may contain biographical information, car number, team affiliation, and paint scheme (the design on a car). While some paint schemes, such as the one on Jeff Gordon's multi-color No. 24 Chevy, stay virtually the same from year to year, some

teams have ever-changing paint schemes. Keep that in mind when you're looking for a car on the speedway. Sometimes looking for the car number, not the car color, is a better move.

Programs also may have race records, NASCAR records, and charts that translate lap times into miles per hour. As a beginner fan, all that information, for the price of about \$10, can help you become a savvy NASCAR devotee.



Before taking off for a race with your spouse and children, call to make hotel reservations. The simplest way to find out what hotels have vacancies is to call the Chamber of Commerce or visitor's bureau in the town where the race track is located. These organizations usually have a list of hotels with available rooms and can also suggest hotels in your price range. In Chapter 14, I provide phone numbers for organizations to contact for lodging information for each NASCAR Sprint Cup Series track.

Because the demand for lodging is so high, hotel rooms during race weekends generally aren't cheap. Expect to pay up to \$300 or \$400 a night for a hotel room close to the track. But don't expect to stay in luxury, even at those prices. Even the smallest hotels increase prices when so many race fans are looking for so few rooms.

Be aware that most hotels ask for three- or four-night minimums for race weekends, and many ask for a one-night deposit when you make the reservation. Of course, the farther away the hotel, the cheaper the room, so if you can't bear to part with all that cash, just get in your car and drive an hour or so away from the track.

Recently, some tracks have worked with local hotels to lower prices and waive the minimum stay. Track promoters want as many fans to come to the races as possible, and they know that high hotel fees can keep them away. Some tracks, like Lowe's Motor Speedway, have been successful. Many Charlotte-area hotels now don't have price hikes and minimum stay rules during race weekends.



DropBooks

First aid at the track

Every track has first-aid centers set up throughout the grounds, as well as a medical care center in the infield. Experienced medical personnel are on hand to help you if you fall and scrape your leg, hurt your back, break your wrist, or even have a serious medical emergency such as a heart attack. If you're too hurt to walk to a first-aid center, send a friend to get help or contact one of the ushers in the grandstands. All the track staff members are

connected via two-way radios, so help will arrive shortly.

The same goes for fans in the infield. At many tracks with motor homes parked inside them, emergency workers rove through the grounds on four-wheelers. The infield care center also is available for fans who need medical assistance.

Arriving to the Race on Time

To avoid the bumper-to-bumper traffic that clogs up roadways two hours or so before a race begins, leave early for the race. I'm talking about leaving your hotel room at the crack of dawn if the race starts at noon. After you get to the track, you can sleep in your car if you need to. Or you can walk around the grounds to check out what the vendors are selling as souvenirs. You can also grab breakfast and head to your seat early to watch the pre-race activities. NASCAR hands out awards before each race and introduces each driver to the crowd. Be in your seat at least 45 minutes before the race begins if you don't want to miss all the action.



Some people try to avoid race-day traffic jams by showing up at the track just a few minutes before the event begins. They figure that by then, most fans have already arrived and taken their seats. If you try this approach, you're taking a chance, though. You could end up stuck in traffic if there's an unexpected tie-up on the road.

Packing the Right Stuff for Race Day

If you haven't been to a race before, here's a handy list of what to bring with you and what to leave at home:

- ✓ Do bring binoculars to a race, no matter where you're sitting. Even if you have the best seats in the house, it's difficult to see the teams, cars, and drivers up close, especially at a big track.

DropBooks

- ✔ Do bring a camera with a telephoto lens (which brings the action closer to you) if you want a good picture of the cars on the track.
- ✔ Do bring earplugs, especially for children. NASCAR races are loud, with decibel levels that can rival the roar of an airplane engine. The best kinds of noise deterrents are headsets that actually muffle the sound. If you're the macho type who doesn't want to wear earplugs, your ears may ring, and your head may hurt the next day.
- ✔ Do bring a raincoat. Umbrellas aren't allowed in the grandstands because they get in the way of other fans' views of the track.
- ✔ Do dress for the weather. It can be steamy and sweltering at races held in the summer but cold, damp, and windy at races in the spring or fall. Be prepared, and check the weather forecast before you leave for a race.
- ✔ Do wear sunscreen. You're a perfect candidate for sunburn when you watch a race. You sit in aluminum grandstands for four hours in the middle of the day. Sunscreen can prevent an uncomfortable ride home.
- ✔ Do bring a seat cushion if you want a more comfortable perch in the stands.
- ✔ Do bring a radio or scanner (which I discuss in the "Riding Along with the Driver" section later in this chapter) if you want to keep track of what's going on during a race. Wear headphones, though, so you can hear the conversations without the huge distraction of the engine noise.
- ✔ Do bring lots of liquids so you can stay hydrated on hot days. Just like drivers and crew members, fans need to drink plenty of liquids to keep themselves from dehydrating. You wouldn't believe the number of fans who are taken to the hospital with heat stroke or exhaustion on a hot Sunday race day.
- ✔ Do pack food if you don't want to spend money on concessions.
- ✔ Don't bring any glass containers into the grandstands.
- ✔ Don't bring any coolers that are bigger than 14x14x14 inches.

Fitting In with a NASCAR Crowd

If you're sitting at your first NASCAR race with a bunch of veteran fans, what do you do to fit in? Well, if you don't know much, the best plan is to keep quiet, watch the race, and learn. If you want to join in on the fun, though, you can cheer for your favorite driver and take part in some of the conversations around you.

One sure-fire way of sounding like a longtime NASCAR fan is to refer to teams by their car numbers. So, when talking about Dale Earnhardt, Jr.'s team, you can say, "The No. 88 car is really kicking it today." Or, if someone asks which team you like, you can say, "Oh, I like the 48." An educated fan would

immediately know that you're a Jimmie Johnson supporter. If you really want to dazzle the fans around you, you can use a multi-numeric scheme such as, "Wow, did you see the 18 pass the 29 on the inside? I thought he was going to spin out the 99 or at least smack into the 11 when he did that."

Dressing the part also helps you fit into the crowd at NASCAR races. That means you should at least have a T-shirt or hat with a driver's or team's logo on it. You rarely see fans at a NASCAR race with plain, button-down shirts and khakis on. If you wear an outfit like this, you'll stick out like — like a preppie at a Metallica concert. NASCAR fans are loyal and love to support their drivers — and are proud to show it.

Here are a few more tips for how to behave at the track:

- ✓ Don't throw anything onto the race track or in the grandstands. If you do, security guards will kick you out of the speedway with no refund.
- ✓ Don't drink too much and do crazy things. If you do, you'll be kicked out before you know it — which will most likely sober you up.
- ✓ Don't curse and carry on. The people around you paid good money for their seats and don't want to hear you ranting about how much you dislike a particular driver. Also, remember that kids are in the stands.

Going behind the Scenes, If You're Lucky

While grandstand tickets and infield passes give fans a great view of NASCAR races, *garage passes* let you go into the pits and the garages before the race starts and get a behind-the-scenes look at the sport. Unfortunately, fans can't buy garage passes at most tracks, particularly for NASCAR Sprint Cup races. Those passes are reserved for sponsors, friends, and family members of race teams, or people who are affiliated with the sport in some way. Call a track ahead of time, though, to see whether passes are for sale for other races, especially for NASCAR Nationwide Series races or NASCAR Camping World Truck Series races, which may be less restrictive than NASCAR Sprint Cup races. You may get lucky.

Following the rules

If you're lucky enough to get a garage pass, you get a unique view of the drivers and the crews preparing for a NASCAR race. You can walk through the garage area and look at crews working on their cars. You can hang out around the team haulers (see Chapter 7 for a description) to get a glimpse of drivers as they walk to their cars. You can take all the photos you want to remember your day. But remember the following rules before heading into the garage:

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- ✔ You need to stay on your toes in the NASCAR garage because you really are in the middle of the action. Practice time is precious for NASCAR teams, so the cars often zoom in and out of their garages to get as much track time as possible. The drivers are focused on making their cars just right, which means they aren't necessarily watching out for people strolling through the garage like tourists at Walt Disney World.

Because of driver lobbying, fewer (non-necessary) people are now allowed in the garage area. The drivers' complaint: There used to be so many people watching the action that drivers and teams didn't have enough room to do their work. To help solve the problem, NASCAR came up with "cold" and "hot" passes. While some tracks sell a minimal amount of cold passes (which can be used at times when engines are not turned on), hot passes are not for sale. Only a certain number of TV, print, and radio reporters are allowed in the garage area and along pit road when a red light designates a hot period, as are drivers' families, some sponsor representatives, and, of course, team members.

- ✔ When in the garage, revert to the wise words of advice your mom gave you when the two of you took a trip to the china store when you were little: *Look, but don't touch*. You are fortunate to get a peek at NASCAR teams at work, so don't get uppity when someone tells you to stop touching a piece of equipment or stand back from a car. The drivers and crew members are at work and don't want to be disturbed — and they don't want their equipment to be disturbed either. So walk through the garage with respect.
- ✔ You must adhere to the following dress code if you want to step foot in the garage area — no ifs, ands, or buts about it:
 - You have to wear long pants. No shorts, clam diggers, Bermuda shorts, or capris are allowed — your legs have to be completely covered.
 - Your shirt must cover your shoulders. No tank tops, tube tops, or sleeveless shirts allowed.
 - You can't wear open-toed shoes such as sandals, flip-flops, or strappy stiletto high heels.
- ✔ Stay clear of the garage during the final hour of practice before the race. It's dangerous to linger in the garage because cars are rushing in and out of the garage while teams make last-minute changes.
- ✔ Don't bring any alcoholic beverages into the garage. They aren't allowed.
- ✔ You must keep your garage pass visible at all times and a form of identification in your possession; otherwise, you will be asked to leave.

Asking for autographs in the garage

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Usually, you can find autograph cards outside each team hauler, where drivers and crews congregate when not working on their cars. An *autograph card* is a sheet of heavy-duty paper with a driver's picture on the front and his vital statistics on the reverse side. It's for — you guessed it — getting autographs. Some people take them for souvenirs, though, because they're free. (It's not good form to take more than one.)

If you want to use the autograph card to get an autograph, you can try to corner a driver in the garage area to get him to sign it. Doing so can be tricky business because drivers are so focused while they're in the garage — they're at work. But if you insist on getting autographs or getting your picture taken with a driver, use a little courtesy. Don't approach drivers as they prepare for practice runs, prior to qualifying, or immediately before the race. You will likely fail, which builds up hard feelings between drivers and fans. Remember, the garage is their office, and they are much more concerned with how their car is performing than signing an autograph card. Another tip: When they do have a few minutes of free time, most drivers will sign cards or hats that fans hand them through the fence between the garage area and the infield.



If you really want an autograph or photo, here are some hints:

- ✓ **Wait outside a team hauler to catch a driver.** He isn't around his car, so he isn't going to be as distracted. But don't dare go *into* the hauler. It's off limits to fans because that's where drivers and teams have meetings.
- ✓ **Don't bother drivers just before qualifying.** They may be nervous about their fast lap and scowl in your photo.
- ✓ **Pay attention to whether a driver is running well during practice.** If he isn't, he probably won't be in the mood to sign autographs. If you do approach him for an autograph or photo, at least have something positive to say.
- ✓ **Keep sponsor loyalty in mind.** Think twice before asking Jeff Gordon (a Chevy driver) to sign a Ford hat or before asking Jimmie Johnson (who drives for Lowe's) to sign a Home Depot T-shirt. Remember that loyalty runs deep in NASCAR. You don't want to put a driver in an awkward position.
- ✓ **Bring your own pen.** A black felt-tipped marker, such as an indelible Sharpie, is best.
- ✓ **Be prepared to walk with a driver as he signs your item.** Most drivers know that if they stop, they'll soon be mobbed. They use the walk-and-sign technique, so be prepared to stride alongside them.

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- ✔ **Don't expect to have a full-blown conversation with a driver.** He's on the job and trying to concentrate. If you want to chat with your favorite driver, go to a scheduled appearance he's making in the area (see Chapter 8 for more on drivers making appearances). For example, Matt Kenseth may sit down and sign autographs at a local Dewalt Power Tools outlet. No doubt he'll be more relaxed in that atmosphere than he is at the track.
- ✔ **Even if you've been waiting all day in the sun, don't chastise a driver if he walks out to his car without stopping to give you his autograph.** Maybe he's in a rush to get somewhere. Maybe his car isn't running well. Maybe he doesn't feel well. Maybe he has personal things on his mind. Remember: A garage pass doesn't guarantee you autographs, but it does guarantee you a rare look at drivers and teams at work — a look that most people aren't fortunate enough to get.
- ✔ **Saying "thank you" always helps.**

Riding Along with the Driver

Whether you're watching a race from the grandstands or the infield, you can be even closer to the action if you bring a radio with a headset. The Motor Racing Network and the Performance Racing Network radio announcers offer analysis, race statistics, and play-by-play commentary of what's going on during a race. They tell you what's going on in turn two, when all you can see are the cars coming out of turn four. They also let you know what kinds of problems different cars are experiencing. You may see Jeff Gordon slow down on the track, but unless you're tuned into the broadcast, you won't know why. Local frequencies are listed inside the packages in which the radios are purchased and can also be found on the Internet.



A good number of fans have handheld *radio frequency scanners* — Walkman-sized instruments that pick up preselected two-way radio channels in the immediate area. They allow you to listen in on conversations between drivers and their crews during practice, qualifying, and races. You also can hear NASCAR officials talk among themselves and with the teams. It's sort of like a legal way to eavesdrop — and it's fun.



You can also rent NASCAR Sprint FanView: a handheld scanner that shows TV video of the race, the running positions of all the drivers, lap times, and season standings. This way, you can hear communication between the driver and his team and see all the action around the track in case you have blocked views from your seat. The FanView also features three in-car cameras and DIRECTV HotPass, which follows four drivers throughout race day. You usually find a number of NASCAR Sprint FanView booths all around the track. The cost as of this writing is \$50 per day or \$70 for a weekend.

Another possibility is to rent a scanner with headphones that just has audio capabilities. You can rent these for between \$25 and \$50 a day.

If you attend NASCAR races often, you may want to invest in your own scanner. You can buy one at your local electronics store or from radio companies that have booths at the race track. The scanners cost from \$100 to \$350, depending on their features. Look for a scanner that scans at least 100 channels per second, and one that scans VHF and UHF high and low bands. Really, you don't need a scanner much fancier than that when you're at a NASCAR race — you just need the correct frequencies of the drivers, teams, officials, and radio broadcast to get your money's worth. You can buy updated scanner lists outside the race track where souvenirs are sold.

Here are some companies you can call to buy scanners or get information on obtaining frequency lists:

- ✓ **Race-Scan:** 800-441-2841 or www.racescan.com
- ✓ **Racing Electronics:** 800-272-7111 or www.racingelectronics.com
- ✓ **Racing Radios:** 800-669-1522 or www.racingradios.com



If you buy or rent a scanner, be sure to get a frequency list at the track, which has a bunch of numbers on it, each coinciding with a team, a NASCAR official, or a radio broadcast. Usually each frequency consists of three numbers, followed by a decimal point and then more numbers — such as 484.340. If you're programming your scanner on your own, you have to input all those numbers into the scanner and assign them another number. For example, you can program my frequency under the number 5 on your scanner because I drive the No. 5 Chevy. So, when you tune to Channel 5 on your scanner, my frequency pops up, and you can listen to me chat with my crew. Some teams keep the same radio channel for years and years, but others change their frequencies from time to time, so you want to get the latest frequency lists to stay on top of all the action.

After you get your scanner and input the frequencies, you're ready to listen in. There are a few different techniques to listening to a race on a scanner. You can listen to the radio broadcast, then tune in to teams' frequencies from time to time. Or you can put your scanner on scan mode, so it stops at a frequency only when there is communication going on. Or you can listen to one team only, keeping your scanner tuned to the same frequency all day. Whatever way you choose to use your scanner, it's bound to make things more interesting for you. You can hear a crew chief tell a driver when to make a pit stop. You can hear a driver complain about his car. You even can hear a driver's reaction just after he gets into an accident.



When using a scanner, keep in mind that conversations between a team and a driver may not be appropriate for children.

Leaving with Souvenirs

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It's hard to miss all the souvenir trailers lined up at the track. The trailers are colorful and are always in a conspicuous area, such as just outside the main entrance. If you have time before or after a race, you can mill around the souvenir area and pick up a bumper sticker, T-shirt, or cap. (For more on souvenirs, turn to Chapter 2.) But if you really want a unique souvenir, you have to look a bit harder.

Sometimes you'll stumble upon someone selling racing tires that were used in an actual NASCAR race. They go for anywhere from \$10 to \$60. Why would you want a racing tire? Well, it certainly would be a conversation piece sitting smack in the middle of your living room. Many fans lay a tire on its side and put a sheet of glass on top of it, which makes for a good coffee table or end table. Some fans put them in their yards, fill them with dirt, and plant flowers in them. Whatever their use, they are unusual souvenirs from a race.

Fans with infield passes or garage passes always comb the infield for trinkets after an event is over: pieces of mangled sheet metal from a car that wrecked, or even lug nuts that flew off of a car during a pit stop. If you plan to do this, make sure the item you take is something that a team is leaving behind — otherwise, you can be arrested for stealing. Ask a team whether you can take it before you go walking off with an entire hood or a used tire. Otherwise, you may be embarrassed when a security guard grabs you and makes you take the piece of equipment back to its owner. Sometimes, though, teams leave their used tires behind (without wheels) — near their pit stall or in the garage. Those are free for your taking because they're not going to use them again.

Chapter 16

DropBooks

Tracking NASCAR Events from the Comfort of Home

In This Chapter

- ▶ Following television coverage
 - ▶ Listening to radio play-by-play and commentary
 - ▶ Subscribing to magazines and newspapers
 - ▶ Finding statistics that keep you in the know
 - ▶ Joining driver fan clubs and keeping in tune via their Web sites
 - ▶ Sending souvenirs to race shops to get them autographed
-

Most NASCAR fans are lucky to attend one or two races a year. The rest of the time, they rely on TV, radio, newspapers, and Web sites to keep up on what's going on. Luckily, plenty of media outlets cover NASCAR races, NASCAR drivers, and the goings-on in the sport. In fact, NASCAR's growth has attracted much attention in the news, so it's difficult to get away from it even if you wanted to.

You can also join fan clubs or log on to a team's Web site to catch up on the latest news about drivers. In this chapter, I give you all the details you need to immerse yourself in the sport — even if you can't make it to many races.

Grab That Remote: Watching Races on Television

When you can't go to races, watching them on television is a great alternative. You may miss the roar of the engines and the smell of rubber on the track, but in general you actually get to see more than the fans at the track. This section describes the advantages of watching from home (or your favorite bar), as well as where to find NASCAR TV coverage.

Catching all the angles

During every race, TV cameras mounted around the track catch the action at every point on the speedway. The cameras usually cover the following angles:

- ✓ **Cars racing down the frontstretch, backstretch, and through all the turns.**
- ✓ **Cars zooming by the grandstands:** Sometimes you see just a blur of color; other times you can recognize which car is which. It's all captured by cameras placed near the outer edge of the track.
- ✓ **Fans cheering in the grandstands up close:** You also get a view of the fans in the grandstands taken by cameras in a blimp or helicopter above the speedway.
- ✓ **Ground shots of groups of cars coming through the turns:** Those cameras are positioned at ground level in the infield.
- ✓ **Interior shots from cars:** Several cars have in-car cameras set up during each race. This feature gives viewers at home a close look at drivers while they're in their race cars, including what a driver sees when he swerves to miss an accident or when he gets into an accident himself. It shows you how bad a crash can be for a driver, too. You see the whole car shake and hear the loud thud of the impact. You know a driver is involved in a bad accident when the in-car camera goes out and all you see is static.
- ✓ **Views of what's behind and in front of cars:** Small cameras mounted to the front and back bumpers of several cars are especially helpful when there's an accident on the track because they give you an up-close view of how the wreck started or who started it.
- ✓ **The pit road action:** You see pit crew members crouched on the pit wall, waiting for their car to come down pit road. You also see, from all different angles, the pit crew servicing the car. Most broadcasts now include a camera attached to one of the team members' helmets. You get a "point-of-view" look at how a crew member quickly does his job during the mayhem of a pit stop.

TV cameras don't capture only the action on the track — they bring you all the action off the track, too. When drivers take their cars into the garage during a race — after blowing an engine or having a wreck — the TV cameras follow. That's when you, as a home viewer, can see more than the people in the grandstands do. You see the driver get out of his car, sometimes red-faced after falling out of a race, and you hear his explanation of why he's in the garage and not on the track. You also get to see the car, banged up and all.

Getting a running commentary

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During every televised race, commentators describe what's happening on the track, which is especially helpful if you're a NASCAR Sprint Cup Series novice. Commentators sit above the track in a booth where they can usually see the entire speedway. Monitors keep them updated on the action and who is running where. The commentators give you all the information you could want, including who is where on each lap, how far behind the leader they are, team statistics, driver status, and crew chief interviews. If a car stalls on the track, they tell you why. If a tire rolls off a car and down pit road, they tell you how it happened. The commentators don't do all the work, though — reporters are running from pit to pit asking crew chiefs and team members for information. If a tire on a car goes flat, for example, the pit reporter reports live from that driver's pit, shows the flat tire, and describes what has happened.

NASCAR races are covered differently than football or basketball games because commentators can talk to the pit crews while the event is going on. Sometimes the commentators even have negotiated with a driver to talk to him via a radio during caution laps. You don't see sideline reporters in football interviewing the coach in the middle of the fourth quarter. And you certainly don't hear reporters chatting with the quarterback between plays.

Finding TV racing broadcasts

You can find NASCAR Sprint Cup Series races on ESPN, ABC, FOX, TNT, and DIRECTV HotPass. The NASCAR Nationwide Series is broadcast on ESPN2 and ABC. The NASCAR Camping World Truck Series and other NASCAR news and talk shows and events such as qualifying are shown on SPEED. (Check your local TV listings to track down a specific event.) Some of NASCAR's developmental series races can be seen on HDNet, TSN (Canada), and Televisa (Mexico). The networks have different commentators and pit reporters, but the overall coverage is informative and interesting.

All races are scheduled for live broadcast. Most NASCAR Sprint Cup Series races are on Sunday afternoon, but a handful are run on Saturday afternoon or Saturday night. It's not like the old days, in the early 1960s, when you could count on one hand the number of stock car races telecast in a year, and those races were broadcast on ABC's *Wide World of Sports* a week or more after the event!

The FOX, TNT, and ESPN/ABC networks took over NASCAR broadcasts from several other networks starting in 2007. FOX broadcasts the first half of the season, TNT broadcasts a portion of the races in the middle of the season, and ESPN and ABC broadcast the remaining races, including the Chase for the NASCAR Sprint Cup.

In addition to the national network television NASCAR broadcasts, satellite television company DIRECTV also broadcasts races in what is known as NASCAR HotPass. You have to subscribe to this package. Subscribers get four full-produced channels that follow four different drivers throughout the race.

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Taking in the daily and weekly shows

If you can't get enough NASCAR on weekends, plenty of networks have daily and weekly NASCAR shows so you can inundate yourself with information. These shows give you breaking news, driver interviews, race reviews, technical information, and almost everything you'd ever want to know in a 30- to 60-minute segment.

Here are some of the TV shows that feature NASCAR:

- ✓ **NASCAR Now on ESPN2:** *NASCAR Now* is a daily show shown Monday through Friday evenings. The show features highlights from previous races, the week's top storylines, breaking news from a number of ESPN reporters, and driver and crew chief interviews.
- ✓ **NASCAR TV on SPEED Channel:** The SPEED Channel offers a complete slate of pre- and post-race shows, midweek specials, and nightly programming. SPEED's NASCAR block also includes *Trackside*, *NASCAR Victory Lane*, *NASCAR Performance*, and *This Week in NASCAR*, along with shows that feature the history of the sport and day-to-day happenings on the track. SPEED also airs event qualifying and some event practice sessions.
- ✓ **Around the Track on Fox Sports Net:** A commentator and group of drivers talk about NASCAR racing every week, delving into the previous race and news from the circuit.

Tuning In to Radio Broadcasts

Radio provides great play-by-play descriptions of races. In fact, they're so good that some people watch races on TV but turn down the sound so that they can listen to the radio broadcast instead. Radio reporters are everywhere on race day: above the track, in the pits, talking to crew chiefs and crew members during the race, in the garage, and interviewing drivers that have fallen out of the race. They give play-by-play commentary without missing a beat. Radio reporters also work after the race, doing driver interviews after television gets done with them.

When you're listening to a race broadcast, you may have several network options. To find out which radio station in your area carries the race, look up one of the following networks for a list of its affiliate stations:

- ✓ **Motor Racing Network (MRN)**, a division of International Speedway Corporation (ISC), is based in Daytona Beach. In addition to NASCAR Sprint Cup Series races, MRN also carries the majority of NASCAR Nationwide Series and all NASCAR Camping World Truck Series races. MRN, which has hundreds of affiliates in 48 states and Canada, reaches 150 countries worldwide and many ships at sea on Armed Forces Radio. In addition, MRN carries the NASCAR-related programs "NASCAR Today" and "NASCAR Live." For a complete schedule, go to www.racingone.com/mrn_home.aspx.
- ✓ **Performance Racing Network (PRN)** is based in Concord, North Carolina. It's owned by Speedway Motorsports, Inc. (SMD), the company that also owns Lowe's Motor Speedway and other tracks hosting NASCAR races. PRN broadcasts approximately a third of the season's races, including the Coca-Cola 600 at Lowe's Motor Speedway, both races at Bristol Motor Speedway, and both Atlanta Motor Speedway races. For information, go to www.goprn.com.
- ✓ **The Indianapolis Motor Speedway (IMS) Radio Network** broadcasts all races from Indianapolis Motor Speedway, including the Allstate 400 at the Brickyard.
- ✓ **Sirius XM Satellite Radio** has a 24-hour radio channel dedicated solely to NASCAR. It carries live coverage of NASCAR's three national series through MRN, PRN, and IMS. The NASCAR Channel on Sirius XM Radio also provides in-depth news coverage, interviews, talk shows, and other original programming.

Following NASCAR in Print

Many newspapers and magazines cover NASCAR racing, but the depth of the coverage varies. Most newspapers run stories on races and who won them. Some run features throughout the week leading up to a race and report on breaking news. Some magazines run a NASCAR story only once every couple of weeks, while other magazines are entirely devoted to the sport.

If you want to purchase a newspaper or magazine that covers NASCAR regularly, here are some you can choose from:

- ✓ **NASCAR Illustrated** is a monthly magazine with features, commentary, and profiles of people in NASCAR racing.

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- ✓ **NASCAR Scene** is a weekly newspaper published in tabloid form that covers the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series, the NASCAR Nationwide Series, and the NASCAR Camping World Truck Series. It offers feature stories, race statistics, and the NASCAR lowdown.
- ✓ **NASCAR Sprint Cup Series Yearbook** is an annual publication. This magazine hits shelves just in time for Christmas and features a rundown on the previous season. It highlights drivers, races, and the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series champion.
- ✓ **The Official NASCAR Preview and Press Guide** is a magazine that comes out once a year, profiling drivers and providing statistics of drivers in every NASCAR division. It also has a section devoted to NASCAR's tracks.
- ✓ **Pole Position** comes out 36 times a year — once for every NASCAR Sprint Cup race — and is available only in the upcoming race's market. This magazine includes driver profiles, upcoming race analysis, and news features.
- ✓ **Speedway Illustrated** hits newsstands once a month and includes info about the upcoming month, features, stories on the technical elements of NASCAR, and highlights of many of NASCAR's touring series.
- ✓ **Sporting News NASCAR Sprint Cup Series Preview** is an annual magazine published at the beginning of the year. This publication highlights drivers as well as races for the upcoming season.

Becoming a Statistical Genius: Loop Data

In 2005, NASCAR introduced a groundbreaking new initiative: Loop Data statistics. Previously, fans could look up stats about their favorite drivers such as laps led and top-five finishes. But Loop Data allows fans to talk about the sport in new ways. Loop Data stats include Driver Rating (which is a lot like the NFL's quarterback rating), Average Running Position, Green Flag Speed, Fastest Laps Run, Laps in the Top 15, Green Flag Passes, and much more.

Here's how it works: There are numerous scoring loops imbedded underneath each track on the NASCAR circuit. Every time a car whips by, a time and position are registered, and a statistic is born. NASCAR had already been collecting the loop data to score races. But in 2005, it began using the scoring loops for statistical purposes.

You can check out Loop Data statistics on www.NASCAR.com. Just look for the word "Statistics" on the home page.

Staying in Touch with Your Favorite Driver

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You can also keep tabs on your favorite drivers through their personal Web sites, fan blogs, and fan clubs. You can find everything from a driver's schedule to his statistics to where to purchase souvenirs. Many drivers also will autograph pictures or hats sent to them at their race shop. It's all part of how fans stay close to NASCAR drivers and how NASCAR drivers stay linked to their fans, even though drivers travel to different race tracks — and sometimes different parts of the country — every weekend.

Surfing to your favorite driver Web sites

It's easy to keep up with your favorite driver if you have access to the Internet. Most drivers have their own Web sites that are chock full of information, so if you hop onto a search engine and type in the driver's name, you can easily find the driver's Web site if he has one. The sites have biographical information, statistics, photographs, race schedules, and personal appearance schedules (meaning you can find out where a driver will sign autographs and be there to meet him).

Joining a driver fan club

If you can't get enough of your favorite driver just by watching him race, you may want to join his fan club. Fan clubs are groups of people who ardently support a driver and want to show that support by banding together. Membership fees range from \$8 to \$45, depending on the driver and the perks you get for being in the club. Most clubs provide you with an ID card, a signed postcard, and a discount card to buy your driver's souvenirs at the race track. Some even send you a personalized card, signed by the driver, on your birthday and during the holidays. Many clubs have meetings where fans can get together and discuss their driver or just talk shop.



If you're doing an Internet search for a driver fan club, remember that many of the sites are unofficial. While those sites are fine to look up, keep in mind that a driver's official site is the only one that will guarantee that the posted information is correct. When you go to the Web site, it will say "official" somewhere on it, meaning it's the real one set up by a driver or his company. Your best option is to contact a driver's shop for information on his fan clubs and Internet sites.

Writing to the race shops

If you'd like to get a souvenir autographed by a driver or a crew member, send it to his race shop with return postage. Usually, the race shop has a room just for souvenirs, where a driver goes to sign all types of T-shirts, die-cast cars, posters, and other trinkets. It may take them a while to send your souvenir back to you — maybe six months to a year if it's Jeff Gordon or Dale Earnhardt, Jr. — so don't get impatient. They're signing as fast as they can!

Here are addresses for some of the bigger race shops. Just address your package to the driver, care of the race shop:

- ✓ Aric Almirola, 1035 Mecklenburg Highway, Mooresville, NC 28115; 704-720-0733
- ✓ Marcos Ambrose, 7201 Caldwell St., Harrisburg, NC 28075; 704-456-1221
- ✓ Greg Biffle, 4202 Roush Place, Concord, NC 28027; 704-720-4200
- ✓ Dave Blaney, 300 Old Thomasville Rd., High Point, NC 27260; 336-887-2222
- ✓ Clint Bowyer, 425 Industrial Dr., Welcome, NC 27374; 336-731-3334
- ✓ Jeff Burton, 425 Industrial Dr., Welcome, NC 27374; 336-731-3334
- ✓ Kurt Busch, 200 Penske Way, Mooresville, NC 28115; 704-664-2300
- ✓ Kyle Busch, 13415 Reese Blvd. W., Huntersville, NC 28078; 704-944-5000
- ✓ Dale Earnhardt, Jr., 4325 Papa Joe Hendrick Blvd., Charlotte, NC 28262; 704-453-2505
- ✓ Carl Edwards, 4101 Roush Place, Concord, NC 28027; 704-720-4100
- ✓ David Gilliland, 7065 Zephyr Place, Concord, NC 28027; 704-706-2120
- ✓ Jeff Gordon, 4400 Papa Joe Hendrick Blvd., Charlotte, NC 28075; 704-455-0324
- ✓ Robby Gordon, 10615 Twin Lakes Pkwy., Charlotte, NC 28221; 704-949-1255
- ✓ Denny Hamlin, 13415 Reese Blvd. W., Huntersville, NC 28078; 704-944-5000
- ✓ Kevin Harvick, 425 Industrial Dr., Welcome, NC 27374; 336-731-3334
- ✓ Sam Hornish, Jr., 200 Penske Way, Mooresville, NC 28115; 704-664-2300
- ✓ Jimmie Johnson, 4400 Papa Joe Hendrick Blvd., Charlotte, NC 28075; 704-455-0324

- ✓ Kasey Kahne, 320 Aviation Dr., Statesville, NC 28677; 704-924-9404
- ✓ Matt Kenseth, 4101 Roush Place, Concord, NC 28027; 704-720-4100
- ✓ Travis Kvapil, 7065 Zephyr Place, Concord, NC 28027; 704-706-2120
- ✓ Bobby Labonte, 112 Byers Creek Road, Mooresville, NC 28078;
704-663-4343
- ✓ Joey Logano, 13415 Reese Blvd. W., Huntersville, NC 28078; 704-944-5000
- ✓ Mark Martin, 4325 Papa Joe Hendrick Blvd, Charlotte, NC 28262;
704-453-2505
- ✓ Jamie McMurray, 4202 Roush Place, Mooresville, NC 28027; 704-720-4200
- ✓ Casey Mears, 425 Industrial Dr., Welcome, NC 27374; 336-731-3334
- ✓ Paul Menard, 7065 Zephyr Place, Concord, NC 28027; 704-706-2120
- ✓ Juan Pablo Montoya, 8500 Westmoreland Dr., Concord, NC 28027;
704-662-9642
- ✓ Joe Nemechek, 2495 Blake St., Denver, CO 80205; 303-322-2008
- ✓ Ryan Newman, 6001 Haas Way, Kannapolis, NC 28081; 704-652-4227
- ✓ David Ragan, 4202 Roush Place, Concord, NC 28027; 704-720-4200
- ✓ David Reutimann, 20310 Chartwell Center Dr., Cornelius, NC 28031;
704-655-9550
- ✓ Elliott Sadler, 320 Aviation Dr., Statesville, NC 28677; 704-924-9404
- ✓ Regan Smith, 1035 Mecklenburg Highway, Mooresville, NC 28115;
704-720-0733
- ✓ Reed Sorenson, 320 Aviation Dr., Statesville, NC, 28677; 704-924-9404
- ✓ Tony Stewart, 6001 Haas Way, Kannapolis, NC 28081; 704-652-4227
- ✓ Martin Truex, Jr., 1035 Mecklenburg Highway, Mooresville, NC 28115;
704-720-0733
- ✓ Brian Vickers, 136 Knob Hill Road, Mooresville, NC 28262; 704-660-8383
- ✓ Michael Waltrip, 20310 Charlotte Center Dr., Cornelius, NC 28031;
704-655-9550

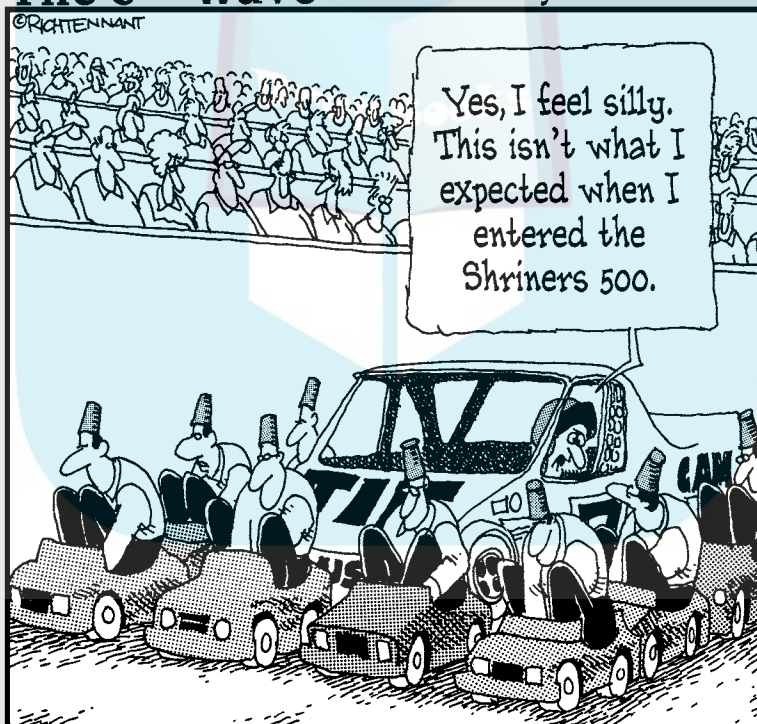
DropBooks



The Part of Tens

The 5th Wave

By Rich Tennant



DropBooks

In this part . . .

This part features my unsolicited opinion on a few important subjects. You find out who I think are NASCAR's greatest drivers and which NASCAR races I think are the best — from a fan's standpoint, of course. (This is why I list restrictor plate races, which most drivers dread.) I also describe ten of the closest finishes in NASCAR history so you get a sense of just how exciting the race for the checkered flag can be.

Chapter 17

DropBooks

The Greatest NASCAR Drivers of All Time

In This Chapter

- ▶ Reviewing my pick of NASCAR's legendary drivers
- ▶ Looking at the stellar statistics of great drivers

Many drivers win races, but only a few — those with special talent, charisma, and personalities you just can't forget — become legends. These drivers have left an indelible mark on the sport of stock-car racing, and while they may not be the drivers you cheer for, they are the ones who garner your respect.

The list of greatest NASCAR drivers of all time can be argued until the end of the next millennium, but here are the ones — in alphabetical order — that I think are the best. Some have won championships. Some have won a lot of races. Some have shown unparalleled determination. I've raced against a lot of them, so I've gotten to know their driving styles and personalities firsthand. Because of that, I'm convinced that they're some of the best drivers ever.

Note: To keep things simple, I refer to NASCAR's premier series as the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series throughout this chapter, even though it has been known by many different titles since its inaugural year of 1949. That's why some of the drivers are referred to as racing in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series even though Sprint did not sponsor the series during their careers.

Bobby Allison

In his 25 years of NASCAR Sprint Cup Series racing, Bobby Allison was fearless. And, from time to time, he was reckless. But that in-your-face driving style and unmistakable talent were the reasons he was one of the most successful drivers in NASCAR history. He won the 1983 NASCAR Sprint Cup Series championship and 84 races in his career, tying him with Darrell Waltrip for third on the all-time wins list.

The most memorable moment of his career came when he won the 1988 Daytona 500 — his third Daytona 500 victory — and his son, the late Davey Allison, finished second. The two celebrated together in Victory Lane, with son proud of dad, and dad proud of son. Bobby retired in 1988 but still attends many races.

Dale Earnhardt

Ask any NASCAR driver, and he'll tell you that Dale Earnhardt was the one person he didn't want to see in his rearview mirror, especially during the final laps of a race. There's a reason he was called "The Intimidator," and it's not just that he didn't always exude warmth. Earnhardt was the quintessential bully on the race track, driving rough enough and fast enough to win 76 NASCAR Sprint Cup races from 1975 through the 2001 season. (He died following an accident in the season-opening Daytona 500 that year.) That ranks the driver from rural North Carolina seventh on the all-time victories list.

But the number of championships Earnhardt won overshadows his race victories: He won seven titles, tying him with Richard Petty for the most NASCAR Sprint Cup championships in history. While Earnhardt won on nearly every NASCAR track, his forte was on superspeedways where, as legend has it, he could "see" air coming off the cars around him and thus navigate through it better than anyone. (See Chapter 10 for more on this phenomenon.) No matter on what type of track he raced, Earnhardt's sixth sense allowed him to make smart moves that helped him thread through the field and stay up front once he got there.

Jeff Gordon

When Jeff Gordon came into NASCAR Sprint Cup Series racing in 1992, everybody thought he was going to make it big and become the next greatest NASCAR driver of the century. Everybody was right.

In 1995, Gordon clinched the first of his four NASCAR Sprint Cup Series championships, winning it when he was just 24 to become the youngest champion in NASCAR's modern era, dating from 1972. After his immediate success, Gordon was quickly dubbed "Wonder Boy" and booed at nearly every track in the series. Why? Perhaps because he won too much, too early. Perhaps because he grew up in California and then moved to Indiana to race, so he didn't fit the mold like fan favorites such as Dale Earnhardt and Bill Elliott. Perhaps because he seemed too goody-goody. Perhaps because he becomes more and more unstoppable as the years go by.

Gordon won back-to-back NASCAR Sprint Cup Series titles in 1997 and 1998, and in 1998 he won 13 races to tie Richard Petty's modern-era record for victories in a single season. In 2001, Jeff once again won the championship, leading to the nickname "Four-Time" as in four-time NASCAR Sprint Cup Series champion. He ranks third behind Petty and Earnhardt in titles won. The scary part is, he's not retiring any time soon and has many more years to win races, break records, and clinch championships. That's good for his fans — bad for his competition. As of 2008, Gordon had won 81 races, putting him sixth on the all-time wins list.

For all his success, Gordon remains the target of boo-birds in the stands, which he says he has learned to largely ignore. The one exception? Gordon is a fan favorite in the Allstate 400 at the Brickyard, run at Indianapolis Motor Speedway, where he is considered a hometown race car driver.

Dale Jarrett

The son of two-time NASCAR Sprint Cup Series champion Ned Jarrett, it didn't take Dale long to step out from behind his father's shadow and begin making a name for himself. Signing on with (then) new team owner Joe Gibbs in 1993, he and his team started the season with a bang, winning the Daytona 500. Three years later, he captured his second Daytona 500 crown with team owner Robert Yates, a feat they pulled off for the third time in 2000. Highly thought of by both his race team and fans, Jarrett was a popular series champion, winning the NASCAR Sprint Cup title in 1999.

A gentleman on and off the track, Jarrett and his wife, Kelley, are heavily involved in the sports endeavors of his four children. He is also sought after as a golf partner in tournaments sponsored by sponsors and tracks, as he is as talented on the links as he is behind the wheel of a race car. Jarrett retired from the sport in 2008 and became a fan favorite in another arena: broadcasting. He now works for ESPN as an analyst during NASCAR Sprint Cup races.

Alan Kulwicki

Even though Alan Kulwicki won only five NASCAR Sprint Cup Series races in his career, he was good enough to win the 1992 NASCAR Sprint Cup championship. And he made an impact on the sport that no statistics can measure. He was one of the first competitors to treat the sport as a science. Kulwicki grew up in Wisconsin, driving in the American Speed Association in the midwestern United States before moving south to try his hand at NASCAR racing. But Kulwicki was different than most drivers. He had a

college degree in engineering and used the physics and math that he learned to set up his race car. At first, people laughed when he showed up at races with a briefcase filled with calculators — but now briefcases have become part of the mandatory gear for crew chiefs and those who work on a car's setup. Kulwicki was also determined to field his own car and make it to the top the hard way, without sponsorship. He did just that, clinching the 1992 championship after winning only two races. Kulwicki wasn't able to defend his title, however, because he died in a plane crash in 1993.

David Pearson

No one wanted to mess with David Pearson when he was driving on the circuit. He was just the kind of quiet, cool, confident guy you didn't want to make angry. People called him the "Silver Fox" because of his sly, cunning style. Perhaps that's why Pearson, who is retired from the sport, won 105 races in his NASCAR Sprint Cup Series career. He ranks second on the all-time wins list.

Pearson was a versatile driver who did well on superspeedways, intermediate tracks, short tracks, and road courses. He won nearly everywhere, so much so that Richard Petty still insists Pearson is the best driver in NASCAR history. Pearson won three NASCAR Sprint Cup Series championships — in 1966, 1968, and 1969 — and continued to drive until 1986, when he retired. Even during his final years as a race car driver, he was a daunting sight on the track for his opponents. Not that he tried to be — that's just the way he was. He made racing and winning look easy.

Richard Petty

Richard Petty isn't called stock-car racing's king for nothing. He won a record 200 races in his 35-year career, nearly twice as many as anyone else. He also won a record seven NASCAR Sprint Cup Series championships, tying him with Dale Earnhardt for the series lead. He won a record seven Daytona 500s and a shocking 27 of 49 races in 1967, including ten in a row. Petty retired from driving in 1992 and is now a NASCAR car owner.

Petty wasn't just a successful driver. He was adored by the public and became the sport's unofficial public relations director, signing autographs and posing for pictures for hours, selling stock-car racing — which started out as a Southern sport — to mainstream America. When he won the 200th race of his career, President Ronald Reagan just happened to be at the track

to congratulate him; their meeting made all the papers. With his trademark cowboy hat, dark sunglasses, wide smile, and winning ways, it's no wonder Petty became a fan favorite and sports icon. He's part of racing's most famous family — which began with his father, Lee Petty, who won three championships and the inaugural Daytona 500, and has continued with his son, Kyle. It will be nearly impossible for anyone to top what Petty did in the sport, what he did *for* the sport, and what he continues to do.

In an effort to give fans a first-hand experience with the excitement that comes from driving a race car, he opened the Richard Petty Driving Experience, a race school. (For more information on driving schools, see Chapter 4.)

Rusty Wallace

In an age when most drivers just hop into their cars and head for the race track, Rusty Wallace is old-school. He still gets under the car to check things out himself. He tells his crew chief exactly what to do with the car, going far beyond just saying “it’s loose” or “it’s tight.” This hands-on involvement is what’s made him so good over the years. Wallace learned the ins and outs of a race car growing up racing on short tracks in the Midwest, where he built his own cars, raced his own cars, and repaired his own cars.

When he began his NASCAR Sprint Cup Series career in 1980, he took that knowledge of cars with him — and translated it into stardom right away. In his first race in the series that year in Atlanta, the bushy-haired redhead finished second to Dale Earnhardt and immediately earned the respect of his competitors. Soon Wallace became one of the most successful and popular drivers in NASCAR history. In addition to the 1989 NASCAR Sprint Cup Series championship, he won 55 races in his 25-year career. Wallace retired in 2005 and was immediately hired by ESPN as an analyst for its NASCAR Sprint Cup and NASCAR Nationwide Series race broadcasts.

Darrell Waltrip

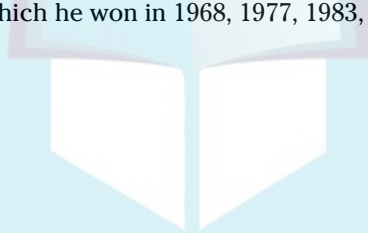
Darrell Waltrip energized NASCAR Sprint Cup Series racing from the moment he started in 1972. Back then, Waltrip was a fast talker with a quick wit and not a pinch of humility. His personality grew even more outrageous every time he won a race. In fact, he earned the nickname “Jaws” for talking so much and boasting about his accomplishments. Fans either loved or loathed him because of his brashness. The thing is, Waltrip wasn’t totally out of line

when he bragged about himself — because he backed up his words with success on the track. He won 84 races in his NASCAR Sprint Cup career, which ties him for third all-time. He also won three series championships.

Waltrip has mellowed over the years, but he still loves to gab and trash-talk, good qualities for a driver-turned-television commentator. Behind the microphone since retiring from driving in 2000, Waltrip has become as successful and entertaining a commentator as he was a driver.

Cale Yarborough

A three-time NASCAR Sprint Cup Series champion (he won three consecutive championships from 1976 to 1978), Cale Yarborough never thought twice about pushing himself or his cars to the limit, especially when he was teamed with legendary car owner Junior Johnson — who didn't have any limits himself. Yarborough, who retired as a driver in 1988, was a spitfire even before getting into a race car, claiming to have wrestled snakes and alligators — and even insisting he got hit by lightning when he was young. Yarborough won 83 races to put himself fifth on NASCAR's all-time wins list. That includes four Daytona 500s, which he won in 1968, 1977, 1983, and 1984.



Chapter 18

DropBooks

Ten Can't-Miss Races of the Year

In This Chapter

- ▶ Listing the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series races that you can't miss
- ▶ Finding out why certain races are so special

Even though you may want to see every NASCAR race, it's okay to admit you don't have the time or the means to watch 36 NASCAR Sprint Cup Series races each year. If you can't catch them all, this chapter lists some of the most exciting or historically important races that every self-respecting NASCAR fan should see at least once. I tried to keep the list to 10 (like the chapter title states), but I couldn't do it — I had to bump it up to 11.

Fans and drivers have their own favorite races, but these are some of the ones on everybody's list. Check out Chapter 14 for a description of each track.

Daytona 500

The Daytona 500, held in February at the Daytona International Speedway, is NASCAR's Super Bowl — the most revered and most heralded race of the year. Some of the most famous drivers have won it, including Richard Petty (seven times!), Bobby Allison, Cale Yarborough, and even IndyCar Series legends Mario Andretti and A.J. Foyt. Unlike the Super Bowl, though, the Daytona 500 is the season opener, which is what makes it so special. Teams spend almost the entire off-season preparing for this one race and come to Daytona in February hoping to win that year's championship. If you have a good finish in the Daytona 500, it sets the tone for your entire season, so emotions — and speeds — run high throughout the afternoon.

Coca-Cola 600

The Coca-Cola 600, formerly known as the World 600, is held the Sunday before Memorial Day at Lowe's Motor Speedway north of Charlotte, North

Carolina, and is NASCAR's longest event. With 600 miles of racing, it's NASCAR's version of a marathon, so fans have to be tenacious to watch the entire race. The race starts in late afternoon and isn't finished until well after dark, so drivers and teams have to face constantly changing track conditions. The extra 100 miles also puts extraordinary strain on the engines. Drivers, crews, and cars are tested in this endurance race where only the competitors with the most stamina and the cars with the sturdiest parts finish up front.

The Daytona Night Race

Races at restrictor-plate tracks are naturally fun to watch because the cars run so fast and so close together. What makes them even more fun is when a race is held at night under the lights at Daytona International Speedway. The Daytona night race is held the Saturday of the Fourth of July weekend. It was moved from daytime to night in 1998 after track officials spent \$5 million to install lights around the 2.5-mile superspeedway. Not only is the race cooler to watch because it's no longer held in the sweltering midday heat of Central Florida in July — but it's also one of the year's most heart-pounding and spectacular events. To top that, the post-race fireworks show is awesome.

Allstate 400 at the Brickyard

Indy car purists said hell would freeze over before stock cars raced at Indianapolis Motor Speedway, the legendary home of the Indianapolis 500. Well, it froze over. The Allstate 400 at the Brickyard, held at the end of July, is one of the year's most interesting NASCAR races. With a hefty paycheck at stake for the winner, drivers take chances to get to the front.

NASCAR only goes to the 2.5-mile Brickyard once a year, which makes the event all that more special. Every time a stock-car driver goes to Victory Lane at the storied track, he makes history — and the post-race celebration is one of the most unique in all of sports. The winning driver and team all line up along the “Yard of Bricks” on the frontstretch, get on their knees and kiss the bricks. Stock cars made their debut there in 1994, when Jeff Gordon won the inaugural event. Since then, the NASCAR race at Indy has been one of the best tickets in racing.

The Bristol Night Race

If you want to guarantee yourself a good time, watch the night race at Bristol Motor Speedway, held every August. What could be better than 43 cars circling a tiny, high-banked, half-mile track and bumping into each other the

whole way? See all that at night — when sparks fly and tempers flare at the track tucked into the mountains of eastern Tennessee. Actually, both races at Bristol (the other is held during the day in April) are must-sees, but the night race is absolutely electric and action-packed.

The Talladega Fall Race

NASCAR has two restrictor-plate superspeedways where cars run in packs only inches apart — the 2.66-mile Talladega Superspeedway in Alabama and the 2.5-mile Daytona International Speedway in Florida. Of those two, Talladega is bigger and faster. Both the spring and fall races at Talladega are sensational to watch. By the fall race, which is during the Chase for the NASCAR Sprint Cup, the race for the championship is hot — and the title Chase may close up at the super-big, super-daunting track. As a fan, you can't see the entire race track no matter where you sit in the grandstands, but seeing the swarm of cars coming off one of the turns is jaw-dropping. They race two-, three-, four-, and even five-wide at times.

Race No. 26 at Richmond

Races at Richmond International Raceway have long been fan favorites featuring drivers racing side by side, door handle to door handle, all the way around the track, lap after lap. That may be one of the reasons that some fans call Richmond “the perfect track.” But the second race at Richmond, race No. 26 on the schedule, is now a must-see race because it's the last chance for drivers to make the final cut for the Chase for the NASCAR Sprint Cup. Following that race, only drivers in the top 12 in the points standings remain (with 10 races to go) as championship contenders.

The NASCAR Sprint All-Star Race

Even though the NASCAR Sprint All-Star Race doesn't count toward the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series championship, it still should be one of the races you see — even if it's just for the novelty. It's held a week before the Coca-Cola 600 at Lowe's Motor Speedway in May, but it's not at all like a normal NASCAR race. In fact, few of the real rules count. The race is primarily for winners from the previous and current NASCAR Sprint Cup seasons. It also invites any past NASCAR Sprint Cup champions who haven't qualified via a race victory, plus the winner of the NASCAR Sprint Showdown, a preliminary event for teams that have not qualified for the showcase event. Since there are no points, drivers go all out for the win — and for the winner's purse of approximately \$1 million.

Southern 500

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Darlington Raceway is NASCAR's first superspeedway — it opened in 1950 — and the Southern 500 is one of NASCAR's most prized races. But winning the classic and becoming a part of Darlington history isn't an easy task. Darlington is arguably the most unique and challenging track in NASCAR racing. Its walls seem to jump out and attack cars as the vehicles zoom through the corners. So you can see why only the bravest, most skillful drivers make it to Victory Lane at the South Carolina track.

Cale Yarborough and Jeff Gordon have the record for most Southern 500 wins with five — but Bobby Allison isn't far behind with four. That alone puts these drivers a notch above other drivers in the history book. Watching drivers as talented as those navigating this tricky track is worth the price of admission.

Championship Weekend at Homestead–Miami

What makes the event at Homestead–Miami Speedway a don't-miss race is that it's the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series season finale. If you have the whole weekend open, it's also the finale for the NASCAR Nationwide Series and the NASCAR Camping World Truck Series. All three are must-watches. If it's a close race for the championship, the race may be a nail-biter for drivers and teams that are in the running for the title — as well as for their fans. At least the Florida sunshine helps. With the new Chase for the NASCAR Sprint Cup, fans have a better chance than ever to see the actual crowning of the series champion. So far, since the Chase's inception in 2004, every championship has been decided at the 1.5-mile Homestead track.

Infineon Raceway

Having made hard left turns the first half of the season, the majority of NASCAR's drivers look forward to the season's first road-course test, which comes in June at Infineon Raceway in Sonoma, California. Half of the 11 turns spread over the winding 1.95-mile course just outside San Francisco are to the right — a direction drivers generally avoid on ovals as it usually means a trip into the wall. While some drivers struggle on road courses (Infineon Raceway and Watkins Glen in northern New York are the series' only two tracks with twists and turns), others enjoy non-oval racing, including five-time event champion Jeff Gordon. Other drivers with victories at Infineon Raceway include two-time winner Tony Stewart, Kyle Busch, and Juan Pablo Montoya. For fans interested in making a road trip, the race near wine country is the place to be.

Chapter 19

DropBooks

NASCAR's Closest Finishes

In This Chapter

- ▶ Taking a look at the most exciting finishes in NASCAR history
- ▶ Recapping the closest margins of victory ever

There is one rule when it comes to following NASCAR Sprint Cup Series races: Never leave early. Unlike other sports where blowouts occur and the ending can be predicted before the final whistle, with NASCAR anything can happen. Even if a driver has led every single lap during the first half of the race, something quirky could kill his chances of winning. Below I recap some of the most exciting finishes in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series since 1993 — the year NASCAR started using precise electronic scoring to run its races.

You can check out all the finishes described in this chapter by going to www.youtube.com. Just type the year and the track name into the search engine. The video will be near the top of the results page.

1994 Talladega July Race

Jimmy Spencer, or “Mr. Excitement” as he was known, led teammate and fan favorite Bill Elliott over the final few laps. With two laps to go, Spencer looked like the sure winner, pacing the field by about one second over Elliott. If Elliott ducked down to pass, Spencer ducked down to block. If Elliott went high, Spencer went high. The closing lap, as it always does at Talladega, induced heart pounding and nail biting. As they approached the finish line, Elliott went up the track, and Spencer stayed low. At last, time ran out on Elliott. Spencer won by a mere .025 seconds.

2007 Daytona 500

Some call this the greatest Daytona 500 ever. Certainly, the finish was. The finish alone proved why race car drivers call the Daytona 500 their most coveted victory. I was running a partial schedule at the time but was leading

the field on the final lap. As the finish line approached, Kevin Harvick in the No. 29 Chevrolet inched his way toward me. As the battle waged up front, a huge accident ensued behind me and Harvick. Still, this was me versus Harvick. As the checkered flag waved, Harvick slipped by me at the line — by .020 seconds, the closest Daytona 500 finish in history. The mayhem behind us could be summed up by one scene: Clint Bowyer's No. 07 Chevrolet slid across the finish line on its roof.

2005 Homestead

Once again, I was the hard-luck loser in this one, which was even closer than the 2007 Daytona 500. Coming out of turn four, my Roush Fenway Racing teammate Greg Biffle held the slightest of leads. Biffle slid up the track out of the turn, and I dove to the inside to go for the win. The dive gave me some momentum — just not enough. Biffle would capture the victory — by just .017 seconds. It was his second consecutive win at Homestead.

2004 Rockingham

North Carolina Speedway, located in Rockingham, North Carolina, has a nickname: The Rock. Obviously, part of the reason for the tag is its location. Another reason: It was hard to drive. The surface was tough on tires and produced some very exciting, hard-fought finishes. None was more exciting than in 2004 — the last season The Rock hosted NASCAR events.

Reigning NASCAR Sprint Cup Series champion Matt Kenseth led rookie Kasey Kahne on the final lap. Kahne, glued to Kenseth's back bumper the entire lap, tried everything to pass Kenseth. He almost did.

Coming to the start/finish line, Kahne dove to the inside. Kenseth stayed high — and crossed the finish line first. The margin of victory was an unbelievable .010 seconds.

2000 Atlanta

Usually, it was Dale Earnhardt doing the intimidating. But in Atlanta in 2000, Bobby Labonte did his best impression of The Intimidator — as Earnhardt will forever be known. Unfortunately for Labonte, the impression came up just short.

Labonte bided his time over the last several laps. Not until the final lap did he make his move. As the white flag flew for one lap to go, Labonte nudged up against Earnhardt's back bumper.

Coming out of turn four, Labonte stayed low and took an advantage of inches. But Earnhardt refused to relent. The two were side-by-side coming to the finish line. Who won? Who knew? Even the commentators were unsure. It was Earnhardt, though — by .010 seconds.

1994 July Daytona Race

Clearly Jimmy Spencer likes to give the crowd a show. Spencer won just two races in his career — and both crack the top ten in closest finishes.

His win at the July Daytona race in 1994 was simply incredible. The scene was part NASCAR, part bumper cars. Spencer ran second as the white flag flew. He nabbed the lead from Ernie Irvan with one lap to go, ducking to the inside. As the two race car drivers flew side-by-side down the frontstretch toward the finish line, the sides of their cars never stopped tapping into each other.

Spencer would win that race, the first of his career, by .008 seconds. He led just one lap — the final one.

2001 Atlanta

The ending to this race was like something out of a movie. And since it was real life, it was just incredible.

At Atlanta in 2001, Kevin Harvick was driving in only his third NASCAR Sprint Cup Series race. He was in the lead on the final lap. In second? Jeff Gordon, the marquee name in the series. The smart money was on Gordon, who had already won three NASCAR Sprint Cup Series championships at the time. But Harvick had talent, and fate, on his side. Coming toward the finish line, Harvick went way high — almost touching the wall. Gordon stayed low. As they approached the finish line, the gap closed up. They steamed toward the checkered flag, side by side.

Harvick won the race by just .006 seconds, in a finish fit for Hollywood.

2007 July Daytona race

The year 2007 was a good one at Daytona. Who could've thought the July race would top the incredible finish in February's Daytona 500? It did.

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Jamie McMurray and Kyle Busch traded the lead a whopping seven times on the final lap of the race. Everything favored a Busch win. He was strong all night, he was in a powerful Hendrick Motorsports car, and he had his brother Kurt right behind him on the final lap.

But McMurray had other plans. With Busch in the lead by inches, McMurray nudged ahead right at the stripe — and won by .005 seconds.

1993 Talladega

With one lap to go, Kyle Petty took the lead from Dale Earnhardt, who was the king of Talladega. On the bottom, all of a sudden came Ernie Irvan. It looked to be a three-horse finish.

But Earnhardt easily took the lead away from Petty, leaving glory to either Earnhardt or Irvan. For much of the final lap, no one knew who would reign victorious.

Coming out of turn four, Irvan held a slight advantage. He had the inside line, which looked like the best position to finish first. But this was Earnhardt's terrain. He had ten career wins at Talladega, after all. He didn't give up position easily, and he didn't this time. Earnhardt pounded the gas, winning yet again — by .005 seconds.

2003 Darlington

It is fitting that the closest finish since the advent of electronic scoring in 1993 occurred at NASCAR's most historic facility: Darlington Raceway.

The battle between Kurt Busch and Ricky Craven began with three laps to go. Neither driver would give up an inch of position without a fierce fight. Literally, the two were beating and banging during the entire final three laps. Busch even scraped the wall a time or two.

Coming out of turn four, Craven dove to the inside. The momentum brought both race car drivers together. They were scraping each other coming toward the finish line — smoke from their contact rubbed filled their rearview mirrors.

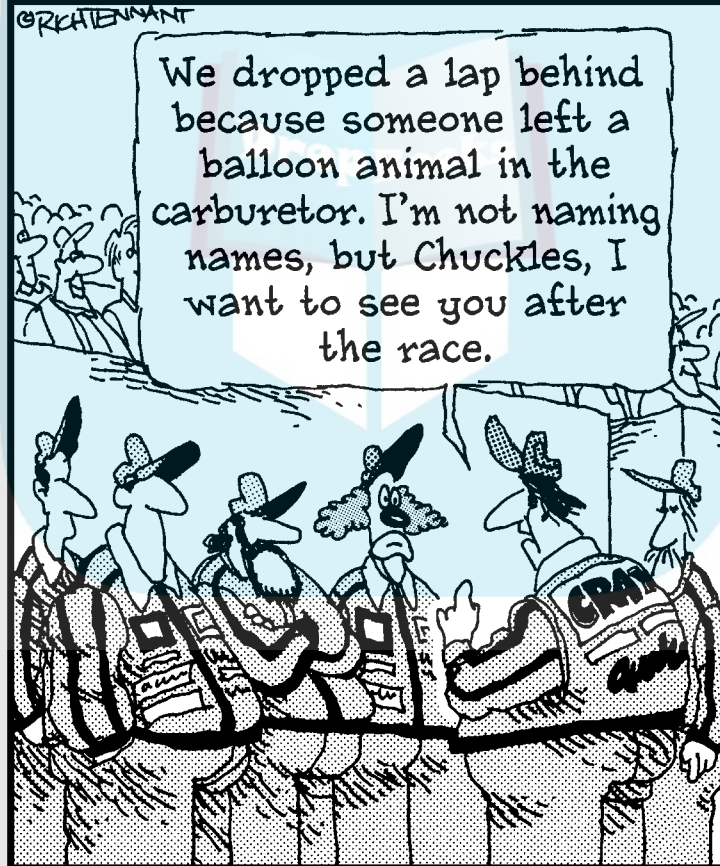
In a near dead heat, Craven won the race. As he crossed the finish line, his car swerved and slid up against the wall. His crew would have to do a lot of detail work leading up to the next race. But no big deal — they had just been victorious in the closest finish ever.

Part VI

Appendixes

The 5th Wave

By Rich Tennant



DropBooks

In this part . . .

part of the fun of getting into a new sport (as well as the fun of being an old hand) is knowing all those facts that make you seem so smart. In this part, I help you get up to speed on NASCAR jargon, statistics, race car numbers, and milestones.

Glossary

Aerodynamics

Refers to how the air flows over the surfaces and under the body of a car. It also includes the wake of turbulent air left behind a car as it travels.

A-Frame

Either the upper or lower connecting suspension piece (shaped like an A) that locks the frame to the spindle.

Air dam

An extension below the front bumper that blocks air as it hits the front of a car, preventing too much air from flowing under the vehicle and reducing the car's speed and stability. It plays a big role in the aerodynamics of a car by keeping the front end stable.

Apron

The paved portion of a race track that separates the racing surface from the infield.

Associate sponsors

Companies that sponsor racing teams. They pay less money and, in turn, get less exposure on the car or the uniform than the primary sponsors do.

Backstretch

The straight section of the track located on the side of the track opposite the start/finish line. On an oval track, it's between the second and third turns.

Banking

The sloping of a race track, particularly at a curve or corner, from the apron to the outside wall. *Degree of banking* refers to the angle or steepness of a track's slope at its outside edge.

Being on the lead lap

When a driver has completed the same number of laps as the leader.

Camber

The amount that a tire is tilted from vertical so that more of the tire surface can touch more of the racing surface in a banked turn.

Car chief

The team mechanic who works most closely with the crew chief in figuring out setups for the car. He directs the rest of the car crew, who physically make the changes (although car chiefs often do hands-on work, too).

Carburetor

The device above the engine where air and fuel mix on their way into an internal combustion engine.

Carburetor restrictor plate

A thin metal plate with four holes that restrict the flow of air into an engine's carburetor, thus reducing horsepower and speed. It's used only at super-speedways Daytona and Talladega to keep speeds below 200 mph.

Catch can man

During pit stops, the person who stands behind the car on the left side and holds a special container at the end of the car to collect gas that overflows from the gas tank after it's filled.

Caution flag

A yellow flag waved by the flagman in the starter's stand to indicate trouble on the race track, including oil or debris on the racing surface. It signals drivers to slow down and follow the pace car around the track.

Champion's provisional

The last (or 43rd) starting spot given out for a race. Former series champions are eligible to use it if they don't make the race based on their qualifying speed. See also *provisional entry*.

Chassis

The steel frame or undercarriage of a car.

Chassis dynamometer

A machine that measures the amount of power translated from the wheels to the ground.

Compression ratio

The volume of a cylinder compared to the compressed volume when the piston is fully extended. The higher the compression ratio, the more horsepower.

Contingency programs

Bonus money given by companies whose products a driver uses or whose decals a driver runs on his car.

C-Post

The post extending from the roofline of a race car to the base of the rear window to the top of the deck lid.

Crew chief

The leader of the race team who oversees employees and handles the building and fine-tuning of a race car. He's responsible for deciding which changes to make to the race car throughout race weekend and what race strategies to use on race day.

Deck lid

The rear trunk lid of a race car. It opens like the trunk lid of a passenger car and allows access to the fuel cell.

Displacement

The size of an engine measured in cubic inches. A NASCAR Sprint Cup Series car's engine can't be larger than 358 cubic inches.

Donuts

Slang term for the black, circular, dent-like marks on the side panels of stock cars, usually caused by rubbing against other cars at high speed.

Downforce

The air pressure and downward force that pushes a car onto the track, causing it to stick to the racing surface. It keeps cars from losing traction at high speeds, especially going through the turns.

Drafting

When drivers race in single file on large speedways and share air flow among their cars. Cars cut through the air much faster together than they do separately — the first car creates a vacuum effect that actually pulls the car behind it.

Drag

The aerodynamic force of resistance that hinders a race car as it moves through air. It's caused by air flowing beneath the car and lifting it higher in the air, as well as air flowing through the cooling system, ducts in the body, and open windows. Air travels into these openings instead of smoothly sliding over the car. With less drag, a car can accelerate faster, especially at higher speeds, because the car needs less horsepower to move forward through the air.

Engine builder

The team member in charge of building engines and coaching people to build engines nearly from scratch. His goal is to make each engine as lightweight — but still as durable — as possible. The engine builder is in charge of the engine assemblers, who actually put the engine together.

Engine specialist

The team member in charge of preparing the engines at the race shop and then taking care of and tuning them after they get to the race track. Also called the *engine tuner*.

Esses

Slang term used for a series of acute left- and right-hand turns on a road course, one turn immediately following another.

Fabricator

The team member who puts sheet metal on the car's frame and molds it to the shape of the car, creating the body or outside shell of the car.

Five-point seat belts

Five belts that come together at the center of a driver's chest. Each of the belts passes through a steel guide that is welded onto the car's frame. One belt goes over a driver's left shoulder, one goes over his right shoulder, another comes from the left side of the seat, one comes from the right side of the seat, and still another goes between a driver's legs. They're all latched together at a single point with a quick-release buckle.

Flags

- ✓ **Green:** The race is started.
- ✓ **Yellow:** Caution — all drivers must slow down.
- ✓ **Red:** All drivers must stop.
- ✓ **Black:** The driver at whom the black flag is waved must get off the track.
- ✓ **White:** The lead car has one lap to go.

- ✓ **Blue with diagonal yellow stripe:** Signals a slow driver to move over.
- ✓ **Green–white–checkered sequence:** Used near the end of the race in an attempt to keep it from finishing under caution. Can add as many as two laps to the length of the race.
- ✓ **Checked:** The winning car has crossed the finish line.

Frontstretch

The straight section of a race track between the first and last turns.

Fuel cell

A rectangular rubber holding tank for a race car's supply of gasoline. A NASCAR fuel cell holds 17.75 gallons.

Garage pass

A permit that lets someone into the garage area during a race weekend. It's obtained through the race track or through NASCAR and reserved for people who know someone who works in the sport (at the race track, as a sponsor, on a team, and so on). Also called a *pit pass*.

Gas-and-go

A quick pit stop where a car gets only gas — no new tires.

Gas man

The pit crew member who steps over the pit wall carrying an 85-pound, 12-gallon can of gas and fills the gas tank. When the first can empties, he usually gets a second can from the second gas man (who doesn't go over the wall) and finishes filling the tank.

General mechanics

Crew members who help the car chief set up the car, build shocks back in the trailer, rework the body of a car after a driver crashes it into the wall, and so on. They're not specialized.

Getting hung out to dry

Racing slang that means a driver has lost the draft and is losing positions by the split second. To remedy the situation, the driver must get back in line with other cars where the aerodynamics are much more conducive to going fast.

Going behind the wall

What happens when a car is too damaged to be repaired on pit road. The team brings it to the garage behind the pit wall.

Handling

How a car responds on the track. A car's handling is determined by how it was built (including its suspension, tires, aerodynamics, and body style) and how it's prepared for the race.

Hanging a body

Sizing sheet metal, cutting sheet metal, and then molding it onto a car's frame to form the shell of a car.

Happy Hour

The final hour of practice before an event, usually held in the late afternoon the day before the race.

Hat dance

When a race winner puts on dozens of baseball caps with sponsors' logos on them in Victory Lane. Each time a driver puts a cap on, photographers snap photos to send or sell to the sponsor involved.

Hitting points

Driving the fastest route around the track, which a driver has mapped out in his head. Usually, a driver will record in his mind various small marks or other points of reference around the track, especially entering and exiting the turns, and then will try to visually hit those spots each time around the track. Also called *hitting marks*.

Horsepower

A unit of measurement representing how much power an engine generates.

Inspections

The process NASCAR officials go through to approve cars to race, qualify, and practice.

Intermediate track

A track more than 1 mile long but less than 2 miles. See also *short track* and *superspeedway*.

Jackman

The pit crew member who positions the jack under a specific spot on each side of the car, pumps the handle of the jack one or two times so that it lifts the car off the ground enough for the tire changers to change the tires, and then drops the jack and lowers the car.

Lapped traffic

Cars that aren't on the lead lap. These cars are usually considerably slower than the leaders.

Licensee

A person or entity who sells NASCAR goods and must pay royalty payments to the licensor (who gives the rights to sell the goods) at prearranged times.

Licensor

A person or entity who gives the rights to sell NASCAR or race team goods, receiving royalty payments from the licensee (who sells the goods) in return.

Loose

A term used to describe a car whose rear end starts to fishtail when going through a turn, making the driver feel as if he's losing control of the car and about to spin out. The rear tires aren't sticking well to the track and providing enough traction. This is also called *oversteer*. See also *tight*.

Lug nuts

Large nuts that secure tires in place. All NASCAR cars use five lug nuts on each wheel, and penalties are assessed if a team fails to put on all five during a pit stop.

Modern era

The period in NASCAR history that began in 1972, when a new points system and a radically streamlined schedule were introduced.

Motor home lot

The area where drivers and owners park their motor homes during race weekend.

Motor mounts

Where the motor is mounted to the frame of the car.

Motor Racing Outreach (MRO)

An organization that provides religious services, a daycare for team members' children, and events for drivers and their families at the track.

NASCAR

The organization that governs and makes rules for NASCAR racing. NASCAR stands for the National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing.

NASCAR Camping World Truck Series

The newest of the three national NASCAR series, featuring full-bodied pick-up trucks. The series started in 1995.

NASCAR Nationwide Series

A national racing series in which many drivers begin their professional careers. Drivers train themselves and hone their driving skills before moving up to the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series.

NASCAR Sprint Cup Series

The top series of NASCAR.

One-groove race track

A race track that has just one route around it where cars can stick to the track and handle well. If a driver gets out of that path, he may not get enough grip to keep his car stable — and that means he could end up in the wall. Some tracks have more than one groove — a high groove and a low groove — meaning cars can run side-by-side around the track. Some tracks have no particular groove because cars race easily on any part of the track.

Owner

The owner of the entire racing team. He or she has a financial stake in the race team and therefore has final say in hiring everyone who works on the team, from the driver to the crew chief to everyone who prepares the cars for racing. The owner must also secure a sponsor to help pay the bills.

Paint scheme

The way a car is painted and decorated.

Panhard bar

See *track bar*.

Pit boxes

Pit areas, delineated with yellow lines, for the 43 cars in the race to use during pit stops.

Pit crew

The seven people allowed to go over the pit wall and service a car during a pit stop.

Pit pass

See *garage pass*.

Pit road

A separate road inside a race track that usually runs parallel to a track's frontstretch. It's where cars go when they need gas, tires, or repairs.

Pit stall

Where teams watch the race and keep their equipment — separated from the pit box by the pit wall.

Pit stop

When a driver pulls off the race track and travels down pit road where the crew services his car.

Pit wall

The cement wall separating the pit box from the pit stalls.

Pit window

An estimate of the range of laps the crew thinks the driver can go before needing to make a pit stop to refuel.

Pole winner (pole sitter)

The driver who records the fastest lap during qualifying and is rewarded by starting the race from the inside (closest to the grass) of the two-car front row. The outside pole winner is the driver who had the second-fastest lap during qualifying. He starts the race from the outside of the front row.

Primary sponsor

A company or entity that pays the most money to a team. Primary sponsors get their decals on the car hoods, which is the best place to advertise because fans see them so well.

Provisional entry

A guaranteed spot in a race given to regular series drivers who qualify poorly during the weekend but who are high enough in points. See also *champion's provisional*.

Quad oval

A modified oval race track with two extra slight turns entering both the frontstretch and backstretch.

Radio frequency scanner

See *scanner*.

Rear spoiler

A metal blade that runs the width of the car atop the back of its trunk. It regulates air as it flows over a car and helps push the back end of the car into the track, which gives the car more traction and better handling. The rear spoiler is used primarily in the NASCAR Nationwide Series.

Rear wing

Used on the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series car. The wing, attached to the trunk lid, stabilizes the car in traffic. It decreases the rear downforce, which makes the car more challenging to the driver. There are adjustable end plates on each side of the wing.

Relief driver

A driver who replaces the original driver because of an injury or illness.

Restart

The waving of the green flag following a caution period.

Road courses

Race tracks with complex configurations of left and right turns at varying angles. The track may have elevation changes as well. Infineon Raceway and Watkins Glen International are the only two NASCAR Sprint Cup Series road courses.

Roll bars

The part of the car's frame that protects the driver because it's made of strong steel tubing with a standardized thickness.

Roll cage

The protective frame of steel surrounding a driver. It keeps the driver safe during an accident because it protects him from the impact of another car or of a wall if the car flips over. The roll cage consists of roll bars made from steel tubing.

Roof flaps

Rectangular pieces of metal attached to the roof of a car that lie flat when the car is moving forward but pop into the air when a car spins backwards or sideways, helping to prevent a car from becoming airborne.

Rounds of wedge

Putting rounds of wedge into a car means a crew member is adjusting the handling by changing the pressure on the rear springs.

RPM

Short for *revolutions per minute*, a measurement of how fast an engine is turning and how hard it's working. See also *tachometer*.

Rubber

A piece of rubber (also known as a spring rubber) placed between the coils of a spring to increase tension and taken out to decrease tension. It changes how a car handles.

Running wide open

When drivers depress the accelerator all the way to the ground.

Saving tires

When a driver takes it easy through the turns and doesn't run the car too hard in order to keep his tires from wearing out too early.

Scanner

A small instrument that picks up radio waves in the immediate area. It allows you to listen in on conversations between drivers and their crews during practice, qualifying, and races.

Scuffs

Tires that have been on the car during practice, used for only one or two laps. See also *sticker tires*.

Setup

The way a car is prepared for qualifying and a race, including the suspension package, weight distribution, and engine tuning.

Shock absorbers

Hydraulic cylinders attached to the car's wheels that make the car ride more smoothly over bumps.

Shock dynamometer

A machine that pumps the shock absorber up and down, feeding information to the team's computer.

Short track

A race track shorter than 1 mile in length, where aerodynamics and horsepower aren't particularly important in winning the race. Bristol Motor Speedway, Martinsville Speedway, and Richmond International Raceway are the three NASCAR short tracks. See also *intermediate track* and *superspeedway*.

Show car

A former race car that was taken out of the rotation for being too old, suffering irreparable damage, or just not being suited to the driver.

Silly season

Slang for a rumor-filled period that begins during the latter part of the current season, wherein some teams contemplate or announce driver, crew, and/or sponsor changes for the following year.

Slingshot

A maneuver in which a car following the leader in a draft suddenly steers around it, breaking the vacuum and providing an extra burst of speed that allows the second car to take the lead.

Splitter

Made from a lightweight polypropylene, it is part of the new car in the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series. The splitter is below the air dam on the front of the car. It helps strike an aerodynamic balance with the rear wing.

Spotter

The team member who watches a race from on top of the grandstands or press box. His job is to be the driver's second set of eyes, telling the driver where to go on the race track to avoid an accident or when to pass another car.

Sticker tires

New tires that still have the manufacturer's sticker on them. See also *scuffs*.

Stop-and-go penalty

When a driver must come down pit road, stop in his pit box for a moment, and then drive down pit road to the race track.

Superspeedway

A race track of a mile or more in distance. This includes *intermediate tracks* and tracks that are longer than 2 miles.

Suspension

The system of springs, shock absorbers, sway bars, and so on, directly connected to the wheels or the axles, which affects the handling of a race car.

Sway bars

An automobile's suspension device. It alters the amount a car rolls to one side or the other through the turns.

Tachometer

The instrument used to measure the number of revolutions per minute. Drivers use it to determine how fast they are going. See also *rpm*.

Taping a car off

Placing tape over the radiator grille of the car in order to keep air from entering the radiator and slowing the car down. Crews do this to improve aerodynamics, but only during qualifying because the engine would overheat and fail if taped off during a race.

Team hauler

A large semi-truck where the team hangs out when they're not working on their car. It's a place to eat and hold meetings at the race track. Some people even take naps in the forward lounge.

Tearing down

When cars are torn down, teams take apart the engines and whatever else NASCAR officials want them to. The winning team goes through a thorough tear down, meaning it takes apart the engine, the suspension, the power train, or whatever else officials want to check out.

Tech

NASCAR lingo for technical inspection. See also *inspections*.

Templates

A device with a hanging metal frame conforming to the car's shape. It's used to check the car's shape and ensure compliance with NASCAR specifications.

Tight

When the front tires don't turn well through the turns because they're losing traction before the rear tires are. When a car is tight, it also means it's pushing — and if a driver isn't careful, he'll end up zooming right into the wall. See also *loose*.

Tire carrier

The pit crew member who hands the tires to the tire changers and takes the used tires away.

Tire changers

Pit crew members who change tires — one changes the front tires, and another changes the rear tires.

Tire specialist

The team member who changes the air pressure, measures the wear, and monitors the temperature of the tires during practice, qualifying, and races.

Track bar

The part of the rear suspension that's attached to the frame on one side and to the rear axle on the other. It keeps the car's rear tires centered within the car's body. Also called the *Panhard bar*.

Transponder

A transmitter that teams attach to the right side of the car's fuel cell container. It's used for timing and scoring.

Tri-oval

A modified oval race track with an extra turn to it (albeit a slight turn) instead of just four turns. Usually that turn is located midway down the frontstretch.

Victory Lane

A roped-off or fenced-in area located in the infield where drivers, crews, owners, sponsors, and their families celebrate a victory.

Wedge

Putting in wedge means putting more weight onto a wheel by compressing the spring. Teams can put wedge into only the rear tires during a race by inserting a wrench into a hole above the tires. A round of wedge is also called a *round of bite*.

Wheelbase

The distance between the axles on the same side of the car.

Wind tunnel

A tunnel that shoots wind at a car. It's used to research how a car cuts through air as it moves forward. The car can be rotated so the tunnel shoots wind at the car from all different angles.

Window nets

Screens made of a nylon mesh material that cover the driver's side window. They keep the driver's arms and head in the car in the event of an accident.

Appendix B

DropBooks

NASCAR Statistics

The NASCAR Sprint Cup Series champions from 1949 to 2008 are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Driver</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Car Owner</i>	<i>Car Type</i>	<i>Wins</i>	<i>Poles</i>
1949	Red Byron	22	Raymond Parks	Oldsmobile	2	1
1950	Bill Rexford	60	Julian Buesink	Oldsmobile	1	0
1951	Herb Thomas	92	Herb Thomas	Hudson	7	4
1952	Tim Flock	91	Ted Chester	Hudson	8	4
1953	Herb Thomas	92	Herb Thomas	Hudson	12	12
1954	Lee Petty	42	Petty Enterprises	Chrysler	7	3
1955	Tim Flock	300	Carl Kiekhaefer	Chrysler	18	19
1956	Buck Baker	300B	Carl Kiekhaefer	Chrysler	14	12
1957	Buck Baker	87	Buck Baker	Chevrolet	10	6
1958	Lee Petty	42	Petty Enterprises	Oldsmobile	7	4
1959	Lee Petty	42	Petty Enterprises	Plymouth	11	2
1960	Rex White	4	White-Clements	Chevrolet	6	3
1961	Ned Jarrett	11	W.G. Holloway, Jr.	Chevrolet	1	4

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Year	Driver	No.	Car Owner	Car Type	Wins	Poles
1962	Joe Weatherly	8	Bud Moore	Pontiac	9	7
1963	Joe Weatherly	8	Bud Moore	Mercury	3	6
1964	Richard Petty	43	Petty Enterprises	Plymouth	9	8
1965	Ned Jarrett	11	Bondy Long	Ford	13	9
1966	David Pearson	6	Cotton Owens	Dodge	15	7
1967	Richard Petty	43	Petty Enterprises	Plymouth	27	18
1968	David Pearson	17	Holman-Moody	Ford	16	12
1969	David Pearson	17	Holman-Moody	Ford	11	14
1970	Bobby Isaac	71	Nord Krauskopf	Dodge	11	13
1971	Richard Petty	43	Petty Enterprises	Plymouth	21	9
1972	Richard Petty	43	Petty Enterprises	Plymouth	8	3
1973	Benny Parsons	72	L.G. DeWitt	Chevrolet	1	0
1974	Richard Petty	43	Petty Enterprises	Dodge	10	7
1975	Richard Petty	43	Petty Enterprises	Dodge	13	3
1976	Cale Yarborough	11	Junior Johnson	Chevrolet	9	2
1977	Cale Yarborough	11	Junior Johnson	Chevrolet	9	3
1978	Cale Yarborough	11	Junior Johnson	Oldsmobile	10	8
1979	Richard Petty	43	Petty Enterprises	Chevrolet	5	1
1980	Dale Earnhardt	2	Rod Osterlund	Chevrolet	5	0
1981	Darrell Waltrip	11	Junior Johnson	Buick	12	11

<i>Year</i>	<i>Driver</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Car Owner</i>	<i>Car Type</i>	<i>Wins</i>	<i>Poles</i>
1982	Darrell Waltrip	11	Junior Johnson	Buick	12	7
1983	Bobby Allison	22	Bill Gardner	Buick	6	0
1984	Terry Labonte	44	Billy Hagan	Chevrolet	2	2
1985	Darrell Waltrip	11	Junior Johnson	Chevrolet	3	4
1986	Dale Earnhardt	3	Richard Childress	Chevrolet	5	1
1987	Dale Earnhardt	3	Richard Childress	Chevrolet	11	1
1988	Bill Elliott	9	Harry Melling	Ford	6	6
1989	Rusty Wallace	27	Raymond Beadle	Pontiac	6	4
1990	Dale Earnhardt	3	Richard Childress	Chevrolet	9	4
1991	Dale Earnhardt	3	Richard Childress	Chevrolet	4	0
1992	Alan Kulwicki	7	Alan Kulwicki	Ford	2	6
1993	Dale Earnhardt	3	Richard Childress	Chevrolet	6	2
1994	Dale Earnhardt	3	Richard Childress	Chevrolet	4	2
1995	Jeff Gordon	24	Rick Hendrick	Chevrolet	7	8
1996	Terry Labonte	5	Rick Hendrick	Chevrolet	2	4
1997	Jeff Gordon	24	Rick Hendrick	Chevrolet	10	1
1998	Jeff Gordon	24	Rick Hendrick	Chevrolet	13	7
1999	Dale Jarrett	88	Robert Yates	Ford	4	0
2000	Bobby Labonte	18	Joe Gibbs	Chevrolet	4	2
2001	Jeff Gordon	24	Rick Hendrick	Chevrolet	6	6

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<i>Year</i>	<i>Driver</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Car Owner</i>	<i>Car Type</i>	<i>Wins</i>	<i>Poles</i>
2002	Tony Stewart	20	Joe Gibbs	Chevrolet	3	2
2003	Matt Kenseth	17	Jack Roush	Ford	1	0
2004	Kurt Busch	97	Jack Roush	Ford	3	1
2005	Tony Stewart	20	Joe Gibbs	Chevrolet	5	3
2006	Jimmie Johnson	48	Rick Hendrick	Chevrolet	5	1
2007	Jimmie Johnson	48	Rick Hendrick	Chevrolet	10	4
2008	Jimmie Johnson	48	Rick Hendrick	Chevrolet	7	6

The top NASCAR Sprint Cup Series race winners from 1949 to 2008 are as follows:

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Driver</i>	<i>Number of Wins</i>
1.	Richard Petty*	200
2.	David Pearson*	105
3. (tie)	Bobby Allison*	84
	Darrell Waltrip*	84
5.	Cale Yarborough*	83
6.	Jeff Gordon	81
7.	Dale Earnhardt*	76
8.	Rusty Wallace	55
9.	Lee Petty*	54
10. (tie)	Junior Johnson*	50
	Ned Jarrett*	50
12.	Herb Thomas*	48
13.	Buck Baker*	46
14.	Bill Elliott	44
15.	Jimmie Johnson	40
16.	Tim Flock*	39
17.	Bobby Isaac*	37

Rank	Driver	Number of Wins
8.	Mark Martin	35
9. (tie)	Fireball Roberts*	33
	Tony Stewart	33
21.	Dale Jarrett*	32
22.	Rex White*	28
23.	Fred Lorenzen*	26
24. (tie)	Jim Paschal*	25
	Joe Weatherly*	25

* Retired



DropBooks



Appendix C

Race Car Numbers

In NASCAR racing, each car has its own car number, just as each pro basketball player has a number on his or her jersey. It's an easy way to identify a car on the track, especially when you can't see the driver's face as he zooms by or read his name on the car. If you want to be a knowledgeable race fan and fit in with the race crowd, car numbers are vital to know. A lot of times, people refer to a car number only, not the team name or driver. A person may say, "The 17 was the strongest car out there, don't you think?" What he just said was that he thought Matt Kenseth's Ford Fusion was great that day.

Teams have to apply for their car number at the beginning of each season. However, a few drivers have become linked to their car numbers for eternity, such as Dale Earnhardt and his No. 3 Chevy (which hasn't been used since his 2001 death) or Richard Petty and his No. 43 car. Jeff Gordon will always be known as the driver of the No. 24 Chevy — particularly since he plans to drive that car until he retires.

Look for the following race car numbers to locate your favorite drivers during a race:

<i>Car Number (2009)</i>	<i>Driver</i>
00	David Reutimann
01	Regan Smith
07	Casey Mears
1	Martin Truex, Jr.
2	Kurt Busch
5	Mark Martin
6	David Ragan
7	Robby Gordon
8	Aric Almirola
9	Kasey Kahne

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Car Number (2009)	Driver
6	Reed Sorenson
11	Denny Hamlin
12	David Stremme
14	Tony Stewart
16	Greg Biffle
17	Matt Kenseth
18	Kyle Busch
19	Elliott Sadler
20	Joey Logano
21	Bill Elliott/Jon Wood
22	Dave Blaney
24	Jeff Gordon
26	Jamie McMurray
28	Travis Kvapil
29	Kevin Harvick
31	Jeff Burton
33	Clint Bowyer
38	David Gilliland
39	Ryan Newman
42	Juan Pablo Montoya
43	Bobby Labonte
45	Kyle Petty/Chad McCumbee
47	Marcos Ambrose
48	Jimmie Johnson
55	Michael Waltrip
77	Sam Hornish, Jr.
78	Joe Nemechek
82	Scott Speed
83	Brian Vickers
88	Dale Earnhardt, Jr.
99	Carl Edwards

DropBooks

Appendix D

DropBooks

NASCAR Milestones

All major sports undergo change, and NASCAR is no exception. In the beginning, the strictly stock division cars were driven off the street and onto the track. But as safety technology advanced, alterations were made to the cars; the racing machines of today are more complicated than ever. NASCAR itself also has grown with the series from a small organization formed on the beaches of Daytona to one of the premier sports in America. This appendix gives you a rundown of important NASCAR milestones.

December 14, 1947: Bill France, Sr. organizes a meeting at the Streamline Hotel in Daytona Beach, Florida, to discuss the future of stock car racing. The National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing (NASCAR) is conceived.

February 15, 1948: NASCAR runs its first race in Daytona at the beach road course, which is won by Red Byron with a Ford.

February 21, 1948: NASCAR is incorporated.

June 19, 1949: The first NASCAR “Strictly Stock” (the current NASCAR Sprint Cup Series) race is held at Charlotte Fairgrounds Speedway in North Carolina, with Bob Flock winning the pole and Jim Roper the race. Sara Christian was the first woman to start a race in NASCAR’s premier division; she finished 14th.

October 16, 1949: Red Byron becomes the first NASCAR Strictly Stock champion, earning \$5,800 for two wins in six starts.

1950: Bill France, Sr. changes the name of NASCAR’s premier series from Strictly Stock to Grand National.

September 4, 1950: Darlington Raceway, NASCAR’s first superspeedway, hosts the Southern 500. Johnny Mantz with a Plymouth won the series’ first 500-mile race, which started a field of 75 drivers and took more than six hours.

April 8, 1951: The first Grand National race west of the Mississippi River is held at Carrell Speedway, a half-mile dirt track in Gardena, California.

June 15, 1954: The International 100 is held at Linden Airport in New Jersey, becoming the series' first road race.

1955: Car owner Carl Kiekhaefer enters 40 Grand National events, winning 22 and becoming the first owner to introduce major sponsorships for teams.

1958: Florida's sportswriters vote Fireball Roberts as Professional Athlete of the Year, the first time the honor went to a race car driver.

February 23, 1958: Paul Goldsmith captures the final race on Daytona's beach course.

February 22, 1959: The high-banked, 2.5-mile Daytona International Speedway hosts the first Daytona 500, drawing more than 41,000 fans. Lee Petty wins in a photo finish over Johnny Beauchamp 61 hours after the checkered flag flew. The NASCAR superspeedway era begins.

January 31, 1960: CBS Sports broadcasts portions of its first live Grand National event.

June 19, 1960: Atlanta International Raceway (now Atlanta Motor Speedway) and Charlotte Motor Speedway (now Lowe's Motor Speedway) host their first NASCAR events. NASCAR's superspeedway era shifts into high gear with these additions to the series.

July 16, 1961: ABC Sports televises two hours of the Firecracker 250 from Daytona as part of its Wide World of Sports.

September 13, 1962: Mamie Reynolds becomes the first winning female car owner, with Fred Lorenzen taking the checkered flag at Augusta Speedway in Georgia.

December 1, 1963: Wendell Scott is the first African-American to win a premier division race, beating Buck Baker at Jacksonville Speedway.

1964: Goodyear Tire & Rubber begins use of an inner liner for all race car tires.

1964: Richard Petty, the series' all-time victory leader, wins the first of seven driving championships.

1967: Richard Petty sets three records, including most victories in one season (27), most consecutive wins (10), and most victories from the pole (15).

September 14, 1969: Alabama International Speedway (now Talladega Superspeedway), the series' largest oval (2.66 miles), opens in Talladega.

March 24, 1970: Buddy Baker is the first driver to post a test-speed run faster than 200 mph, doing so at Talladega.

September 30, 1970: The final Grand National race is run on dirt at State Fairgrounds Speedway in Raleigh, North Carolina, ending the era of NASCAR under the Grand National title.

1971: R.J. Reynolds becomes the series' first major sponsor.

February 14, 1971: Motor Racing Network (MRN) broadcasts its first Daytona 500.

January 10, 1972: NASCAR founder Bill France, Sr. hands the leadership to his son Bill France, Jr.

February 15, 1976: David Pearson and Richard Petty battle on national TV in the Daytona 500; their cars tangle near the finish, and Pearson wins. This broadcast helped to bring the sport national attention.

February 20, 1977: Janet Guthrie, the first woman to qualify for the Daytona 500, finishes 12th.

1978: President Jimmy Carter invites NASCAR drivers to the White House, the same year Cale Yarborough wins his third consecutive series title.

February 18, 1979: CBS Sports carries the first flag-to-flag coverage of a NASCAR event, the Daytona 500, which becomes a classic as Richard Petty avoids an incident between Cale Yarborough and Donnie Allison on the last lap to win.

November 18, 1979: Richard Petty wins his record seventh series championship.

April 29, 1982: Benny Parsons is the first driver to post an official qualifying lap over 200 mph, at Talladega.

May 6, 1984: The series' most competitive race, in which 75 lead changes were spread among 13 drivers, takes place at Talladega.

July 4, 1984: Richard Petty earns his record 200th victory in the Firecracker 400 at Daytona.

September 1, 1985: Bill Elliott claims a \$1 million bonus for winning three of four crown jewel races: the Daytona 500, the Winston 500 at Talladega, and the Southern 500 at Darlington.

April 30, 1987: Bill Elliott sets the fastest time in series history, 212.809 mph at Talladega.

February 14, 1988: Bobby Allison and his son, Davey, finish one-two in the Daytona 500.

1989: Every race in the NASCAR Winston Cup (now NASCAR Sprint Cup) Series is televised.

February 18, 1990: Dale Earnhardt leads 155 of 200 laps of the Daytona 500, losing with a blown tire on the last mile.

September 1991: Harry Gant, at age 51, is tabbed “Mr. September” after winning four consecutive races in a month.

May 16, 1992: Charlotte Motor Speedway (now Lowe’s Motor Speedway) holds the all-star race under the lights for the first time, with Davey Allison winning and then losing control of his car just past the finish line.

November 15, 1992: Richard Petty retires after 35 years of racing, ending with 200 victories and 555 top-five finishes in 1,185 starts. Alan Kulwicki wins the championship.

August 6, 1994: Jeff Gordon wins the first NASCAR race at Indianapolis Motor Speedway.

1994: Dale Earnhardt joins Richard Petty as the series’ only seven-time champions.

November 24, 1996: The first demonstration event is run at Suzuka, Japan.

1997: Two new tracks, California Speedway (now Auto Club Speedway) and Texas Motor Speedway, are added to the schedule.

1998: NASCAR celebrates its 50th anniversary while adding Las Vegas Motor Speedway to the lineup. Mark Martin wins the inaugural event.

November 28, 2000: Mike Helton becomes the series’ third president and its first leader who’s not a France family member.

September 25, 2001: NASCAR Radio, the first 24-hour radio station dedicated to a single sport, debuts on XM Satellite Radio.

2001: The NASCAR Winston Cup (now NASCAR Sprint Cup) adds Chicagoland Speedway and Kansas Speedway.

2002: NASCAR's \$10 million Research and Development Center is unveiled outside Charlotte, North Carolina.

June 13, 2003: California Speedway (now Auto Club Speedway) is given a second date in 2004, the Labor Day weekend race previously run at Darlington, South Carolina.

June 19, 2003: NASCAR announces a ten-year deal with primary sponsor Nextel beginning in 2004.

August 15, 2003: Sunoco, signing a ten-year contract, becomes the sport's official fuel.

October 2003: Brian Z. France becomes the Chairman of the Board and CEO of NASCAR, replacing his father, Bill France, Jr.

2004: The Chase for the NASCAR NEXTEL Cup (now Chase for the NASCAR Sprint Cup) is introduced, with the top-10 drivers (now top-12 drivers) racing for the championship with ten races remaining.

2004: NASCAR announces a new NASCAR Nationwide Series event in Mexico City for 2005.

January 2007: Brian France announces that the Chase for the NASCAR Sprint Cup will include the top-12 drivers. Each driver who makes the Chase will earn 10 bonus points to his Chase seeding for each win during the first 26 races.

March 25, 2007: The NASCAR "Car of Tomorrow" debuts at Bristol Motor Speedway. The new car runs a partial schedule in 2007 and a full schedule in 2008.

2007: NASCAR announces that for the 2008 season its premier series will be known as the NASCAR Sprint Cup Series. (Sprint and Nextel merged in 2005.)

October 2008: NASCAR announces that Camping World will be the new title sponsor for its Truck Series beginning in 2009, replacing Craftsman Tools.

November 16, 2008: Jimmie Johnson wins his third consecutive NASCAR Sprint Cup Series championship, becoming only the second driver to accomplish the feat. (Cale Yarborough did so in 1976–78.)

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